

DICTIONARY OF **MARTYRS**

INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE
(1857-1947)

Vol. 5

Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka,
Tamil Nadu & Kerala

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FROM THE GENERAL EDITOR

I am very pleased to be able to place before the reading public the Volume 5 of our **Dictionary of Martyrs: India's Freedom struggle (1857-1947)** – the last one in the series planned in 2007 by the Implementation Committee of the Government of India (the details of which may be seen in the General Editor's remarks, Vol. 1, Part I) for celebrating the 150th anniversary of the Uprising of 1857 and the 60 years of India's Independence, both. The present Volume, like the others preceding it, tried to present reliably the biographical sketches of those who attained martyrdom for their country's sake between 1857 and 1947. Its coverage spreads over the whole of the southern region of the Indian Sub-Continent, comprising Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala taking into account mainly all the anti-imperialist resistances there, such as the tribal risings and the revolutionary challenges, the Khilafat-cum-Non-Cooperation and the Civil Disobedience movements, the Individual *Satyagraha* and the "Quit India" Upheaval, the *Kisan* Mobilizations and the Workers' Remonstrances, the participation in the Indian National Army (INA) operations and the fight for responsible government in the dependant Princely States, so on and so forth. The researchers in the project work, at the headquarters and in the fields, endeavoured very sincerely, indeed, to identify as many of those as possible who gave away their precious lives in the widespread popular struggle for winning the country's freedom.

Our objective in the project has always been to try as best as we can to search for the cases from all segments of Indian society, and to bring into focus not only the known, but also the barely known, the obscure and the forgotten (especially for the lower rungs of society), and enlist martyrs into the liberated India's roll of honour. However, since a work of this magnitude (on a variegated country-wide scale) can never claim to be wholly complete, the provision of supplementary Volume has already been made in the project plan to take care of any omissions, if any.

In order to write about the martyrs (backgrounds, occupations, affiliations and circumstances to deaths) and authenticate their martyrdom from the primary sources (archival documents – official and non-official and contemporary newspapers), apart from the scattered secondary materials, the Central Research Team of the project (over and above their regular visits to the National Archives of India and the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi) had to undertake arduous trips to

different archives and repositories in the States for reinforcing the performances of the researchers at the state level. These included the Tamil Nadu State Archives, Chennai; the Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad; the Karnataka State Archives, Bengaluru and the Record Office, Mysuru; the Kerala State Archives, Thiruvananthapuram, Ernakulam and Calicut; and various other libraries and centres of research. I must express my heartfelt thankfulness to the authorities and staffs of these well-known institutions for their kindly allowing our researchers access to their valuable holdings and offering all facilities and cooperation. Prof. Amit Kumar Gupta and his Central Team of Researchers for the Project – Dr. Ashfaque Ali, Dr. Md. Naushad Ali, Dr. Md. Shakeeb Athar and Mr. Muhammad Niyas A. – have put in a lot of hard labour and performed excellently – in researching and preparing Vol. 5 for publication. My special thanks to them as well as to Mr. Mukesh Upadhayay, Mr. Md. Ali and Pawan Kumar, who prepared the digital material for the press.

I should also thank the Co-coordinators of research teams in the states and their members: Prof. V. Ramakrishna in Andhra Pradesh (with Prof. [Retd.] V. Ramakrishna Reddy, Dr. I. Sudarshan Rao and Dr. B. Venkataiah); Prof. B. Surendra Rao and Dr. S.K. Aruni in Karnataka (with Dr. A. B. Vaggar and Dr. Ravindranath); Prof. N. Rajendran in Tamil Nadu (with Dr. C. Balakrishnan and Dr. K. Suryamurthy); and Prof. B. Shobhnan (briefly) in Kerala (taken over later by Muhammad Niyas A. of the Central Research Team from New Delhi)

I must also thank Prof. Rajaneesh Kumar Shukla, the Member Secretary and the Executive Editor of the Volume, Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Director (Journal, Publication & Library) and Dr. Om Jee Upadhayay, Director (Research & Administration) for taking care of the administrative aspect of the project. I am also indebted to Prof. A Satyanarayana and Prof. C. I. Issac for acting as experts to vet a lengthy typescript and suggesting improvements in it.

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

Lastly, I do profusely thank the Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd. for their almost care in printing this Volume.

Arvind P. Jamkhedkar

ABBREVIATIONS

Archival Records

Acc No.	Accession Number
ADTT	August Disturbances at Tenali Town
AICC	All India Congress Committee
AMS	Andhra Mahasabha
APSAH	Andhra Pradesh State Archives, Hyderabad
b/o	brother of
BC	<i>Bombay Chronicle</i> (1942), MSAM
BS	<i>Bombay Sentinel</i> (1938), MSAM
C.No.	Convict Number
Capt.	Captain
CDLFLCASPGTDMG	Camp Durgi, Copy of letter from L. Clift, Esquire, Acting Superintendent of Police, Guntur, to the District Magistrate, Guntur.
CERP	Challapalli Estate <i>Rytanga Poratam</i>
Cir. No.	Circular Number
CM	Chief Minister
CPIDOA	Communist Party of India District Office, Alappuzha
CRR	Crown Representative Records
DCC	District Congress Committee
DIR	Defence of India Rules
d/o	daughter of
Deptt	Department

distt.	district
Div	Division
EM	English man
F	Foreign
F.	File
FASRR	Files on Alluri Sitarama Raju (<i>FITURI</i>)
FR	Fortnightly Report(s)
FSGJC	Fort Saint George, Judicial Consultation
GO	Government Order
GAD	General Administration Department
GB	General Branch
GP	<i>Golakonda Patrika</i>
GOHS	Government of Hyderabad State
GR	Government Records
H	Home
HA	Hyderabad Affairs
MAKIHS	Muhammad Abdul Kareem Institute of Historical Studies
HD	Home Department
HDF	Home Department Files
HDR	Home Department Records
hqrs.	Headquarters
HR	<i>Hindu Rashtra</i>
I No.	Instalment Number
IPC	Indian Penal Code
IE	<i>Indian Express</i>
ILTD	Indian Leaf Tobacco Development
INA	Indian National Army
IPMGFSGJD	Index to the Proceedings of the Madras Government of the Fort Saint George in the Judicial Department for the year 1880.

<i>JB</i>	<i>Janma Bhoomi</i>
JD, PMG	Judicial Department, Proceedings of Madras Government.
Jud	Judgement
Judl	Judicial
Judl. Deptt.	Judicial Department
KSAK	Kerala State Archives, Kozhikode
KSAT	Kerala State Archives, Trivandrum
KKK	Kavumbayi Karshaka Kalapam
L No.	List Number
LFDMGTCSG	Letter from District Magistrate, Guntur to the Chief Secretary to Government, Public (General) Department, Madras. Rc.No.1150-Confdl.-43 C-1 dt, 29-5-1943
LFTGRSCAO,CSGMW	Letter from T.G. Rutherford Esq., I.C.S., Special Commissioner, Agency operations, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Madras on Waltair.
Lieut.	Lieutenant
M	Mandal
m/o	mother of
<i>MD</i>	<i>Madras Daily</i> /Malayala Manorama
MHDFC	Minute by the Hon'. D.F. Carmichael
MM	<i>Madras Mail</i>
MPAJC	<i>Munagala Pargana Amaraveerula Jeevitha Charitralu</i>
NAI	National Archives of India, New Delhi
NG	Nizam's Government
NMM&L	Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi
No	Number
NOTRAEGD	Note on the Rampa Agency East Godavari District
ORAOPDGOM	Operations, Police Department, Government of Madras
P.	Page Numbe; Press
PCC	Pradesh Congress Committee
po	post office

PA	<i>People's Age</i> (1946), ICHR
PAHSOTNGHS	Political and Home Secretariat of the <i>Nizam's</i> Government of Hyderabad State
PC, FSG	Press Communique, Fort Saint George
PCO	Press Communique, Otacamund
PIW	Personal Interview with
Poll	Political
pp.	Page Numbers
Proc.	Proceedings
Pt	Part
Pub	Public
RACJ	Records from the Alipuram Camp Jail
RAPDMP	Reports on the Administration of the Police Department of the Madras Presidency
RBCJ	Records from the Bellary Central Jail
RR	<i>Ralina Ratnalu</i>
RRCJ	Records of Rajahmundry Central Jail
RTSJ	Records of Tanjore Special Jail
S & VO	<i>Sarpanch</i> and Village Officers
s/o	son of
Sec	Secret
SJMRPCK	<i>Sunamudi Jeevadhara Mandasa Rytula Pratighatana Charitra Kadhanam</i>
SMEAB	Stone Memorial Erected at Bairanpalli in Jangaon Taluq of Warangal District in A.P., on 12-12-2003
SMEAT	Stone Memorials Erected at Tenali
SMEAV	Stone Memorial Erected at Vadapalli
SMEAVGP	Stone Memorial Erected at <i>Veera</i> Gunnampuram
spl	special
Sr.	Serial
SS	<i>Sri Sadhana</i>

SVVP	<i>Sri Vijaya Vani Patrika</i>
t.	tehsil
TH	<i>The Hindu</i>
TNSAC	Tamil Nadu State Archives, Chennai
TOI	<i>The Times of India</i> , Bombay Edition (1942 & 1946), NMM&L
ULCM	United Lutheran Christian Missionary
UH & EAM	Union Home and External Affairs Minister
UM, H & F	Union Minister, Home & Finance
v.	village
Vol.	Volume
w/o	wife of

Secondary Sources

ALS	K.N Panikkar, <i>Against lord and State: Religion and Peasant Uprisings in Malabar</i>
APDGG	Andhra Pradesh District Gazetteers, Guntur
APKC	<i>Andhra Pradesh Karmikodyama Charitra</i>
ASMEAB	Amaradipika, Stone Memorial erected at Bhimavaram
ASRR	Alluri Sitarama Raju
ASK	<i>Agrarian Struggles in Kerala</i>
BPPHATAIR	Bonagi Pandu Padal, his affidavit to All India Radio
CHN	V Suresh, <i>The Cultural History of Neyyattinkara</i> (Malayalam),
DNB	S.P. Sen (ed.), <i>Dictionary of National Biography</i> , Vols.1-IV
EMK	K.K. Kusuman, <i>Extremist Movement in Kerala</i>
FF	Shamsudeen (ed), <i>Freedom Fighters</i>
FMRASPRMPNM	<i>Freedom Movement to Rayalaseema : A Study of People's response to the major phases of National Movement, 1905 – 1947</i>
FST	C. Narayana Pillai, <i>Freedom struggle in Travancore</i>
HFMAP	<i>Highlights of the Freedom Movement in Andhra Pradesh</i>
HFMRSRAD	<i>History of Freedom Movement in Rayalaseema with special reference to Anantapur District</i>

HFSAP	<i>History of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh</i>
HMR	R.H. Hitchcock, <i>A History of Malabar Rebellion, 1921</i>
HMR	<i>History of Malabar Rebellion</i>
IBS PVNR	Information by Sri P.V. Narasimha Rao
IPV	K.C. George, <i>Immortal Punnappa Vayalar</i>
KQIC	Suryanath Kamat, <i>Karnatakadalli Quit India Chalavali</i>
LMI	A.R. Desai, <i>et.al, Labour Movement in India</i>
MKSSAR	<i>Modern Kerala: Studies in Social and Agrarian Struggles</i>
MM	Stephan Dale, <i>The Mappilas of Malabar 1498-1922: Islamic Society on the South Asian Frontier</i>
MMMM	V.C.Hittalamani, <i>Maadi Madid Mailar Mahadevappa</i>
MRTASRR	<i>Manyamlo Rytula Tirugubatu : (Alluri Sita Rama Raju)</i>
PASIHIC	<i>Proceedings of Annual South Indian History Congress, V, 1987</i>
PPMAK	<i>Private Papers of Muhammad Abdul Kareem</i>
PPRM	K.N Panikkar (ed), <i>Peasants Protest and Revolts in Malabar</i>
PPRM	<i>Peasant Protest and Revolt in Malabar</i>
PSLRSC	P. Radhakrishnan, <i>Peasant Struggles, Land Reforms and Social Change: Malabar</i>
RR	Puthupally Raghavan, <i>Remembrances of Revolution (Viplavasmaranakal) Vol. I</i>
RSVH	A.B. Vaggar and Dr. M.R. Jarakunti, <i>Ramdurg Samsthan Vimochana Horat</i>
SIWI	Divekar V.D., <i>South India in 1857 war of Independence</i>
SSS Vol-I	Suryanath Kamat, <i>Swatantry Sangramad Smritigalu</i>
TF	Sumit Sarkar (ed.), <i>Towards Freedom, Documents on the Movement for Independence in India, 1946, Part-I</i>
TFSAPA	<i>The Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh (Andhra)</i>
TFSH	<i>The Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad State</i>
TGRASRRHHIA	<i>The Grand Rebel Alluri Sitarama Raju, His Heroes in Andamans</i>
TPS	<i>Telugu Press Summary, published in Madras Daily, dated: 14-02-1948</i>

TPSL	<i>P. Sundrayya, Telengana People's Struggle and its Lessons</i>
TTT	<i>A. Sreedhara Menon, Triumph and Tragedy in Travancore: Annals of Sir CP's Sixteen Years</i>
VGRC	<i>V. Gonvida Rajachary</i>
WTS	<i>Wagon Tragedy Smaranika, Wagon Tragedy 60th Anniversary Supplement</i>
WWFFK	<i>K. Karuna Karan, Who is Who of freedom fighters in Kerala</i>
WWFSAP	<i>Who's Who of Freedom Struggle in Andhra Pradesh</i>
WWIM	<i>P.N. Chopra (ed.), Who's Who of Indian Martyrs, Vols. 1-III</i>

A

- A. Kunhiraman Adiyodi:** Belonging to Kerala (place not known). Born in September 1908 and studied up to the ninth standard, he gave up studies to participate in the Civil Disobedience movement. Arrested in Payyanur in 1930 for taking part in the Salt Satyagraha, he was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and sent to Cannanore Central jail. Subsequently transferred to Alipuram Central jail, he expired in detention on 21 September 1930. [Revenue Records, R-Dis Files (1926-1930), No. 6887/30, B. No 314, KSAC; WWFFK, p. 290]
- A. P. Naidu:** Resident of distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o A. Rajagopal Naidu. He served as Warrant Officer in No. 46 Motor Workshop of the British Indian Army. Leaving his earlier job, he joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as an S.O. in its Reinforcement Group. He was killed in action against the British forces in Burma in 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 210]
- A. R. Sundaram:** Resident of v. Maruthangudi, p.o. Siravayal, t. Tirupattur, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. He served as a Sepoy in the Indian National Army Training Centre, Selatar Camp, Singapore. He died in the heavy air-strike by the Allied forces over his training centre in 1945. [FFPO No. 4697/1969, 29.11.1969, TNSAC]
- A. Kuppusamy:** Resident of No. 4 Somasundara Vinayakar Koil Street, Perambur, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Abbu. An employee of the Buckingham Mill, Madras, he took active part in the labour protestations at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. On 11 March 1942 he received gunshot wounds in the police firing on the striking workers, and died on 12 March 1942. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]
- A. Radhakrishnan:** Resident of No.15, Appasamy Pillai Street, Perambur Barracks, Madras (Chennai),

Tamilnadu; s/o Annu Naidu. A milk-vendor by profession, he joined the workers' protest as a supporter in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. When the police resorted to firing on the protesting workers on 11 March 1942, he received gunshots and died on 12 March 1942 at the age of 17. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]

Abbu Vokker: Resident of V. Urangattiri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 6 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Vokker died on 21 June 1922 in detention at the age of 26. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Abdul Gafhar Chaktayi: Resident (not known). In connection with the Non-Cooperation movement in the Bombay Presidency in 1921-22, large processions, meetings and the burning of foreign goods took place in various localities. Abdul Gafhar Chaktayi participated in the picketing in front of an arrack shop in Dharwad along with his companions on 1 July

1921. When the police opened fire on the gathered people, he was killed in it. [KQIC, p. 6]

Abdul Haji: Belonging to Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was a close associate of M.P. Narayana Menon — one of the most influential leaders of the Khilafat movement. He was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. The rebellion began on 21 August 1921 and spread to Ernad, Valluvanad and Ponnai *taluks* where Martial Law was declared. He died in the ensuing clash between the fully armed troops and the semi-armed peasants. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Series) (MS) No.1151, 01.12.1925, TNSAC].

Abdul Razak: Born in Bangalore, Karnataka, he took part in the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in Cantonment Area in 1920-21. When a *hartal* was observed on 17 November 1921 on the occasion of Prince of Wales's visit to India, and a protest demonstration was held on 18 November 1921, its participants were fired upon by the police. Receiving gunshots in the firing, Razak died soon thereafter. [SSS, II, p. 31]

Abboo Master *alias* Komath Abdulla: Born in 1919 at Pathiriyode Mambram Bazar, *t.* Thalassery, distt. Kannur, Kerala; s/o Mambally Mammu and Komath Kadees Umma,

he was a primary school teacher of Mambram. He participated in Anti-Repressive movement staged at Tellicherry (now Thalassery) on 15 September 1940 to protest against the reinforcement of repressive measures by the British colonial government for subjugating the peasants and workers further. The "black" marketing of essential commodities also made life miserable for millions of people who lived on the verge of starvation due to extraordinary scarcity of food created by the Second World War. In these circumstances Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee had decided to observe 15 September 1940 as Anti-Repression Day and the authorities imposed ban on its observance. The ban was defied and meetings took place in many places, including Tellicherry, and this resulted in firing in which two persons were killed including Aboo. [*Mathrubhumi*, 17 September 1940, NMML; MKSSAR]

Aboobacker (Avokar): Born in 1918 at Pallikal, distt. North Malabar, Kerala; s/o Kunjamina Umma. A petty trader and agricultural labourer by occupation, he was a member of Communist Party and an accused in the Palayi Harvest Case in 1941. Later he was acquitted from it; He was also active in the agitation of *Karshaka Sangham* at Kayyur in the Kasargod taluk of South Malabar. The Communists organized a procession in protest against the harassment of *Karshaka Sangham* members by the police at Kayyur on 28 March 1941.

A police constable who came across the procession, was forced to jump into the nearby river and he was drowned. Police registered a case, Kayyur Riot Case. He was the 51st accused in the riot case, charge-sheeted for murder under section 302 of IPC, sentenced him to be hanged by the neck till death. He was executed at Kannur Central Jail on 29 March 1943. He walked to the gallows shouting "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Communist Party Zindabad". Died as a brave Communist. [Court Records in Sc. No. 44/1941 (Mangalore); Sc. No. 3/1941 (Tellicherry); Sc. No. 11/1941 (Tellichery); Fortnightly Report (Political) for the second half of March 1941, first half of April 1941, and first half of May 1941 NAI; PW, 21 March, 28 March and 11 April 1943, NMML]

Aboobakkar: Resident of Kadanamma, t. Walluvanad, distt. Malabar, Kerala; s/o Kunnummal Moideenkutty. He was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. In the ensuing clash between the fully armed troops and the scarcely armed peasants on 9 December 1921 near Mankada Kovilakam, about 14 Mappilas were killed. Aboobakkar was one among those militant peasants who died on that day in the British troops' firing. [Private Papers of Muhammad Abdul Kareem, MAKIHS, Kondotty; Pub Deptt

(Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR, Superintendent, Government Press, KSAK]

[Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Abu: Resident of Mambram in Tellicherry (Thalassery), distt. Kannur, Kerala. A school teacher, he was actively involved in nationalist and anti-imperialist movements. Participated in the activities of the Indian National Congress and later he joined the Communist Party. He attended the 'Anti-Repression Day' call of the Congress and 'Anti-Imperialist Day' observance of the Communist Party on 15 September 1940. The District Administration banned public meeting at Jawaharghat in Tellicherry under Defence of India Rules and the police dispersed the crowd by resorting to fire. Abu was killed in police firing. He was 28 when while attending the public meeting at Jawaharghat. First martyr, one among the two, of the Communist Party in Kerala. [H/Poll, F. No. 2/22/1940, NAI; H Pub, (MS) G.O. No. 4654, 24 October 1941, TNSAC; AICC Papers File No. G (32) K. I. Part 2, 1940, NMML]

Achankunju: Resident of Naduvilakkariyil, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. [For more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan]. Achankunju was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946.

Agneess Lonappan: Resident of v. Puthuval, Vayalar, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was at the receiving end of the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day Ramaswamy Aiyar's military reached Vayalar labour camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein and in the process they shot Lonappan dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Ahamad Kutty: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in the Cannanore Central Jail as an under-trial prisoner. A prison outbreak occurred in the Jail on 4 December 1921 at 4.00 p.m. when the prisoners were let out of their cells for meals. He received bullet wounds and his skull got fractured when the police opened fire to control the outbreak; he died the same day. [Law Deptt (G), G.O. (Ord. Series) Nos.1084 and 1085, 25.04.1922, TNSAC]

Ahmed Kutti: Resident of distt.

Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was sentenced to death by the Malabar Special Tribunal and was executed on 18 February 1922 at the Coimbatore Central Jail. [Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord. Series) No. 496, 11.04.1922, TNSAC]

Ahmedkutty: Resident of Kadanammana, *t.* Walluvanad, Malabar, Kerala; s/o Kunnummal Moideenkutty. He was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Aboobakkar). Ahmedkutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 9 December 1921 in the British troops' firing. [PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR]

Ahmmad Kutty: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; s/o Koothranadan Atheez, a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri. He was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. The violent clash was triggered off with the arrest of Vedakkuvetil Mammoth, a popular local Khilafatist, who had

falsely been accused of the theft of a gun by the landlords of Nilambur Kovilakam. When the enraged tenants aggressively demonstrated against the arrest in protest, the influential landlords panicked and persuaded the British district administration to come to their rescue. The authorities promptly despatched a 125-member strong army from Malappuram to Kozhikode to take on the Mappila demonstrators. In the ensuing clash between the fully armed troops and the semi-armed peasants on 26 August 1921 in Pukkottur, about 400 unyielding Mappilas were believed, by the District Magistrate, to have perished. Ahmmad Kutty was one among those militant peasants who died on that day in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, File No. 241, NAI; HMR, KSAK; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Akkara Veetil alias Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar: Resident of Trikkalangod amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. A tenant-cultivator, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. After his arrest, he was transported to Podanur Central Prison near Coimbatore from Tirur, along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon on 19 November 1921. When

the train reached Podanur the officials found the prison there to be full to its maximum capacity and they ordered the prisoners to be taken back. The wagon was inspected before the return journey and the condition of the captives checked at Podanur. The findings were devastating: 56 dead due to suffocation, another 6 died on the way to the Coimbatore Hospital and 8 died in the hospital itself, bringing the death toll to 70. Achuthan Nayar was one among those who had been in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret F. No. 390A, 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorma*, 22 November 1922; WTS]

Alagirisamy Chettiar: Resident of *t.* Chingleput (Chengalpattu), distt. Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu; he was a participant in the Civil Disobedience movement. While taking part, along with others, in picketing of Toddy shops at Bodinaickanur, he was shot dead by the police on 7 August 1930. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.117, 30.01.1931; *K. Dis 3198/68*, 16.10.1968, Collector Office; FFPO No. 3544/1969, 26.03.1969; Chingleput District Jail Slip No.128, TNSAC]

Alagu Thevar: Born in 1885, resident of Srivilliputhur, distt. Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu; s/o Subbiah Thevar.

While taking part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he was arrested and sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment under Sections 395 and 188 IPC. He was kept in Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli, where died in detention on 20 February 1943. [Pub Deptt (Military/Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 3010, 03.12.1948; Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip No. 6, TNSAC]

Alandaddan Ahmad: Resident of *t.* Ernad, a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ahmad was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPMak, MAKIHS; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Ali Hassan: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ali Hassan was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the

firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Ali Musaliar: Born in Nellikottu *amsom* in Eranad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Kunju Moideen Sahib and Amina; Education at Ponnani, higher education at Mecca. Scholar in Islamic History, Shariat and Theology. Chief quasi at Kavaratti Island. Chief *Musaliar* of Tirurangadi Mosque in 1907. Great orator; organized *Madrasas* in different parts of Malabar; wide following in many parts of south Malabar; the most influential leader of the Khilafat movement. In search of a Khilafat leader police in full uniform entered Tirurangadi Mosque and this aroused religious passion. Ali Musaliar accompanied by followers reached the police station to release the arrested Khilafat leaders. Police opened fire and killed hundreds of volunteers. The rebellion began on 21 August 1921 and spread to Eranad, Valluvanad and Ponnani *taluks*. Martial Law was declared. Gurkha Regiment was rushed to Malabar. Tirurangadi mosque was seized and rebels were flushed out. Ali Musaliar and followers surrendered and after trial he was sent to gallows. Executed by hanging on 17 February 1922. [Fortnightly Reports, January 1921 to March 1922, Note of F.B. Evans, in case no. 7/21, *The Fort St. George Gazette* No. 37, Madras, 12 September 1922, Part- I, Pub Deptt. Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22

(*Madras*, 1923), *Kerala Patrika* (Supplement), 1 September 1921]

Alirambilkandi Krishnan: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he was an activist of the Karshaka Sangham of Irikkoor which took the initiative in providing relief to the people suffering from "black" marketing and hoarding. The Sangham activists requested the landlord for permission to cultivate the land of Kavumbai. When the Jenmi refused, they appealed for some action to the ministers and officials of the Madras Government. Not getting any response, the peasants under the leadership of the Karshaka Sangham decided to occupy the area and cultivate it even if they had to face police action. The police did turn up, cordoned off the area and fired upon the activists of the Sangham on 30 December 1946. Krishnan lost his life in this firing. [PA, 2 February 1947, NMML; ASK, p. 33; KKK, p. 64]

Allur Venkata Raju: A domicile of distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement against the British imperialist rule. He was arrested at the height of the agitation, and died in jail probably in the second half of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Provincial Committee Report, F.No. G-1(i)/8-11-1931, NMML]

Alluri Srirama Raju alias Alluri Sitarama Raju: Resident of v. Pydiputta, *ml.* Addateegala, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkatarama Raju and Smt.Suryanarayanamma;

belonged to *Kshatriya* community. His family moved to Rajahmundry in his fourth year where he studied up to the fourth standard in Bangarai School. Moving into Ramachandrapur National School, he later joined Taylor High School at Narsapur. A great patriot from early age, he undertook an All-India tour as a *bala sanyasi*; studied Sanskrit for one year at Benaras (Varanasi) and felt inclined towards *Vedanta* and *Yoga*. Simultaneously, he started organizing the tribal people of the Agency area of Visakhapatnam District, against the tyranny and atrocities of the notorious Deputy *Tahsildar* Bastian and other revenue officials. He led successful attacks of the tribal people on the Chintapalli, Krishnadevipeta and Rajavommangi Police Stations in the Agency area; captured plenty of arms and ammunitions. A good strategist in guerrilla warfare, he carried out several telling assaults on the Government Reserve Police; ambushed a strong force of Reserve Police, led by the British officers, Scot and Hyter, and killed them at the Damanapalli *Ghat*. A follower of the concepts of chivalry of ancient Indian warriors, he attacked the enemy only after giving prior notice. He achieved several victories in encounters with the British Police at Addategala, Chodavaram and some other places. The freedom struggle he carried on is known in the annals of the Andhra history as the famous "Rampa Rebellion" or the "Rampa Pitoori". His two year armed struggle (1922-24) against the Government caused great

trepidation among the British in India, and led to their proclamation of a reward of Rs. 10,000/- on his head, dead or alive. Not faring well against Raju, the British resorted to reprisals against the tribals, and their mounting misery eventually impelled him to surrender. A just and chivalrous man, he expected a fair trial and recognition of his people's rights. With these in mind, he surrendered to the Intelligence Officer, Jamadar Kunchu Menon. He was brought to Koyyur where Major Goodall had arrived with a party of Assam Rifles. He was treacherously shot dead by the British Police at Koyyur on 7 May 1924. His body, tied to a cot and kept on a cart in a standing posture, was taken in a procession from Koyyur to Krishnadevipeta, trumpeting that the rebellion had ended. Raju's body was cremated on the morning of 8 May 1924, marking the end of his glorious fight against the British Government, and his leaving behind the great tradition of anti-imperialism in Andhra. [*Andhra Patrika*, 9 May 1924 & 17 May 1924; *MM*, 8 May 1924; *RAPDMP*, 1924, p. 13; F.No.-22, *FASRRF*, 1925, p. 135; *FNR*, 1924, p. 3; Pub Deptt (G), (Madras) (1938), G.O. No. 1451, 24-8-1938, pp. 25 & 209 & *LFTGRSCAO, TCSGMW*, 22-8-1924, *APSAH*; *PCO*, 16-5-1924 & 10-6-1924, *TNSAC*; *WWFSAP*, III, pp. 504-505; *WWIM*, I, p. 8; *TFSAPA*, III, pp. 91-92]

Alluri Venkata Raju: Resident of v. Kovvada, t. Bhimavaram, distt. West

Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkata Raju; belonged to Kshatriya community. An agriculturist, he took part in the Salt Satyagraha and was sentenced on 18 June 1930 to rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 70/- in default of which, to undergo further three months' rigorous imprisonment. Incarcerated in the Rajahmundry, Tiruchirapalli and Alipuram Jails, he died on 21 December 1930 in the Alipuram Camp Jail while serving the imprisonment. [RACJ, C.No-1830, 1930, TNSAC; WWFSAP, III, p. 550]

Alungal Ayamed: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Ayamed died due to cholera on June 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Amanath Mammed: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Mammed died

of pneumonia due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food in June 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Ambalakaran Periyathambi: Resident of v. Thondiakkadu, t. Thiruthurai Poondi, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu. He joined the Indian National Army and died in action in 1944 on the war-front. [FFPO No. 6507/1970, 19.11.1970, TNSAC]

Ambalam Karuppiyah: Born in 1901, resident of Pappni, p.o. Tiruvegampet, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; s/o Kalimuthu. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and was arrested under Sections 147, 433 IPC and 38 of DIR. Sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment and kept in Tiruvadanai and Madurai Jails, and finally at Wellesley Sanatorium Jail, Bellary, where he died in 1946. [Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip, Clean Copy No. 267, TNSAC]

Ambalathara Kutty: Resident of Vayalar, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was at the receiving end of the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. Ramaswamy Aiyar's military

reached Vayalar labour camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein, arrested Kutty and immediately sent him to jail. He died in jail within a few days due to inhuman tortures. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Ambali Abdul Khader: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Khader was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Ammankallan Viran Kutty: Resident of Iruveethi amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 5 May 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures, and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Viran Kutty died on 25 May

1922 in detention at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Ammankuyhiyil Mammuty: Resident of Karuvara Kundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures, a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Mammuty died on 30 June 1922 in detention at the age of 40. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Ammoo: Resident of Othalur amsom, *t.* Ponnani, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Kunhoran; he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in the Cannanore Central Jail as an under-trial prisoner. A prison outbreak occurred in the jail on 4 December 1921 at 4:00 p.m. when the prisoners were let out of their cells for meals. He received bullet wounds and a fractured skull when the police

opened fire to control the outbreak and died the same day. [Law Deptt (G), G.O. (Ord. Series) Nos.1084 and 1085, 25.04.1922, TNSAC]

Ammuammal: Resident of Gandhipuram in Coimbatore Town, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; w/o Gopal Nair. A labourer in Somasundara Mills, Coimbatore, he participated in the labour struggle organized by the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited. On 11 November 1946, police opened fire on an estimated mob of 6000 workers. Thirty-nine rounds of firing took place and Ammuammal died of gun shot during the struggle. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 2701, 14.12.1946, TNSAC]

Anaghasayan: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. In the Menasseri Camp. Alappuzha, Keral, Anaghasayan, an eleven-year old boy, was the scout of the camp for keeping a watch on the military movements and reporting these to the leaders. In the Menasseri shooting Anaghasayan was killed on 27 October 1946. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML; PVCS, pp. 78-9; IPV, p.107]

Anaikutti Velar: Inhabitant of t. Kuruntham Patti, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. He served as an activist in HAWKAN – an Indian Independence League Branch in Burma—from 1942 to 1945 during the Second World War in East

Asia. He was killed in action in the battlefield in 1945. [FFPO No. 6241/1970, 19.09.1970, TNSAC]

Anangadan Bappi: Belonging to Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar outbreaks against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*. He was sentenced and transported for life for taking part in a Mappila conspiracy and outbreak. He was detained by the police in Chingelput under Government Order No. 994, Judicial dated 20 July 1908. He died as a state prisoner on 5 July 1921. [Pub/Deptt, F. No. 708, 1921, TNSAC]

Anant Sabade: Born on 13 May 1899 in Jamakhandi, Karnataka; s/o Vasudev Sabade. A graduate in the Arts and Law and a practising lawyer, he launched a campaign demanding the merger of Jamakhandi State with the emerging Indian Union. Subjected to some political conspiracy, he was murdered by an unknown assassin on 24 May 1947. A pillar was erected in honour of his memory at Jamakhandi. [WWIM, II, p.278]

Ananthanaveli Vasu: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp, at Alappuzha, Kerala, and attacked the labourers gathered therein. Following the attack, when the military captain was examining those who lay around the

scene of the firing, he found Vasu to be moving about. When asked why he was there, his reply did not satisfy the captain, and he ordered 'Take him'. 'Don't take, you rather shoot me and kill me here', was Vasu's spirited reply. The military immediately shot him dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML; *IPV*, p.114]

Ande Sriramulu: Resident of Chirala, distt. Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Raghavulu; aged about 25. He took part in a strike organized by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union at Chirala. The strike was on account of a variety of workers' grievances. Since no settlement was on sight, the workers' discontentment intensified and led to disturbances and a riot on 14 February 1938. In the afternoon at 1:30 P. M., a large crowd gathered outside the factory, and attacked the police with stones. Mr. H.H. Carleston, Sub-Collector, Ongole, arrived on the spot and ordered firing on the crowd of workers at 3:30 p.m. Ande Sriramulu received grievous bullet injuries in the police firing and died the same day. [Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), (1938) (Confd.,) G.O. No. 1577, 20-9-1938, APSAH]

Andikat Moideen Kutty: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative

Jenmis, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He died in the Rajahmundry Central Jail Hospital on account of brutal police tortures on 8 December 1924. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (Ord. Ser.) No.440-40A, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord. Ser.) No.28, 07.01.1925, TNSAC]

Andikkad Perunthan Kunjali: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri; he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement [for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty]. Kunjali was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; *HMR*; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Anjukandan Avaran Kutty Haji: Resident of Tirurangadi amsom, *t. Ernad*, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. Arrested in connection with a forcible conversion case during Malabar rebellion of 1921 (against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*) in parts of Ernad and Walluvanad *taluks*, he was detained in Vellore Central Jail from 18 August 1923 and died in jail due to Duodenal Ulcer on 3 October 1927 at the age of 48. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.488, 20.06.1923 & G.O.No.207, 01.03.1928, TNSAC]

Ankapattath Moyan: Resident of Iruramsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moyan died on 20 June 1922 in detention at the age of 80. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Annayyappa: Born in Bangalore, Karnataka. He took part in the popular movement for responsible government in Bangalore in 1937. On 24 October 1937, the local Congress in Bangalore City wanted to hoist the Congress flag in Banappa Park in a ceremony under the Chairmanship of K. F. Nariman coming from Bombay (Mumbai). The District Magistrate of Bangalore prohibited the gathering on the same evening and served Mr. Nariman with the prohibitory orders under section 39, Mysore Police Act. Mr. Nariman, however, decided to defy the order and delivered a short speech, before his being arrested. On his arrest the mob became unruly and attacked the police with stones, shoes, and brickbats, but was somehow

dispersed. In the next morning on 25 October 1937 a general *hartal* was observed and a big crowd gathered near the Mysore Bank. The gathering attacked the police stationed in the District Office Compound with stones and brickbats, and a man even attempted to strike a constable with a chopper. In retaliation the police opened indiscriminate firing on the mob, killing Annayyappa on the spot. [S-36, Secret Files, Special Branch Abstract No. 44/37, KSAB; KSGI, BRD, p. 108; FAPG, pp. 23-24]

Annu Malai: Hailing from southern part of India (place not known) and residing in Malaya; he joined the Indian National Army there in 1942 as soldier in the Third Guerrilla Regiment. He was sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to fight under the INA flag; and was seriously wounded in the course of an engagement with the British forces. Admitted to a hospital, he died there in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.11]

Antony Nadar (Swamy Nadar): Belonged to Nellimoodu, *t.* Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. An able and dedicated worker of the Travancore State Congress, he took active part in the struggle for responsible government in 1938. Arrested several times and subjected to inhuman tortures, he expired soon after his release. [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 495/39, B. No. 58, 1938, KSAK; WWFFK, p. 33; WWIM II, p. 10]

Appa: Resident of Eruvassi, *t.* Chirakkal, British Malabar, Kerala. Being a cadre of the Communist Party, he was involved in the activities of the Karshaka Sangham. He gave weapon training to tenant-farmers to fight against the atrocities of Malabar Special Police. The tenant-farmers of the locality demanded waste land for *punam* cultivation. But the landlords refused to comply with their demand and evicted the tenants with the connivance of police. The tenants conducted a camp at Kuyilur and weapon-training was given to them. Their demonstration in front of the Irikkur Police Station in November 1946 led to *lathicharge*, arrest of leaders and the imposition of Section 144 of the Cr. P.C. Violating the ban order, the Communists assembled at Kavumbayi hills on 30 December 1946 to resist the police party. The police chased the crowd by resorting to firing in which Appa was shot dead on the spot. [Letter No. 10349, dt. 6 January 1947, Pub Deptt (G-A), M.S. Series, Regional Archives, Calicut; Pub Deptt (G-A), 1947, G.O. No. 1885, 17 June 1947, Madras Legislative Assembly Q. No. 432-Starred, Proceeding of the Joint Magistrate Tellicherry dt. 2 January 1947, Malabar District Magistrate's office, Calicut to Scott Brown Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George, Madras, 26 December 1948. District Superintendent of Police to Inspector General of Police, Madras, 3 September 1947]

Appan Kandan Ayamatty: Resident of Kuruvambalam amson, *t.* Ernad,

Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (For details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil alias Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Ayamatty was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G. O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret, F. No. 390A, 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Appankollan Moideen: Resident of Pandikad amson, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. In the ensuing clash between the fully armed 2/8th Gurkha Rifles and the scarcely armed 2000 Mappila rebels on 14 November 1921 in Pandikad, about 234 unyielding Mappilas were believed, by the Colonel Commandant, to have perished. Moideen was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Appathan Kuhayamad: Resident of v. Paratapuram, *t.* Ponnani, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was considered by the British officials as a very dangerous character and charged as a robber, dacoit and murderer. Arrested and punished under Sections 149 and 302 of Indian Penal Code in Sessions Case No.179 dated 11.11.1922, he was awarded the punishment of transportation for life. His punishment was reduced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment on appeal. He was kept in Alipuram Jail, Bellary, and his probable date of release was 25 June 1925. However, he was not permitted to return to Malabar and detained again under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819, and kept in detention at Trichinopoly under Malabar Outrages Act, 1859. He died on 22 February 1933 at Trichinopoly. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.813, 22.08.1925; Pub Deptt (G), G.O. (Mis.Series) No.418, 16.05.1933, TNSAC]

Appayya: Resident of Bangalore, Karnataka. A teenager, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He joined the picketers in stopping train movements at the railway station on 17 August 1942. Since the curfew was declared in the City, picketers were fired upon by the police in which

Appayya died on the same day. [KQIC, p. 52]

Aramkundil Moedeen Kutty: Resident of Areakode amsom, *t.* Ernad, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moedeen died on 10 July 1922 in detention at the age of 21. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Arangam: Hailing from southern part of India (place not known), he was residing in Malaya at the time of his joining the Indian National Army. Placed as a soldier in the INA's Unit No. 451, he was deployed in Burma (now Myanmar) to fight against the British forces there. He took part in several engagements with the enemy forces, and was killed during a British-Allied offensive on the INA in Burma on 16 March 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 12]

Aranthodi Abdurahimankutty: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t.* Ernad, Malabar,

Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Abdurahimankutty was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Aranthodi Moieenkutty: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moieenkutty was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Areepuravan Kunji Mammad: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala. A tenant- cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding

with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunji Mammad was one among those militant peasants who died in the British firing by the troops on 26 August 1921. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Areepuravan Kunji Moideen: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala. A tenant- cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunji Moideen was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Areepuravan Muhammad: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala. A tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Areepuravan Muhammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the British troops firing. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Arikuzhiyan Saidali: Resident of Porur amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Saidali was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Arjun: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. A *Shiledar* (a soldier's position), he took part in the 1857 Uprising and joined the rebels of Nargund under Baba Saheb. Arrested in the course of an engagement with the British and sentenced to death, he was hanged on 24 June 1858 in front of the Petah of Nargund. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, L. No. 322/1858, 24 June 1858]

Arumugam Asari : Born in 1918 and belonging to Devakottai, distt. Sivaganga, Tamilnadu, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was shot dead by the police on 17 August 1942 while taking part

in an agitation in Devakottai. [FFPO No. 901/1967, 23.10.1967; Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip No.353, TNSAC]

A. Arumugam: Hailing from southern part of India (place not known), he was residing in Malaya at the time of his joining the Indian National Army in 1942. He was placed as a soldier in the INA's Unit No.121 and deputed in Burma (now Myanmar) to fight against the British-Allied forces there. He was killed by the British forces in Burma on 5 June 1944 during their attack on the INA camp. [WWIM, II, p.13]

Arunachalam Mudaliar: Born on 26 November 1895, resident of Salem Town, distt. Salem, Tamilnadu; s/o Munia Mudaliar. A literate weaver and an active nationalist, he was the founder of Ammapet Handloom Co-operative Society. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Kept in Sub-Jail, Salem, and Alipuram Prison, Bellary, he died on 21 November 1942. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 2146, 10.10.1946; FFPO No. 7907/1974, 22.10.1974; Salem District Jail Slip Office Copy No. 174, TNSAC]

Asari Kumaran: Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. A activist in the Punnapra incident, he operated during the Martial Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam

Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, he was shot dead by the military. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 265/48, B. No. 63, 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; EMK]

Asarithoppitta Ayamad: Resident of Nilambore amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Ayamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Assan Easupp: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was arrested and detained for his participation in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He

was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail and died of Colitis in July 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Aswathanarayana Setty: Born in v. Viduraswatha, distt. Chikkaballapur, Karnataka; s/o Nana Venkatappa Setty. A cloth merchant, he took part in popular movement for responsible government in the Mysore State. The agitation resulted in an incident of police firing on the agitators at Viduraswatha on 25 April 1938 (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah), and Aswatharayana was one among those who died in the firing. [VDECB; SSS, II, p. 490; *WWIM*, II, pp. 293-94]

Athanikal Moideen Haji: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Athanikal Moideen was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary

Safe Secret File, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Awanna: Resident of v. Handiganur, t. Kundagol, distt. Dharwad, Karnataka; he took part in the Uprising of 1857-58 and fought against the British; Awanna was caught in the course of an engagement with the British, tried by Court Martial and sentenced to be blown away with a cannon; his sentence was carried out in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280; HFMK, 1, pp. 272-441]

Ayathil Balakrishna Pillai: Belonging to Kerala (place not known). He took part in the Travancore State Congress movement in Kerala for responsible government against the regime of the *Diwan* of Travancore, C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyer. Participating as a volunteer in the State Congress meeting held in defiance of the prohibitory orders at Quilon on 2 September 1938, he received bullet wounds when the police opened fire to disperse the gathering and died the same day (Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 5/45, B. No. 38, 1945, Confd. Section Files, F. No. 323/38

(Report of District Magistrate Quilon to Chief Secretary, 4 September 1938), Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S. F/ No. 339/45, KSAT; *FST*, pp.360-61]

Ayothiram Rowther: Born in 1885, resident of Mannargudi, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu. A graduate, he joined the national struggle for independence in 1920. Taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930, he suffered imprisonment for 6 months in Tiruchirappalli and Kannanore jails. He died in the latter in 1930. [Thanjavur District Jail Slip Office Copy No. 269, TNSAC]

Ayyaru Nadeshan: Resident of Kootunkkal Karivayalar, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Nadeshan was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

B

- B. Chinnaswami:** Resident of 2nd Lane, Cochrane Basin Road, Moolakothalam, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Balan, he was a worker (aged 20) in the Winding Department of the Carnatic Mill. He died in the police firing during the Buckingham and Carntic Mills labour unrest on 11 March 1942. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]
- B. Ramaswamy:** Born in 1929 at v. Banavara, distt. Hasan, Karnataka, a resident of Mysore City; s/o Thammaiah *alias* Antharamaiah. A high school student, he took part in the "*Mysore Chalo*" movement in 1947 for responsible government in the Mysore State. He was killed in the police firing on the procession near what is now Ramaswamy Circle in Mysore. [PMRA; PMLC]
- B. S. Nambiar:** Born at v. Thavat, Cherukkunnu, Malabar, Kerala; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. He left his British service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. As a Havildar in the Head Quarters No. 2, he was sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the British forces. He fought the enemy forces on several occasions, and finally died at the battle ground in the course of a deadly engagement with the British army. [ROH, pp. 740-41; WWIM, II, p. 213]
- B. Yellapa:** Belonged to Mangalore, Karnataka; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. He left the British service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. He was employed to serve in the Ministry of the Provisioned Government of Azad Hind Fauj. He was killed by the British forces during their attack on the INA personnel in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp. 796-97; WWIM, II, p. 13]
- Babaji Sovaji Nimbalkar:** Resident of Halagali, Mudhol Princely State (now in distt. Bagalakot), Karnataka. The people of Halagali Bedas revolted

against the Disarming Act of 11 September 1857 imposed by the British. Nimbalkar was the chief organizer of the revolt who led the fight against the British and was killed in a clash on 30 November 1857. [SI1857WI, p. 199]

Babu Rao: Resident of Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu. He was an adolescent employee of the Buckingham Mills. This European-owned Cotton Mill announced lock-out in 1920 by refusing to concede the labour demands for higher wages. It expelled the regular employees and engaged daily-wages in their place. Subsequently, the regulars went on strike and held several protest meetings in November 1920. At the height of their agitation in the following months, the police opened fire on the striking workers on 9 December 1920, apparently for maintaining public peace. The firing resulted in the gun shot injuries to some who had been shifted to the Government General Hospital. Of them, Babu Rao died shortly after his admission into a hospital. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.779-80, 14.12.1920, TNSAC]

Baburao Jadhao (Ptravali Babu Kasheru): Born in v. Shahpur, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka. A house-painter, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. Arrested by the Sangli Police on the charge of sabotage, he was imprisoned along with 13 others. He was party to a jail- breaking plan under the leadership of Vasant Rao

Patil. After successfully scaling over the jail walls, the fleeing group was spotted and chased by the police up to the river. While trying to swim across the river, Baburao was hit by the police bullets and died. [SSS, II, p. 963; WWIM, II, p. 125]

Baiyappa: Born in v. Karudapalli, Karnataka, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Mysore State at Viduraswatha village on 25 April 1938. The movement resulted in an incident of police firing on the agitators (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Baiyappa was one who died in the firing. [AISPC, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]

Bala Saheb: Belonged to Kurahalli, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he organized and led the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857-58 under the direction of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British during the battle at Koppaldurga, he was blown away with a cannon in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Bala: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Yelgunda. He was arrested and charged with joining the 'revolt of Nargund under Baba Saheb against the British'. He was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No.197, Part-XII, D.D, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Balakristayya: Resident of Bhalki, distt. Bidar, Karnataka; s/o Venkat Rao- a

village *patwari* and a descendant of the royal family of Satara. He played a prominent role in organizing the Uprising of 1857-58 against the British under the leadership of Rama Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Betrayed by a local landlord, he was captured by the British and sentenced to transportation for life. He died in penal servitude. [SSS, II, III; WWIM, III, p.17]

Balappa: Born at v. Haligali, *t.* Mudhol, distt. Bagalkot, Karnataka; s/o Bhimappa Kollannayarar. A farmer tenant, he took active part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British. For his rebellion and refusal to surrender arms after the revolt and to pay land revenue, he was arrested by the British and shot dead in the Belgaum prison. [SI1857WI, p. 199; WWIM, III, pp.17-18]

Balwant Hari Jabade: Born in 1923 in v. Jatrata, *t.* Chikodi, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Hari Jabade. Educated up to Matriculation, he participated in raid on the Budaraghad Treasury on 14 December 1943. While a police constable, on duty at adjacent *Mamletdar* Office reached the spot, he opened fire on the group through a window. Receiving the gunshot, Balwant died on the spot. [KQIC, p. 207]

Bandaru Narayanaswamy: Resident of v. Vadapalli, *t.* Razolu, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement

(1930). On the occasion of the Venkateswaraswami Chariot/Car Festival in Vadapalli, on 30 March 1931, along with the deity, a Tricolour flag and photos of Mahatma Gandhi, and some other national leaders adorned the car. This was objected by the Government officials, and the controversy over this became so intense that it resulted in a riot. When the police opened fire to quell it, Bandaru Narayanaswamy lost his two legs in the police firing, and he breathed his last soon after he was taken home. [SMEAV, 2-10-1987, Vadapalli]

Bani Saheb: Resident of v. Hammigi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in the Uprising of 1857-58 and fought against the British under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Bani was captured by the British during an encounter and tried by Court Martial; he was sentenced to be blown away with a cannon and the sentence carried out in June 1858. [HFMK,1, pp. 272, 440; SI1857WI, p. 279]

Bapu: Belonging to Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka. He was Naik (leader) of the Shetsanadis of Nargund. On the charge of 'assisting the Chief of Nargund in his rebellion against the British', he was caught on 10 June 1858 and hanged in front of the Petah of Nargund. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 309/1858, 19 June 1858]

- Baramappa:** Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He participated in the Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda against the British in 1857-58. Arrested during the battle at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Barma:** Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in the battle of Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279; WWIM, III, p. 26]
- Barmappa:** Resident of v. Nowlee [Nowli], *t.* Hadagali, distt. Ballary, Karnataka; He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in the battle of Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [HFMK, 1, pp. 272, 440; SI1857WI, p. 279; WWIM, III, p. 26]
- Basalingappa:** Born at v. Jambagi, distt. Bijapur, Karnataka; s/o Veerasansappa, Deshmukh of Jambagi. A peasant proprietor, he took part in the resistance against the British during the Uprising of 1857. Captured by the British in Jambagi, he was hanged in 1858. [WWIM, III, p. 19]
- Basappa Sindagi:** Inhabitant of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; *dhanagar* by profession, he was arrested and charged with 'waging war against the British in 1858'. Following his capture, he was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 12 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No.197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 12 June 1858, pp. 262-275]
- Basappa Tambe:** Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Balappa. He was a *Sawar (Bargir)* in the Nargund Princely State, age 32 years; belonged to a Maratha family. He joined the Uprising in Nargund led by Baba Saheb against the British. He was caught and hanged to death at public place at Dharwad in June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No.197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 47/1858, 16 June 1858; WWIM, III, p.143]
- Basappa Yligar:** Resident of Avaradi, Ramdurg Princely State (now in distt. Belgaum), Karnataka; s/o Fakkirappa. A farmer, he participated in the Peasants' movement in Ramdurg State on 7 April 1939. Arrested in this connection and charged for being violent during the agitation, he was hanged in Hindalga Jail, Belgaum on 6 May 1940. [Convicted Trial Prisoners No. 18563, CPR No. 3, B. No. 09, 23-05-1939 to 01-04-1940, Hindalga Jail, Belgaum; RSVH, p. 73; WWIM, II, p.350]
- Basappa:** Resident of Amargol in Nargund Princely State, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Lingappa. On the charge of 'assisting the Chief of Nargund in his rebellion against the British', he was caught on 18 June

- 1858 and hanged in front of the Petah of Nargund. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 309/1858, 19 June 1858]
- Basappa:** Resident of Davanagere, Karnataka. He took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He joined the picketers in stopping train movements at the railway station on 17 August 1942. Since the curfew was declared in the city, picketers were fired upon by the police in which Basappa died on the same day. [KQIC, p. 50]
- Basappa:** Resident of Halagali, Mudhol Princely State (now in distt. Bagalakot), Karnataka; s/o Balappa. He was a *Sawar (Bargir)* in the Nargund Court; fought against the Disarming Act of 1857 imposed by the British. He was captured and hanged till death at a public place at Dharwad in the last week of June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 199]
- Basappa:** Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Dumappa. He was arrested and charged with 'joining the Uprising of Nargund under Baba Saheb against the British'. He was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]
- Basava:** Belonged to Mundwad, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-58; captured by the British during an encounter, he was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to be blown away with a cannon; his sentence was carried out in 1858. [HFMK, Vol. 1, pp. 272, 440; SI1857WI, p. 280]
- Basavanna:** Resident of Navalagund, distt. Dharwad, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-58; captured during the battle at Koppaldurg and tried by Court Martial, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [HFMK, 1, pp. 272 & 441; SI1857WI, p. 280; WWIM, III, p. 27]
- Basayya Talari:** Resident of v. Tahrargi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-58 and fought against the British; caught in the course of an engagement, he was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to be blown away with a cannon; his sentence was carried out in 1857. [HFMK, 1, pp. 272, 440; SI1857WI, p. 280; WWIM, III, p. 27]
- Basayya:** Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took part in the Uprising led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda in 1857-1858. Arrested during the battle at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Basayya:** Resident of Wadarhatti, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising and fought against the British under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested during the battle at Koppaldurg and sentenced to death by Court Martial,

- he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [HFMK, 1, pp. 272, 440; SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Bassya:** Hailed from Kundgul, distt. Dharwad, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-1858; captured by the British and tried by Court Martial, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 278]
- Bathini Rajulu:** Resident of v. Tammadpalli, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). He took part in the popular movement during 1947-48 for bringing about the merger of Hyderabad State with the Indian Union. In the course of a raid on the village by the *Razakars* and the *Nizam's* Police on 14 February 1947, Bathini Rajulu joined with the other villagers in resisting the attack. In the fight, Rajulu and five other villagers lost their lives and attained martyrdom the same day. [WWFSAP, III, p. 335; WWIM, II, p. 28].
- Bavireddi Viyyamma:** Resident of v. Gazullanka, *ml.* Kollur, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; took part in the anti-*zamindari* struggle in the Gazullanka village of Challapalli *zamindari*; on 10 April 1947, peasants entered *zamindari* lands for the *rellu* grass by defying prohibitory orders of the Government; twelve Reserve Police men entered the scene and arrested some peasants; when the peasants questioned the moral authority of the police, they opened fire, as a result of which Bavireddi Viyyamma received bullet injuries, fell on the field, and died immediately. [*Andhra Patrika*, 13 April, 16 April, 9 June 1947, APSAH; CERP, pp. 76 & 136]
- Bawa/Baba Saheb:** Resident of Kurlahalli, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-1858 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. He was captured in the battle at Koppaldurg by the British and blown to death with a cannon. [WWIM, III, p. 19]
- Bayyanna:** Born in v. Karudapali, Hindupur Taluk, distt. Anantpur, Karnataka, s/o Papanna. He took part in the agitation for responsible government in the Mysore State at Viduraswatha village. The agitation resulted in the indiscriminate of police firing on the agitators on 25 April 1938 (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Bayyanna was one among those killed in the firing. [AISPC, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]
- Beemah:** Resident of v. Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, div. Belgaum, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-1858; captured during an encounter with the British and tried by Court Martial; he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [HFMK, 1, pp. 272, 440; SI1857WI, p. 278]
- Beemnah:** Hailed from Hammigi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-1858 and fought against the British.

Arrested in the course of battle at Koppaldurg, he was tried by Court Martial and sentenced to death. Beemnah was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*HFMK*, 1, pp. 272, 441; *SI1857WI*, p. 279]

Bhanu Kumaran: Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. An activist in the Punnapra firing incident, he operated during the Martial-Law that C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, he was shot dead by the military. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & F. No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, *KSAT*; *IPV*, pp. 94-5]

Bhaskar Rao Bhave: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka, he was the ruler of Nargund Princely State. Revolted against the British for the question of adoption. He murdered S. J. Manson. He was caught and hanged at Haystack Hill at Belgaum on 12 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 47/1858, 16 June 1858; *WWIM*, III, p. 22]

Bhaskaruni Lakshminarayana: Resident of Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; a petty merchant. In response to the "Quit India" movement, he took part in an attack on the Tenali Railway Station on 12

August 1942 along with his associates. They set fire to the railway station, and cut the signal, telephone and telegraph wires. The Police Superintendent issued orders for opening fire on these saboteurs. Bhaskaruni Lakshminarayana was hit by bullets in the firing and died on the spot. [*SMEAT*, 1942, Tenali; *HFSAP*, p.8; *WWFSAP*, I, p. 246; *WWIM*, I, p. 43; *HFMAP*, p. 151]

Bhawani Singh: Resident of Koppal, Karnataka; *Kiledar* of Koppal; he joined hands with the local rebels in 1857 and organized anti-British operation in association with Baba Saheb of Nargund and Bhim Rao; he was captured in an encounter and shot dead by the British. [*WWIM*, III, p. 22]

Bheemiah/Bheemanna: Born in v. 1898 in Idagur, t. Goribidanur, distt. Chikkaballapur, Karnataka; s/o Narasappa. A barber, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in Mysore State. When the Congress, under the leadership of T. Rainachar, decided—as a part of the movement—upon defying the IPC Section 144 on 25 April 1938 and assembling at Viduraswatha (a place of pilgrimage in Goribidanur Taluk), Bheemiah joined in the act. As soon as the 4 violators of the prohibitory order were arrested by the police, the infuriated gathering hurled abuses and pelted stones on the police. Failing to control it by *lathi*-charge, the policemen resorted to indiscriminate firing at 4 p. m., killing

10 persons, including Bheemiah. [AISPC, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB; WWIM, II, pp. 35-36]

Bhikajipant Ganesh Gokhale: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took part in the 1857-1858 Uprising and joined the rebels of Nargund led by Baba Saheb. He was arrested and charged with 'aiding and abetting the rebellion and also taking part in the murder of Manson'. He was sentenced to transportation beyond the Sea for life. He was deported to the Andaman Islands where he died in custody. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, 24 June 1858]

Bhikshamayya: Resident of v. Patarlapahad, t. Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). A Communist, he resisted the raid by the *Nizam's* Military on Pata Suryapet area in November 1946, during the anti-feudal struggle of the Communists in Telangana. He was shot dead in the confrontation. [WWFSAP, II, p. 463].

Bhiksmayya: Resident of v. Patasuryapet, distt. Nalgonda, erstwhile Hyderabad (now in Telangana); member of Andhra Mahasabha. He was injured in the shootout on 15 November 1946 with the raiding team of the *Nizam's* army, who came to the village in the search of the underground Communist workers, and died soon after. [PA, 1 December 1946; TPSL, pp. 44-5 & 450]

Bhim Rao Nadgowda: Resident of Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Ranga Rao; *Tehsildar* of Bellary. Dismissed from services for his anti-British ideas, he organized an anti-British alliance of patriotic chiefs like Kanchan Gowda Sirnagowda of Govenkop, Srinivas Desai of Dumbal, Bhaskar Rao Bhavde of Nargund, and raised an army of over 3,000 soldiers and launched a revolt against the British in 1857. He captured the Koppaldurg fort and put up a valiant fight against superior British forces, however he fell at the battleground after gallant resistance and died. [WWIM, III, p. 23]

Bhim: Belonged to Kurlahalli, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the Uprising led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda in 1857-58. Arrested in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Bhima Rao M.: Resident of distt. Anantpur, Andhra Pradesh, he served as a Revenue official, and felt inspired when the 1857 Revolt broke out. He took part in this Revolt against the colonial authorities and helped in spreading the anti-British feelings in his area. Somewhat successful in his efforts in the early stages, Bhima Rao was killed on 27 May 1858. [BDG, p. 50; HFMRSRAD, p. 21]

Bhima: Resident of Kukanur, t. Yelburga, distt. Koppal, Karnataka. He actively

participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested during the battle at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [HFMK,1, pp. 272, 440; SI1857WI, p. 280]

Bhima: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279; WWIM, III, p. 22]

Bhimanna Mandagai: Resident of Halagali, Mudhol Princely State (now in distt. Bagalakot), Karnataka. A *Kavalagar* (guard), he participated in the Halagali Bedas revolt under the leadership of Babaji Sovaji Nimbalkar against the British imposition of the Disarming Act of 1857. He was caught during a clash with the British and later blown away with a cannon at Halagali on 14 December 1857. [SI1857WI, p. 199]

Bhimanna: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He participated in the Uprising led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda in 1857-58. Arrested in the course of an engagement with the British at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Bhimappa: Resident of v. Hirendwal

[Hirenandihal], distt. Koppal, Karnataka. He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [HFMK,1, pp. 272, 440; SI1857WI, p. 279]

Bonalu Gunnaiah alias Bonula Gunnadu alias Bonnalu Gunnulu: Resident of v. Serabhannapalem, *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Pottanna, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. He participated in some successful rebel attacks on the British Police. Declared an accused under the sections of 121, 121A, 122, 143, 145, 149, 395 & 302 of I.P.C. and his property was confiscated by the Government. On the evening of 29 September 1923, the police party chased the rebels and opened fire on them near Battapanukula. Being among the rebels, Bonalu received serious bullet injuries and died the next day. [F. Nos. 2, 4 and 23A, FASRRF, 1923, pp. 11, 18, 30, 50, 135, 155, 195, 243 & 244, APSAH]

Borayya Kakuru alias Nadapi Baladu alias Nadapi Padal: Born at v. Gummalagondi, *teh.* Gudem Kotha Veedhi, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Mangayya. A farmer, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24). He was arrested for his involvement in the Rebellion and sentenced to three years'

rigorous imprisonment. Put in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, Borayya died there on 9 November 1923 while serving his term. [WWIM, I, p.160]

Boya: Born in Bada Mallur, Chikkaballapur, distt. Karnataka. He took part in the popular agitation for responsible government in the Mysore State. The agitation resulted in an incident of police firing at Viduraswatha on 25 April 1938. (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Boya was one who died in the firing. [AISPC, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]

Brahmajosyula Subrahmanyam: Resident of Rajahmundry, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Ramayya Sastry. He graduated in Medicine from the Calcutta Medical College and took part in the Home Rule campaign, 1916-17. Participating in the Non-Cooperation movement, he was imprisoned and suffered 1-year rigorous imprisonment, from 7 January 1922 in the Rajahmundry and Cuddalore Jails. He held the office of Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee in 1921 and became the founder of Goutami

Satyagraha Ashram, Sitanagaram in 1924. He again suffered 1-year imprisonment from 19 April 1930 at Vellore and Cuddalore Jails for conducting Salt *Satyagraha*. His *ashram* thereafter was taken over by the Government in 1932. Arrested following severe injuries in a *lathi*-charge in January 1932 at Rajahmundry (in which one of his ribs was broken), he was sentenced (Third Time) on 14-5-1932 to six months' rigorous imprisonment and incarcerated in the Rajahmundry and Cuddalore Jails. A victim of tuberculosis, brought about by harsh treatment and harassment in the jail, he passed away on 23 December 1936. [*Andhra Patrika*, 25 December 1936 & 15 August 1942, APSAH; WWFSAP, 1, p. 165]

Burmah: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, div. Belgaum, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-1858 and fought against the British; caught and tried by Court Martial, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*HFMK*, 1, pp. 272, 440; *SI1857WI*, p. 278]

C

- C. Chinnaian:** Hailed from 14, Motilal Main Road, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu. A Member of Indian Independence League, he also served the Indian National Army and took part in its march towards India at Junglighat, the Andamans, in December 1944. He is believed to have died in action. [FFPO No. 7787/1973, 29.12.1973, TNSAC]
- C. K Madhavan:** Resident of Vadakketathu Palli, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Madhavan also joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- C. Krishnaswami Pillai:** Hailed from distt. South Arcot, Tamilnadu. An active participant in the "Quit India" agitations of 1942 and he was arrested for his anti-British role in it and imprisoned. He died under detention, perhaps towards the end of 1942 owing to police tortures. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 1518, 22. 05. 1947, TNSAC]
- C. Kuttan Pillai:** Born on 27 September 1910 at Karakulam, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. He studied up to the fourth standard. Joining the Travancore State Congress in 1938, he participated in the demonstration staged at Neyyattinkara on 31 August 1938 to protest against the arrest of N.K. Padnambha Pillai, the second State Congress President. A contingent of Travancore State Force, which had been dispatched to restore order, opened fire on the demonstrators at the Bus Stand,

- Neyyattinkara, killing Pillai in the process. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 1149\44, 1944, Confd. Report of S.P. on 4 September 1938 (First Class Magistrate to District Magistrate, 15-1-114), Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S.No. 339/45, KSAT; CHN, pp.124-26; TTT, p. 164; WWFFK, p. 312; WWIM, II, p. 245]
- C. **Narayanaswami:** Resident of Anakkavur, *t.* Cheyyar, distt. Tiruvannamalai (formerly in North Arcot), Tamilnadu. A dyer by profession, he led a crowd of 4000 at Tiruvattipuram, Cheyyar, on 3 March 1946, to protest against the Government's providing inferior imported rice to the ration shops, and to demand the supply of boiled rice instead. The crowd demonstrated before the taluk Supply Officer's office, and also raided the wholesale Government rice depot at Cheyyar. The police opened 11 rounds of fire to disperse the agitators. Narayanaswamy, a forerunner in the agitation, died on the spot at the age of 26. [Pub Deptt (G-A), G.O.No.1114, 10.05.1946, TNSAC]
- C. **Rathnam:** Inhabitant of 1st Street, Ekanjipuram near Perambur Railway Station, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Chinnasami. An unemployed supporter of the workers during the labour unrest in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, he joined them and fell victim to the police firing on the agitators on 11 March 1942. He died of his bullet wounds the next day (12 March 1942)
- at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]
- Chakala:** Born in *v.* Odugur, *t.* Gauribidanur, distt. Chikkaballapur Karnataka. He took part in the popular agitation for responsible government in the Mysore State at Viduraswatha village on 25 April 1938. The movement resulted in an incident of police firing on the agitators (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Chakala was one who died in the firing. [VDECB; PAR, P.M.R.A., P.M.L.C., C.B.F]
- Chakkalakkunnan Kunjumoyi Haji:** Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjumoyi was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]
- Chakkalakkunnan Pokkar Haji:** Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Pokkar was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Chakkalakkunna Saidali: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, Ernad *taluk*, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Saidali was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Chakkalkunna Mammad Koya: Resident of Pandikad amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen) Mammad was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/

Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Chalil Avaran: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail, where he died of Ankylostoma Diarrhoea in May 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Chambayil Koya: Resident of Kizhuparamba amsom, Kerala, he was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 3 January 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Koya died on 23 April 1922 in detention at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Champakraman Pillai: Born on 15

September 1891, in distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Chinnaswamy Pillai, he took part in political activities against the British rule while still a student. Kept under surveillance by the police for his activism, he left India in September 1908 and reached Italy *via* Colombo. Sometime later, he went to Berlin, studied and obtained doctorate degrees in Engineering, Politics and Economics. He organized an association called the International Pro-India Committee in Zurich, Switzerland, to enlist support for India's independence in the European countries. He persuaded the German Government during the First World War to give military assistance for the freedom struggle in India. He was believed to have served in the famous German submarine *Emden* which inflicted heavy losses on the British shipping in the Indian Ocean and once bombarded British military establishments on the Madras coast. Pillai founded the Indian National Party in Berlin, Germany, in 1914, along with Lala Har Dayal, Shri Taraknath Das, Maulana Barkatullah and Heramba Lal Gupta. Organizing the 'League of Oppressed Peoples' to work for the liquidation of colonialism, he became an active member of the Pan German Nationalist Party—a position that was considered to be great honour for a foreigner in Germany. Got into conflict with the German Fuehrer, Adolf Hitler, when he protested against the latter's disparaging remarks about India, he died in May

1934 in Berlin due to suspected poisoning by the Nazis. [*The Hindu*, 25 February 1938; S. P Sen (ed.) *Dictionary of National Biography*, volume II; *WWIM*, II, p. 245]

Channamparambil Aydruman: Resident of Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail, he died due to urrhosis in the Malappuram Sub-Jail Hospital in May 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Channappa: Resident of Betageri, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took active part in the anti-British struggle for independence Koppaldurg in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British in the course of an engagement at Koppaldurg, he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 278]

Chantavilla Gangadharan: Resident of distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. On 5 October 1938, the people of Kadakkal in Kottarakara *taluk* started an armed revolt against the toll collection at the Kadakkal market. The occurrence also reflected the popular discontent against the Government, its curtailment of civil liberties and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 18 X of 1935. Arrested and manhandled by the police in this connection,

Gangadharan died due to tortures in the Trivandrum Jail. [Freedom Movement Files, (II), F. Nos. 1/45, 1945, B.No.38, 674/45, 1945 B.No.39, 357/46, 1946 B. No. 49, KSAT; Judicial Files, No. 78 of 114 Sessions Court Quilon, Kadakkal Riot Case 1 PE 1/ 1938, Commitment Order 29 May 1939, KSAT; EMK, p. 36]

Charchil Mammadutty: Resident of Thirurangadi amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. The rebellion began on 21 August 1921 and spread to Ernad, Valluvanad and Ponnai *taluks* where Martial Law was declared. Mammadutty stayed with Ali Musaliar, the most influential leader of the Khilafat movement, inside Thirurangadi mosque. When the Gurkha regiment was rushed to Malabar, Thirurangadi mosque was seized and rebels flushed out. Mammadutty surrendered with other rebels and, following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/ 1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC; *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921, NMML]

Chathanpathvayil Ali Kutty: Resident of Areakode amsom, *t.* Ernad, Kerala. He was taken into custody

in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail, Ali died on 3 July 1922 in detention at the age of 20. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Chathanpathvayil Ali Kutty: Resident of Areakode amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 24 December 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail, Ali died in detention on 2 May 1922 at the age of 20. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Chattukutty: A resident of Dharmapatam in, Kerala, Beedi

factory *mazdur*. Since the formation of the Communist Party in Kerala, he was an active cadre and involved in the agitation of the party for price control, wage hike and relief to peasants. He participated in the Anti-Opresion Day and Anti-Imperialist Day observances. The district administration banned public meetings, demonstrations and processions, under Defence of India Rules. Violating the ban order he attended the public meeting at Jawaharghatt in Tellichery on 15 September 1940. In the police firing to disperse the crowd, he was killed. He was only 22 old at the time of his martyrdom. He was one among the first two martyrs of the Communist Party in Kerala. [Pub Deptt, G. O. (MS) No. 4654, 24 October 1941, TNSAC; H/Deptt (Poll), F. No. 5/22/40, 1940, NAI; AICC Papers, F. No. G(32) K.I. Part-2, 1940, NMML]

Chedala Chinnayya: Resident of v. Gudem, t. Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took a prominent part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24) against the British, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. His property was confiscated by the Government for his participation in Rampa disturbances. He received bullet injuries while fighting against the British Malabar Reserve Police, led by Sweney, on the night on 6 December 1922 at Lingapuram. He died of his injuries and his dead body was sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F.Nos. 4 & 22, FASRRF, 1924, pp. 28 & 159, APSAH]

Chedala Kothayya alias Kothadu alias Kothanna alias Pedda Balayya: Resident of v. Gudem, in the Agency area of distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkayya, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. For his participation in the rebellion, his property was confiscated by the Government, and an arrest warrant was issued on him under sections 121, 121A, 122, 143, 145, 149, 395 and 302 of IPC. He received bullet injuries while fighting against the British Malabar Reserve Police, led by Sweney on the night of 6 December 1922 at Lingapuram and died. [F. Nos. 2 & 23 A, FASRRF, 1923, pp. 19, 23 & 256-57, APSAH]

Chedaladakondla Bheema Reddy: Resident of v. Polasamamidi, in the Agency area of Rekapalli; now in distt. Khammam, Andhra Pradesh. As *Munsab* of Polasamamidi, he led a rebellion in the Agency area of Rekapalli in June 1879 against the oppressive rule of the Forest Ranger and British authorities. He gathered fifty Rampa Reddies with the help of Ambel Reddy and also collected many Rekapalli people to attack the Forest Ranger. He made the first attack in July 1879 on Wudagudem, where the Forest Ranger used to keep its office and records. He also actively took part in the Rampa Rebellion, and participated, along with Karam Tamman Dora and other leaders, in many attacks on the police. He was confronted by a party of Hyderabad Contingent under Surgeon Brown. He received bullet injuries in the

encounter and died thereafter. [IPMGFSGJD, 1880, pp.75, 79, TNSAC; Judl Deptt (G), (Madras), G.O. No. 2551, 12-12-1881, APSAH; MHDFC, pp. 5, 10 & 11]

Cheera Koya: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t. Ernad*, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was detained on 13 January 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail, Koya died in detention on 8 May 1922 at the age of 75. [Pub. Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Cheeramputhur Kunhayambu: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhayambu was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt

(Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922 & G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Cheerathodika Moideen: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *Ernad Taluk*, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moideen was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the British troops firing. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Chelakkara Ahmadkutty: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Ahmad Kutty was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; *PPRM*, pp. 372-74]

Chelakkara Kuttymon alias

Saidalikutty: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Saidalikutty was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Chelakkatan Mootha: Resident of Kalikavu amsom, *t.* Nilambur, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 24 December 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail, Mootha died on 2 May 1922 in detention at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Chelekkara Pokkar: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed

confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Pokkar was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Chembrantodiyil Raman: Resident of Angadipuram amsom, *t.* Walluvanad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. Arrested for taking part in the conspiracy of Mappilla outbreak at Angadipuram against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis* in February and March 1896, he was deatined from June 1896 as per G.O.No. 1335, Judicial Department, dated 01.06.1894 and kept in Madurai jail. He died in imprisonment on 4 Septenber1924. [Pub Deptt, G. O. No. 211, 27.02.1925, TNSAC]

Chembrasseril Imbichi Koyal Thangal:

Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala. One of the important leaders of the Khilafat movement, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. The rebellion began on 21 August 1921 and spread to Ernad, Valluvanad and Ponnai *taluks* where Martial-Law was declared. He was shot dead in the

ensuing clash between the fully armed troops and the semi-armed peasants at Melattoor on 20 January 1922. [Pub Deptt (G) G.O. No.185, 23.01.1947; History of Freedom Movement Bundle 88, Anti-War and Quit India Movement-E; M. Sankaran Nampudiripad quoting from C. Gopalan Nair's account on the Malabar Rebellion, TNSAC]

Chenna: Resident of Singtalur, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he participated in the struggle for independence from the British hold of Koppaldurg in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured in the course of an engagement with the British at Koppaldurg, he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 278; *WWIM*, III, p. 28]

Cherapuratthu Ahmadkutty: Resident of *t.* Ernad, a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Cherapuratthu was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; *HMR*; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Chethayil Koyakutty: Resident of

Kadanamma, *t.* Walluvanad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Aboobakkar). Koyakutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 9 December 1921 in the British troops' firing. [PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; *HMR*]

Chettali Kunhalan: Resident of Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was arrested under Section 6 of Moplah Outrages Act of 1859 for his involvement in Mappilla rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*. He was kept as a prisoner in the Central Jail and died due to tuberculosis on 18 April 1928 in the Government Tuberculosis Hospital in Rayapettah, Madras. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (Mis.Series) No.386, 30.04.1928, TNSAC]

Chhattu Singh Rajput: Born at Jamakhandi, distt. Bijapur, Karnataka. A farm labourer, he took active part in the Uprising against the British in 1857. He refused to surrender arms and to give land revenue; was arrested by the British and executed by hanging in 1857. [*WWIM*, III, p. 29]

Chhotu Singh: Residence not known; s/o Hira Singh; he was the Commandant of the troops in the

Jamakhandi Princely State (now in distt. Bagalkot), Karnataka. A close associate of the Jamakhandi Chief, he joined the struggle for freedom from the British yoke. Arrested by the British, he was blown away with a cannon in October 1858 at Jamakhandi before a horrified crowd of the town people. [SI1857WI, p. 72]

Chinna Kannan: Resident of Pycrofts Road (now Bharathi Salai), Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Chinappan. Belonging to a fishermen community, he was a tennis ball-boy in the Presidency College Sports arena. While taking part in a Civil Disobedience movement demonstration at the Canal Bank, he was shot dead in the police firing on the demonstrators on the spot at the age of 13 in May 1930. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 275, A, 12.05.1930, TNSAC]

Chinna Thevan: Resident of Perungamanallur, t. Peraiyuv distt. Madurai, Tamil Nadu. He took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering Kallars as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. George Joseph popular and well-known political agitator, inspired them not to obey the British dictat. He adopted the civil disobedience method and encouraged the Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages to refuse to register themselves as criminal tribes. Police force was then used to pressurize them to obey, leading to

a riot. In the police firing that took place there on 3 April 1920, Chinna died on the spot. [(H/(Judl) Deptt, G.O. No. 1315, 26.05.1920; Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Series) No.109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O.No.935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC.]

Chinnakannu: Born in Bangalore, Karnataka. A labourer, he participated in the "Quit India" movement in Bangalore City in 1942. He joined the labour strike in Bangalore to protest against the arrest of Congress leaders, and also took part in public meetings almost every day. Police issued arrest warrant against him but his dead body was recovered in V.O.P. Factory Compound, Bangalore in 1942. [SSS, II, p. ?]

Chinnamaya Thevan: Resident of v. Perungamanallur, t. Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; he took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering the tribesmen as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. George Joseph a popular and well-known political agitator, inspired them not to obey the British. He adopted the civil disobedience method and encouraged the Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages to refuse to register themselves as criminal tribes. Police force was then used to force them to obey leading to a riot. In the police firing that took place there on 3 April 1920, he died on the spot. (H/(Judl) Deptt, G.O.No.1315,

26.05.1920; Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Series) No.109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O.No.935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC)

Chinnanna: Born in Badimaraalur, t. Goribidanur, distt. Chikkaballapur, Karnataka, s/o Gangana. He took part in the popular agitation for responsible government in the Mysore State at Viduraswatha village on 25 April 1938. The agitation led to an incident of police firing on the agitators (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Chinnanna was one who died in the firing. [AISPC, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]

Chinnaraju: Belonged to distt. Madura (Madurai), Tamilnadu. A scavenger boy, he joined the scavengers' violent agitation in Dindigul against the British during the "Quit India" movement of 1942. When the police opened fire on the agitators, he received severe bullet wounds and died on the same day. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 2131, 12.07.1947, TNSAC]

Chinnaraju: Inhabitant of v. Kovilur, t. Dindigul, distt. Madura, (Madurai) Tamilnadu; s/o Karidi Madari. A boy of 14, he took part in the strike of scavengers that broke out towards the end of 1946. He died in the police firing on the striking Dindigul scavengers on 5 December 1946. [Pub Deptt(G-A), G.O. (MS) No. 2131, Dept. 12.7.1947, TNSAC]

Chinniah: Hailed from Tamilnadu (residence not known), a worker and a trade-union leader of Textile

Workers, Union of Coimbatore. He gained prominence during the 1942 strike at Kaleswara Mills against retrenchment. The growing militancy of workers so alarmed the mill authorities that they, in alliance with the police, implicated the leading trade union leaders in a false murder case of, a watchman of Ranga Vilas Textile Mill. For having Ponanan beaten to death, the police arrested 4 leading leaders, including Chinniah. He was sentenced to death by the Sessions Court which had later been confirmed by High Court and the Privy Council. Subsequently he was hanged on 8 January 1946. [PA, 27 January 1946]

Chirukandan, Koyithattil (Chiruvandan): Born in 1922 at Kayyur, distt. And t. Kasargod Kerala; tenant-farmer; started public life as member of *Bala Sangh*. Later he joined the *Karshaka Sangham* and the Communist Party. As Kisan activist he was involved in a number of agitations against the exploitation of the peasants by the landlords in his locality. He also took part in the anti-imperialist programmes of the party. Being an "inner volunteer", he was arrested and charge-sheeted in the Kayyur Riot Case of 1941 as the 31st accused. He was found guilty of murder and had been awarded capital punishment. He was hanged to death at Kannur Central Jail on 29 March 1943. The brave son of Kayyur walked to the gallows shouting "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Communist Party Zindabad". [Court Records in Sc. No. 44/1941]

(Mangalore); Sc. No. 3/1941 (Tellicherry); Sc. No. 11/1941 (Tellicherry), Fortnightly Report (Political) for the Second half of March 1941, First half of April 1941, and First half of May 1941. G.O. Home (Routine) 1328-29. (Confid.), 26 October 1942, *People's War*, 21 and 28 March and 11 April 1943, NMML]

Chittambalam Chekutty: Resident of Nannambra amsom of Tirurangadi Station, Kerala. He was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. The rebellion began on 21 August 1921 and spread to Ernad, Valluvanad and Ponnai *taluks* where Martial-Law was declared. He was shot dead in the ensuing clash between the fully armed troops and the semi-armed peasants. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC]

Cholakarambayil Chetti Chipu: Resident of Trikkalangod amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Chipu was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No.

290, 01.04.1922, G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Cholakkal Usman: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Usman was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Cholakkal Valiya Mammad: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Mammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Chunia Virappa: Resident of Hammigi,

t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda for recovery of Koppaldurg from the

British hands. Caught in the course of an engagement with the British at Koppaldurg, he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 280]

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D. Narayana Raju: Hailing from distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British role in the movement and sent to prison. In the police custody he was subjected to severe tortures by them, and died as an under trial prisoner, perhaps in 1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.1036, April 1947, TNSAC]

Dadanna: Resident of Halagali, Mudhol Princely State (now in distt. Bagalakot), Karnataka. He took part in the resistance of Halagali *Bedas* against the imposition of the Disarming Act of 1857 by the British. He was killed while fighting against the British under the leadership of Babaji Sovaji Nimbalkar on 30 November 1857. [SI1857WI, p.199]

Damu Pottachal: Resident of Veliyil, Kanjikuzhi, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he was involved as an activist in the Punnapra firing incident. Opposing the Martial-Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on

Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala), he took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the consequent confrontation on 26 October 1946, Damu was shot dead by the military. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Danamu Somayya: Resident of v. Aknoor, t. Jangaon distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Peda Venkayya. A *Sindhi Seth*, he exposed in a Court of Law the atrocities that were committed by the Razakars in respect of his village. When the Razakars and the *Nizam's* police jointly raided Aknoor in August 1946, Danamu Somayya was arrested and shot dead in the Rama Temple compound of the village. Eight other persons were also shot dead along with him. The Razakars and the *Nizam's* police had raided this village to take revenge against those who gave evidence in a Court of Law against them. [WWFSAP, III, pp. 364]

– 65 ; *WWIM*, II, p. 68].

Dandu Narayana Raju: Resident of v. Nelapogulu, t. Bhimavaram, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Bhagavan Raju, he served as an Advocate. Conferred the title “*Sardar*” by the people of Andhra, he gave up his legal practice in response to the Non-Cooperation movement (1920). He collected money for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and held the office of Secretary, District Congress Committee, 1921-24 and its President, in the years 1925, 1926, 1931 and 1934. He remained a Member of AICC from 1921 till his death. Organising national schools at Tanuku and Bhimavaram, he held the posts of Vice-President, Gandhian National School, Eluru; Secretary, District Khadi Board, 1923, and its President in 1924 and 1925; Member, Debt Conciliation Board, Bhimavaram. He was also Secretary, District Ryots’ Association, 1923-27 and President, 1928 and 1929, as well as Member, Composite Madras Legislative Assembly, 1926-29 and 1937 and President, District Board for years. He organised Salt *Satyagraha* and was sentenced on 23 April 1930 to one year, 9 June 1947; confined in Rajahmundry, Vellore, Tiruchunapally and Bellary Jails, he was released on 14 March 1931 due to the Gandhi-Irwin Pact. Taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement, he underwent seven months’ Rigorous Imprisonment, from 8 January 1932 in the Rajahmundry and Vellore Jails; again sentenced on 24 January 1933 to six

month Rigorous Imprisonment, he was incarcerated till 1 August 1933 in the Vellore Central Jail. Arrested once again for the Individual *Satyagraha*, on 14 December 1940 he was sent to the Vellore and Tiruchunapalli Jails. Offering *Satyagraha* again on 6 August 1941 at Narasapur, he was sentenced to one year Rigorous Imprisonment and a fine of Rs.500/- and kept in the Alipuram Camp Jail. Released on 13 December 1941 by the Government, and detained under Defence of India Rules, during the “Quit India” movement in the Vellore and Tanjore Jails, from 12 August 1942 to 10 September 1944, this illustrious patriot died around 6 p.m. on 10 September 1944 in Tanjore Jail due to heart failure. [*Andhra Patrika*, 12 September 1944; 13 September 1944; 17 September 1944; 19 September 1944 & 20 September 1944; *The Hindu*, 13 September 1944; Pub Deptt (G-A), (Madras), G.O. Ms. No. 2146, 10-10-1946, APSAH; *Dinamani*, 13-9-1944; RTSJ, C. No-111, 1944, TNSAC; *WWFSAP*, III, p. 458; *WWIM*, I, p. 76; *HFMAP*, p. 148]

Dastagir Sab: Born in Bangalore, Karnataka. He was a participant in the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement in the British-controlled Cantonment Area in Bangalore. When a *hartal* was observed on 17 November 1921 on the occasion of Prince of Wales visiting India, and a protest demonstration was held on 18 November 1921, its participants were fired upon by the police. Receiving a gunshot in the firing,

Dastagir died soon thereafter [SSS, II, p. 31]

Dattu Lakshman Matad: Born in 1917 in Bailhongal, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Laxman Matad. Educated up to sixth standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He joined the saboteurs' in the attack on the Bailhongal Police Station on 16 August 1942. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing on that day, he died on the spot. [WWIM, I, p. 219]

Dattu Matad: Hailed from Bailhongal, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Laxman Matad. A farm labourer, educated up to the sixth standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He joined the agitators in the raiding of the Bailhongal Police Station on 16 August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds when the police opened firing on them and died on the spot. [WWIM, I, p.219]

Daud Saheb: Resident of Hanktapur (Venkatapur), t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda for the recovery of Koppaldurg from the British hands. Captured by the British during the battle at Koppaldurg, he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 280; *WWIM*, III, pp. 31-32]

Daveed Thomas: Resident of

Areepurathu House, Paravoor, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Thomas joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]

Deenadayalu: Resident of Kanchipuram Town, distt. Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu. He took part in an agitation in the town over the inferior quality of rice that was offered by the Government to the general public. People protested against it, demanded supply of better kind of rice and raised anti-imperialist slogans, leading to some sort of a rice-riot. When the police resorted to firing to control the rioters on 2 March 1946, Deenadayalu was shot dead. [Pub Deptt (G-A) (Confid.), G.O. No.1867, 02.09.1946, TNSAC]

Devasi alias Porunna: Resident of Kakkariyil, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible

government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal of setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Porunna joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63 & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]

Devasi Pramani: Resident of Arasharkadavu, Zacharia Ward, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Devasi joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]

Devathanjam: Resident of v. Kandithankulam, p.o. Tharuvai,

distt. Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu: s/o Selvananayagam Nadar. He joined the Indian National Army in Malaya as a soldier in the Third Guerrilla Regiment with Regiment No. 32407. He participated in the INA campaigns from January 1943 to December 1944 and died in action in 1944. [FFPO No. 2922/1968, 28.11.1968, TNSAC]

Dhan Pal: Residence not known. He was serving the British-Indian Army as a soldier in its Madras Sappers and Miners Regiment; he joined the Indian National Army in Germany as a soldier and was placed in the Second Battalion. Deputed in France to counter the Allied forces, he died there while fighting against the enemy. [WWIM, II, p. 76]

Dharma Prakash: Resident of Hyderabad City, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); at Dhoolpet a notorious communal riot took place on 16 April 1938. On 22 June 1938, an eminent missionary of Arya Samaj, Dharma Prakash, was murdered by a few fanatics who could not tolerate the propaganda work he was doing. [TFSIH, IV 1921-47), pp.90-91].

Doddi Komarayya: Resident of v. Kadavendi, t. Jangaon, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). This village was under the social control of Visunoori *Deshmukh*, and Janakamma, the mother of *Deshmukh* Ramachandra Reddy who was notorious for resorting to tortures and meting out inhuman to the people. Komarayya,

an Andhra Mahasabha worker took part in the Balemla -Pata Suryapet Peasants' stirrings. A 'Sangham' or village *Dal* was formed thereof comprising 20 members to fight against the high-handed actions and ill-treatments of Janakamma. On 4 June 1946, they represented to the RDO and Tahsildar who came to Kadavendi where they and succeeded in taking away some of the grain stocks of *Deshmukh*. Offended at this, Janakamma mobilized *goondas* and encouraged them to attack the *Dal* or Sangham members. As a result, some street fighting took place between them in November 1946. Komarayya, who was in the forefront, received bullet injuries from the firing of the goons of the landlords, and met his death. Regarded as the first martyr in the Telangana Rising, Komarayya sacrificed his life for the peasants' cause. [GP, 11 July and 25 July 1946, APSAH; RR, pp. 5-7; TPSL, pp. 36-7]

Doori Nagayya: Resident of v. Serabhannapalem, t. Chintapalli, in the Agency area of distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Gangayya, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the oppressive British rule. He participated in many successful attacks on the British Police, and was charged with 121, 121A, 122, 143, 145, 149, 395, 397 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code. His property was confiscated by the Government. Nagayya was shot dead by the police in an encounter and his death was

reported on 9 December 1924; he thus, became a martyr at the altar of the country's freedom. [F.Nos. 23 A & 23 B, FASRRF, 1924, pp. 149, 339 & 340, APSAH]

Doraiswamy: Resident of Kanchipuram Town, distt. Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu. He took part in an agitation in the town over the inferior quality of rice that was offered by the Government to the general public. People protested against it, demanded supply of better kind of rice and raised anti-imperialist slogans, leading to some sort of a rice-riot. When the police resorted to firing to control the rioters on 2 March 1946, Doraiswamy was shot. He died of his injury on 4 March 1946. [Pub Deptt (G-A), G.O.No.1867, 02.09.1946, TNSAC]

Dr. Narayan Reddy: Resident of distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); Mr. Bhupalam Chandrasekharayya, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, wrote that, it was learnt from the Hindu leaders that after Sir Mirza's resignation from Prime Ministership, conditions in Hyderabad State started becoming more and more deplorable. Dr. Narayan Reddy, while helping the Hindu orphans, had been murdered and the *goondas* looted and destroyed the property belonging to the Hindus. They also treated the Hindu ladies indecently. [*Janavani*, 10 July, 1947, in F.No. L7 / d 332, in I. No. 70, L. No. 5, S.No.288, of EF of PAHSO TNG, HS, APSAH].

Dundasenah Radhakrishna: Resident of Gaiba Fort, in the Parlakimidy *Zamindari* of the Ganjam, now in distt. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh; a *Savara* hill tribesman; feudal chieftain of Gaiba; led rebellion and collected a number of his tribesmen and plundered several villages during 1856–57. His rebellion was put down soon by the British army under the command of Capt. Wilson. He was arrested in Pootoosinghy village on 14 December 1856, with the help of Muddeya Doogarauze. He was sent to Chicacole Jail, and hanged there as a rebel in 1857 [FSGJC, 20-1-1857, p. 84; 10-2-1857, p. 188; 12-5-1857, p. 243; 19-5-1857, p. 299, APSAH; WWFSAP, III, p. 147; HFMAP, p. 6]

Durga: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda for the recovery of the British-held Koppaldurg; he was captured in the course of an engagement with the British and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 278; WWIM, III, p. 38]

Dwarabandham Chandrayya *alias Chandra Reddy:* Resident of v. Boduluru, *t.* Rampachodavaram, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. A leader of Rampa tribe, he took active part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1879 against the

oppressive rule of the *Mansabdar* and British authorities in the Chodavaram Division of the Godavari Agency. He was successful several times in his exploits against the British in the beginning of May 1879 in the Yellavaram Division, and managed to loot and burn the Addateegala Police Station two times. Subsequently, he was arrested in May 1879 but managed to escape. Despite a reward of Rs.2000/- for his capture, he remained underground and carried on his anti-British activities. Willock eventually suppressed his rebellion and killed his followers. Chandrayya himself was killed on 12 February 1880 at Gurteru, betrayed by one Jampa Pandayya. [Judl Deptt (G), (Madras), G.O. No. 2551, 12-12-1881, MHDFC, p. 18; IPMGFSGJD, 1880, pp. 73 & 75; Judl Deptt (Madras), G.O. No. 1307-A, 2-7-1881; Pub Deptt (G), (Madras) (1938), G.O. No. 1451, 24-8-1938, p. 209, APSAH; WWFSAP, 1, p. 103; WWIM, II, p. 57; ASRR, p. 34]

Dyamavva: Resident of Halagali, Mudhol Princely State (now in distt. Bagalakot), Karnataka. She participated in the resistance of Halagali Bedas against the British imposition of the Disarming Act of 1857. She was killed while fighting against the British under the leadership of Babaji Sovaji Nimbalkar on 30 November 1857. [SI1857WI, p. 198]

E

E. K. Govindasamy Mudaliar: Resident of Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; a practising lawyer, he was an enthusiastic social worker given to various public causes. He was the Madras District Secretary and Assistant District Commissioner of the Boys Scouts Association, Secretary of the School of Athletic Association, District Superintendent of St. John's Ambulance Association, and an active member of the Committee of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, apart from being intimately associated with several other public institutions in Madras. A pacifist to the core, he appeared to have boarded a bus for going to his father-in-law's place at Triplicane, and came across a huge anti-British gathering of the Salt Satyagrahis at the Madras beach on the Sunday evening of 27 April 1930. He got down from the bus and tried to pacify the agitators but the police suddenly opened indiscriminate firing on the crowd. He was caught in the firing, received severe gunshot wounds and died of those injuries on

29 April 1930. [Pub Deptt (Police), G.O. No. 448, 13.08.1930; Pub Deptt (Police/Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.172, 03.04.1933; *NNPR*, 1930, p. 695; *Andhra Patrika*, 28 April 1930; *Swadesamitran*, 29 April 1930, TNSAC]

Edasseri Ayamad: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was arrested in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Ayamad died of an attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in May 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Elagandula Lakshminarasayya: Resident of v. Tungaturti, t. Surayapet distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in

Telangana); happened to be a Communist; killed by the Razakars during the flag hoisting ceremony by the Communists at Aler in the course of their anti-feudal struggle in Telangana [WWFSAP, II, p. 496].

Elapalacherry Moideen: Resident of Kakadu amsom, Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Moideen surrendered with other rebels and put on trial. Following the trial, he was executed by hanging on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC, *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921, NMML]

Elarvakil Sydali: Resident of Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Sydali died of Tuberculosis and brutal police tortures in May 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub

Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Elayotan Viranunny: Resident of Punnapala amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 24 December 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail, Viranunny died in detention on 2 July 1922 at the age of 38. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Eleyadath Moyan: Resident of Kalikavu amsom, t. Nilambur, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 24 December 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail,

- Moyan died on 20 April 1922 in detention at the age of 33 [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, dated 20.11.1922, TNSAC]
- Ella:** Resident of Hammigi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British during the battle at Koppaldurg, he was blown away with a cannon. [WWIM, III, p. 39]
- Ellampalli Seshayya alias Seshigadu:** Resident of v. Minchalapadu, t. Palnad, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. He belonged to *Madiga* community and was a servant of Kanneganti Hanumayya. He participated in the Forest *Satyagraha*, and while resisting the forest and police officials who tried to take away the cattle because of their illegal grazing in the forest, he was shot dead, along with Kanneganti Hanumayya, on 26 February 1922. [CDLFLCASPGTDMG, Cir. No. 406, 28-2-1922, APSAH]
- Eman Saheb:** Resident of Kurlahali, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He actively participated in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda for the recovery of the British-occupied Koppaldurg; Eman was captured in the course of an engagement with the British and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 278; WWIM, III, p. 39]
- Eraman Ahmadutti:** Resident of
- Nellinuthu amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutti). Ahmadutti surrendered with other rebels and, following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC, *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921, NMML]
- Eranthoti Kunhu Mohamod:** Resident of Payanad amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 3 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail, Mohamod died in detention on 24 June 1922 at the age of 25. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]
- Erassenilpalliyil Ali:** Resident of

Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Ali was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; *WTS*]

Ereykkalan Aymu: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ereykkalan Aymu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Errabolu Appi Reddy: Resident of *v.* Mallareddigudem, *t.* Huzurnagar,

distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). A Communist, he was killed by the Razakars during the anti-feudal struggle that was carried on by the militant peasantry in Telangana since November 1946. [*WWFSAP*, II, p. 456].

Errabolu Appireddi: Resident of Mallareddyguden, *t.* Huzurnagar, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); member of Andhra Mahasabha. He was shot dead during the raid of the *Nizam's* Military on his village on 29 December 1946. [*PA*, 15 December 1946; *TPSL*, p. 46]

Erukumperamban Seydali: Resident of Chemmalasseri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Seydali was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; *WTS*]

F

Fakeer Saheb: Resident of Kurlahali, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda for the recovery of the British-held Koppaldurg; Fakeer was captured during an encounter with the British and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 278; *WWIM*, III, p. 40]

Fakir Mohammad: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought under Baba Saheb against the British; arrested in the course of an engagement and charged with 'joining the revolt of Nargund against the British'. He was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Fakirappa Bheemappa Torgal: Born in 1914 at Medenoor, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Bheemappa Torgal. He participated in the movement for

responsible government in the Ramdurg State, led by the Praja Sangh (1938-39). The Praja Sangh conducted a procession demanding the release of the Praja Sangh leader, B.N. Munaavalli, and others on 7 April 1939. He was killed, along with 3 more persons, when the State Police opened fire on the demonstrators near the Ramdurg Jail. [*Samyukta Karnataka*, 09 April 1939; *WWIM*, II, pp. 332-33]

Faras Khan: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Moviskhan. He took part in the Uprising of 1857 and fought under Baba Saheb against the British; arrested in the course of an engagement and charged with 'joining the revolt of Nargund against the British'. He was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Francis: Resident of Mannaparambil, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for

responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Francis joined others in demanding

for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]

G

- G. Gopal:** Born in 1932, resident of 19 Kumbeswaran Tirumanchana Street, Kumbakonam (Coombaconum), distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; s/o T. N. Govindasamy Rao. He died in his boyhood in the police firing on a gathering near Gandhi Park, Kumbakonam, on 16 August 1942 when the "Quit India" movement took off there in a big way. [Pub Deptt (Poll-B), G.O. (MS) No. 3097, 10.10.1947, TNSAC]
- G. Kochu Narayanan Asari:** Born on 31 August 1914 at Venkittamoodu, t. Nedumangad, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. A blacksmith, studied up to the fourth standard, he participated in the Kallara-Pangode revolt during the Travancore State Congress political agitation in 1938. Involved in the attack on police station at Pangode on 30 September 1938, he was killed in the police firing. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 3/45 (Situation report, Commandant, Travancore State Force to Chief Secretary to Government, 3 October 1938), Bulletin Nos. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S., F. No. 339/45, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 386; EMK, p. 43; WWIM, I, p. 13]
- G. R. Pillai:** Resident of Kandiyur Kollathumedu, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942, and served its Medical Branch as Second Lieutenant. He was killed in the course of British forces' attack on the retreating INA soldiers. [WWIM, II, p. 245; ROH, pp. 750-51]
- G. Shankarappa:** Resident of v. Issur, distt. Shimoga, Karnataka; s/o Holiyappa. A farmer educated up to middle standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He was involved in an encounter with the police near his village in which a Sub-Inspector and a *Tehsildar* were killed. Shankarappa was arrested, tried for their killings and was awarded death sentence. Subsequently, he died on the gallows on 10 March 1943. [WWIM, I, p.332]

- G.M. Panaiah:** Resident of 1/41 Kutchery Road, Luz Mylapore (Madras), Tamilnadu. He served the British-Indian Army as a civilian employee but left the British service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army in Malaya. He was recruited in the Training Camp of the INA in Malaya where he died during an enemy attack on the camp in 1944. [INA Papers, F.No.1/INA, NAI; ROH, pp.750-51]
- Gaddam Obulesappa:** Resident of *t.* Uravakinda, distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Rangappa, a weaver. A Congress worker, he worked for Harijan upliftment and participated in Civil Disobedience movement of 1932. For offering Satyagraha, the police arrested him and caned him for three successive days. On the fourth day, the Magistrate ordered for his rigorous imprisonment for six months. Following this hard-ship, Obulesappa became sick and died a few days later. [*Sri Sadhana Patrika*, 3 February 1940; WWIM, I, p. 104; WWFSAP, p. 23]
- Gade Chinnapa Reddy:** Resident of *v.* Reddipalem, *t.* Narasaraopet, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. During the Mahashivaratri festival on 18 February 1909 at Kotappakonda, the police started beating the celebrating people unnecessarily in the name of maintaining discipline. When one of the bullocks was shot in the melee a quarrel broke out between Chinnapa Reddy and a police constable, and the latter was severely beaten and thrown down when he attempted to arrest the former. Immediately, rumour spread that the constable was killed, and this led to a regular skirmish. Chinnapa Reddy was arrested and detained in the police station. The mob attending the fete got infuriated at the police behaviour and raised "*Vandemataram*" slogans and started attacking the police party, resulting in casualties on both sides. Five people lost their lives, including a police constable. Chinnapa Reddy was arrested, tried and sentenced to death. Later, several ballads were composed in his honour and sung, eulogizing his valour in fighting the tyrannical police. [RAPDMP, 1909, p. 15, APSAH; TFSAPA, II, p. 61; WWFSAP, I, p. 219]
- Gali Ramakotayya:** Resident of *v.* Kancharlapalem, *t.* Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; in response to the "Quit India" movement, he participated in the Congress volunteers' attack on the Tenali Railway Station on 12 August 1942. They set fire to the Railway Station and cut the signal, telephone and telegraph wires. When the Superintendent of Police issued orders for opening fire on the gathering, Gali Ramakotayya received bullet injuries in firing, and died in a local hospital. [SMEAT, 1942, Tenali; WWFSAP, I, p. 280; WWIM, I, p.105; HFMAP, p. 151]
- Gam Gantam Dora:** Resident of *v.* Ganerlapalem, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Gogi Dora. He

belonged to *Bagata* Community and was a village *munsab* of Battapanukulu. He was removed from the village *munsab's* post by Bastian, Deputy *Tehsildar* of Gudem. Besides, Bastian was reported to have kicked Gantam *Dora* for collecting rents even after his removal from the village *munsab's* post; it was said that because of Bastian's harassment, he had become part and parcel of the Rampa Rebellion, 1922-24; he was one of the leaders and a lieutenant of Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Rampa Rebellion for which he mobilized men for the armed struggle against the British; personally led several successful armed attacks against the British troops; the Government had announced a reward of Rs.2,500/-for his capture; a patrol of the East Coast Special Police, under *Jamadar* Ponnuswami, killed him on 7 June 1924 at a place called Singadara which lies above Makaram Mutta Canal in the lower hills of the *ghats*, near Yeddummidi village in Krishnadevipeta area. [*Andhra Patrika*, 12 June 1924 & 16 June 1924; F.No.2, FASRRF, 1925, p. 24; PC, FSG, 16-6-1924 & 10-6-1924; RAPDMP, 1924, p. 14, APSAH; WWFSAP, III, p. 184; WWIM, I, p. 105]

Gangadhar Chintamun *alias* **Anna Sahasrabudhe**: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He was a Clerk in the Nargund Princely State; aged 24; belonged to a Brahmin family. He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought under

Baba Saheb against the British; arrested in the course of an engagement, he was hanged to death at a public place at Dharwad in June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No.197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 47/1858, 16 June 1858; WWIM, III, p. 128]

Gangadharan Perthil: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was caught up in the Olathal Camp Firing at Vayalar on 27 October 1946 when C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Olathala Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Gangadharan dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Gangadharan Velikkakath: Belonging to Kerala (place not known). He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was involved in the Menasseri Camp Firing at Vayalar on 27 October 1946 when C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Gangadharan dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Gangineni Narasappa Naidu: A native of Nellore district of Andhra Pradesh and a Congress volunteer, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested for his anti-British activities in the course of the agitation. He died in detention probably by the second half of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Provincial Committee Report, 8-11-1931, F. No. G-1(i)/1931, NMML]

Gangubai (Smt.): Born on 23 December 1905 at v. Konakari, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka, w/o Bhimaji Kinare. Before taking active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, she had also participated in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930. During the "Quit India" movement she was arrested and imprisoned. She died under detention in Hindalga Jail, Belgaum, on 20 December 1942. [SSS, I, p. 1147]

Garlapati Ananta Reddy: Resident of v. Balemla, *t.* Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Venkatanarsayya. He was a Communist worker who took active part in the peasant uprising in the district against the feudal landlords and the autocratic rule of the *Nizam*. He was killed in the Balemla and Pata-Suryapet peasants' anti-feudal uprisings in November 1946. [S & VO's; GR – HD, APSAH; WWFSAP, II, p. 454; WWIM, II, pp. 93 – 94]

Garlapati Anthayya: Resident of v. Balemla, *t.* Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). A Communist Party worker, he took part in the Balemla and Pata-

Suryapet peasant uprisings during the anti-feudal struggle launched by the Andhra Mahasabha and the Communists. He was shot dead by the *Nizam's* police at Balemla on 25 October 1946. [GR–HD, APSAH; WWFSAP, III, p. 455; WWIM, II, p. 94]

Girianna: Resident of Kurlahali, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the re-occupation of the British-held Koppaldurg, he was captured and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 278; WWIM, III, p. 46]

Giriyaappa Jogi: Resident of Ramdurg Princely State (now in distt. Belgaum), Karnataka. A farmer, he participated in the stet peasants' movement in Ramdurg State on 7 April 1939. Arrested in this connection and charged with indulging in the violence during the agitation, he was hanged in Hindalga Jail, Belgaum on 6 May 1940. [Convicted Trial Prisoners No. 18558, CPR No. 3, B. No. 09, 23 May 1939 to 01 April 1940; RSVH, p. 73]

Gograppa: Resident of Hemmigi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka, he took an active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the recovery of Koppaldurg from the British, he was captured by them and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Gograpa: Resident of Kurlahalli, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British in course of the battle at Koppaldurg, he was blown away with a cannon. [WWIM, III, p. 47]

Gokiri Valasayya: Resident of v. Makaram, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Bheemayya, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. He participated in a number of successful attacks against the British Police during the rebellion. He was booked under Sections 121, 121A, 122, 143, 145, 149, 395, 397 & 302 of the Indian Penal Code. His property was also confiscated by the Government for his participation in the rebellion. Undeterred and along with his other associates, he continued the rebellion even after the death of their leader, Alluri Sitarama Raju. While the rebels visited Kanaparti for the supplies, the police received prior information and attacked the *Pituridars* on 31 May 1924. In the police firing Valasayya was killed by Inspector Radhakrishna at the Golugonda side of the Kanaparti *Ghats*. [F. No-23A, FASRRF, 1925, pp. 153, 154 & 247, APSAH; ASRR, p. 164]

Goolapaliem Hampanna: Resident of t. Guntakal, distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. Belonging to *Kuruba* community, he served as a Railway gatekeeper and gave away his life in defending the honour of two Hindu

native women against some accosting European soldiers near Guntakal Rest Camp. The soldiers had beaten him, and one among them drew a revolver and fired a shot at Hampanna on 4 October 1893. He suffered death, and a memorial tablet was constructed in his name at Gooty. [*The Hindu*, 7 October 1928, NMML; GKP, pp. 54-59]

Gopal: Hailed from distt. Tanjore, Tamilnadu; s/o T. N. Govindasami. He actively joined the "Quit India" agitation of 1942 in his area. While participating in a rally to demand the British ouster from India, he was hit in the sudden police firing on the agitators in August 1942. He could not survive these injuries and died the same day. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 3097, 10.10. 1947, TNSAC]

Gopalan: Belonged to Kerala (place not known). The Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee gave a call to the people of Malabar to observe 15 September 1940 as the Anti-Imperialist Day. Despite the disapproval of the call by the Congress High Command, there were meetings and demonstrations all over Malabar on this day, and also violent clashes between the people and the police at several places resulting in *lathi-charges* and firings by the police. Two young men were killed in one such clash between the mob and a police party at Morazha. Gopalan was one who lost his life in the police firing. [*Mathrubhumi*, 17th September 1940, NMML; MKSSAR]

- Gopalan:** Resident of Thurmugham, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Gopalan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA] 133; WWIM, I, p. 250; SJMRPCK, pp. 50, 57 & 229]
- Gottemukkala Balarama Raju:** Resident of v. Chinna Amaram, t. Bhimavaram, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. Belonged to *Kshatriya* community; s/o Venkatanarasimha Raju and a student aged 17. He took part on 17 August 1942 in the strike in schools and the raiding of the Collector's office and police station at Bhimavaram, along with his associates, in connection with the "Quit India" movement. He fell a victim to the police bullets on that day when firing took place at the Revenue Divisional Office. [ASMEAB, 29-12-1999, Bhimavaram; WWFSAP, III, p. 408; WWIM, I, p. 118; HFMAP, p. 154]
- Gorrela Jaggayya alias Chandrayya:** Resident of v. Guduri Rajamanipuram, t. Sompeta, distt. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh. Belonging to *Kalinga* community and aged about 45, he took part in the *raiyats'* agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. He was charged under the Sections 147 and 357 of the Indian Penal Code for violating the Forest Laws at Mandasa Estate. He also resisted the police against arresting the persons who defied the Forest Laws in his village. A large crowd gathered and disturbances took place. This led the Joint Magistrate to order firing on the crowd. In the firing Gorrela Jaggayya received grievous bullet injuries and died on 1 April 1940. [*Andhra Patrika*, 11 April 1940; RAPDMP, 1940, p. 12, APSAH; SMEAVGP, 10-9-1988, Veera Gunnammapuram; WWFSAP, III, p.
- Gouri Komanezhathu:** Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, she participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. She was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946 when C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar labour camp, attacked the labourers gathered therein and shot Gouri dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Gousaab: Resident (not known). When the Non-Cooperation movement spread in the Bombay Presidency in 1921-22, a large number of processions, meetings and burning of foreign goods had taken. During the movement, Gousaab participated in picketing in front of an arrack shop in Dharwad along with his companions on 1 July 1921. The picketers were fired upon by the police. Gousaab was killed in the firing. [KQIC, p. 6]

Govind Dhanagar: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Sultan Dhanagar. He participated in the Uprising of 1857, arrested and charged with 'waging war against the British in 1858'. He was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 12 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No.197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 12 June 1858]

Govind Narayan Parachure *alias* **Anna Parachure:** Resident of Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka. He participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought under Baba Saheb against the British; arrested in the course of an engagement and hanged at Dharwad in June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 47/1858, 16 June 1858; WWIM, III, p. 112]

Govinda Raju: Born in Tamilnadu (place not known), he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. He left the British service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. He was deputed to accompany the INA soldiers serving on the Burma (now

Myanmar) front. He died in the battle-field while facing an enemy air-attack on the INA soldiers in 1944. [WWIM, II, p.104; ROH, pp. 690-91]

Govindan Chemmasheriyal: Resident of Vayalar, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, a truck driver, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He also suffered in the Vayalar firing incident that took place on 27 October 1946. Ramaswamy Aiyar's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp, and attacked the labourers gathered therein, arrested Chemmasheriyil and sent him immediately to jail. He died in jail within few days due to the inhuman tortures he suffered there. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Govindan Mancheri: Born in Ellarangi in North Malabar, Kerala; s/o Maramangalam Ambu and Mancheri Uthala; active member of the Karshaka Sangham and the Communist Party. Attended the *Karshaka* camp at Kuyilur and gave weapon training to the tenant-farmers. The farmers were demanding waste land for cultivation, but the landlords evicted them from their holdings with the aid of police. The Communists encroached waste land, organized a demonstration in front of the Irikkur Police Station in November 1946, resulting in *lathi*-charge, and arrest

of leaders. Section 144 of the Cr. P.C. was imposed and public gatherings were banned. Violating the ban order, the Communists assembled at Kavambayi hills to resist the police party on 30 December 1946. Police resorted to firing in which he was shot dead. [Letter No. 10349, 6 January 1947, Pub Deptt (G-A), M.S. Series, Regional Archives, Calicut, Pub Deptt (G-A), 1947. G.O. No. 1885, 17 June 1947, Madras Legislative Assembly, Q. No. 432-Starred, Proceedings of the Joint Magistrate Tellicherry, 2 January 1947, Malabar District Magistrate's office, Calicut to Scott Brown, Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George, Madras, 26 December 1948, District Superintendent of Police to Inspector General of Police, Madras, 3 September 1947, TNSAC]

Govindan Mankootathil: Resident of Kanjikuzhi, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. An activist in the Punnapra disturbances, he operated during the Martial-Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He also took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started reconstructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, he was shot dead by the military. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Govindan Nambiar: Belonged to Kerala (place not known). The Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee gave

a call to the people of Malabar to observe 15 September 1940 as the Anti-Imperialist Day. Despite the disapproval of the call by the Congress High Command, there were meetings and demonstrations all over Malabar on this day, and also violent clashes between the people and the police at several places resulting in *lathi* charges and firings by the police. Two young men were killed in one such clash between the mob and a police party at Morazha. Govindan was one who lost his life in the police firing. [*Mathrubhumi*, 17 September 1940, NMML; MKSSAR]

Govindram: A revolutionary from north India, he stayed at Linghi Celti Street in Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu. Connected with the "City Bomb Case", he confronted the police raiding his hide-out, and died in a bomb explosion on 4 May 1933. [Pub Deptt (Police), G.O. No.501, 20.09.1933, TNSAC]

Gowramma (Smt.): Born in Bellary, Karnataka; w/o Venkatachalaiah. She took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Mysore State. The agitation resulted in an incident of police firing on the agitators at Viduraswatha on 25 April 1938 (for details, see the entry on Bheemaiah). Gowramma was one among those who died in the firing. [AISPC, Papers, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]

Guddu: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Hussain. He participated in the Uprising of 1857

and fought under Baba Saheb against the British; arrested in the course of an engagement and charged with 'joining the revolt of Nargund against the British'. He was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Gudipati Surayya: Resident of v. Balemla, t. Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Kotayya, he took part in the peasants' uprising in the district against the oppressive regime of the landlords-Nizam combine in November 1946. He was killed in the firing by the police on the peasants. [WWIM, II, p. 106].

Gullapalli Nagiah Chowdari: Hailed from v. Meduru, distt. Kistan, Andhra Pradesh. Taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement, he was arrested during the course of the agitation. He died in jail by the end of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Provincial Committee Report, 8-11-1931, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, NMML]

Gundappa: Born in Bangalore, Karnataka. He took part in the popular movement for responsible government in Bangalore in 1937. On 24 October 1937, the local Congress in Bangalore City wanted to hoist the Congress Flag in Banappa Park in a ceremony under the Chairmanship of K. F. Nariman coming from Bombay (Mumbai). The District Magistrate of Bangalore prohibited the gathering on the same

evening and served Mr. Nariman with the prohibitory orders under Section 39, Mysore Police Act. Mr. Nariman, however, decided to defy the order and delivered a short speech, before his being arrested. On his arrest the mob became unruly and attacked the police with stones, shoes, and brickbats, but was somehow dispersed. In the next morning on 25 October 1937, a general *hartal* was observed and a big crowd gathered near the Mysore Bank. The gathering attacked the police stationed in the District Office compound with stones and brickbats, and a man even attempted to strike a constable with a chopper. In retaliation the police opened indiscriminate firing on the mob in which Gundappa was killed on the spot. [S-36, Secret Files, Special Branch Abstract No. 44/37, KSAB; KSGI, BRD, p. 108; FAPG, pp. 23-24]

Gunta Chakrapani alias Budhiyadu alias Gudiyadu: Resident of v. Dabaru, t. Sompeta, distt. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh. He belonged to *Kalinga* community and was a rich farmer of about 40 years of age. He took part in the *rayats'* agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. On 1 April 1940, he actively participated in the demonstrations against the atrocities committed on the villagers of Gudari Rajamanipuram by the district authorities. While resisting the armed police, a bullet had penetrated into his thigh. He tied the injury with his *dhoti* and continued with the demonstration. The police fired at him again, and he fell down in the

- field. He was taken to the hospital at Mandasa where he died. [*Andhra Patrika*, 11 April 1940; RAPDMP, 1940, p. 12, APSAH; SMEAVGP, 10-9-1988, Veera Gunnampuram; *SJMRPCK*, pp. 50 & 57]
- Gunta Chinna Narayana:** Resident of v. Dabaru, *t.* Sompeta, distt. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh. An agriculturist of about 45, he belonged to *Kalinga* community and took part in the *raiyats'* agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. He resisted the police from arresting the persons who defied the Forest Laws at Gudari Rajamanipuram. When a large crowd gathered and disturbances took place, the Joint Magistrate ordered for firing. In the firing Narayana received grievous bullet injuries and died on 1 April 1940. [*Andhra Patrika*, 11 April 1940; RAPDMP, 1940, p. 12, APSAH; SMEAVGP, 10-9-1988, Veera Gunnampuram; *WWFSAP*, III, p. 128; *WWIM*, I, p. 121, *SJMRPCK*, pp. 50 & 57]
- Gurappa:** Resident of v. Issur, distt. Shimoga, Karnataka; s/o Iswarappa. A farmer, educated up to the middle standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He was involved in an encounter with the police near his village in which a sub-inspector and a *Tehsildar* were killed. Gurappa was arrested, tried for their killings and was awarded death sentence. Subsequently, he died on the gallows on 8 March 1943. [*WWIM*, I, p. 123]
- Gurda:** Resident of Hassoor (Hesarur), *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda for recovery of Koppaldurg from the British hands; he was captured by them and blown to death with a cannon. [*SI1857WI*, p. 280; *WWIM*, III, p. 47]
- Gurukkal Mammad:** Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Mammad was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; *PPRM*, pp. 372-74]
- Guruswamy:** Resident of Pannapathu, distt. North Arcot, Tamilnadu; s/o Gurumurthy; he was serving the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army as a *Naik* in the Second Guerrilla Regiment. He fought the Allied forces at different places in Burma (now Myanmar) and finally died in action during an enemy air-attack on Myaung Hospital, Burma. [*WWIM*, II, p. 111]

H

H. H. Rahalkar: Born on 18 July 1909 in the southern part of India (place not known); s/o Hari Babu. Residing in the Andaman Islands, he joined the Indian Independence League, became its active worker and was elected as an Executive Member at its Port Blair branch. He was arrested by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45), and kept imprisoned in the Cellular Jail. He was subjected to inhuman tortures on the suspicion of his being a British spy, and finally was shot dead on 30 January 1944. [*UHFSA*, p. 233]

H. S Thankappan: Resident of Hanuman Parambu, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families,

Thankappan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. Nos. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948 & Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]

Hamid Sahib: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he joined the struggle in 1857-58 led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda for recovery of Koppaldurg from the British hands; he was captured in 1858 and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 279; *WWIM*, III, p. 50]

Hammanana: Resident of Yesvur (Hesarur), *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda and fought for the recovery of the British-held Koppaldurg; he was captured in the

course of an engagement and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280; WWIM, III, p. 50]

Hanagowda: Resident of Gangapur, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took an active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda for recovery of Koppaldurg from the British hands; he was captured in 1858 and he shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Hanamappa Naik: Inhabitant of Shorapur, distt. Yadagir, Karnataka. An employee in the service of Raja Venkatappa Naik; he took an active part in the Uprising of 1857 and played a prominent role in organizing the rebellion of the Arab troops stationed in the area. He was captured by the British and promptly executed by hanging in 1857. [WWIM, III, p. 50]

Hanumanna: Inhabitant of Kurlahalli, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in the struggle for freedom from the British in 1857-58 led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Hanumant Ghatage: Resident not known, he was *Shetsanadi* of Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 against the British. He was arrested for his participation in the anti-British

revolt of 1857 and was shot dead by musketry on 28 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, 24 June 1858]

Hanumanta: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Maritamma; aged about 40; *Lingait*; *Sawar/Silledar*; took part in the Uprising of 1857-58; joined the rebel force of Baba Saheb of Nargund which killed Mr. C.J. Manson – the Acting Political Agent, *Naib Risaldar*, Pooran Singh and others in Ramdoorg Estate and wounded many *sawars* (horse-soldiers) of Lt. Col. Malcolm of British Army; captured by the British and charged with 'aiding and abetting in rebellion and waging war against the British Government'; hanged at Dharwad in the last week of June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 47/1858, 16 June 1858; WWIM, III, pp. 50-51]

Hanumantappa: Resident of Maganahalli, Davanagere, distt. Chitradurga, Karnataka. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he participated in the picketing at the taluk office, stopping military vehicles and railway trains. He was shot dead by the police at Devanagere on 17 August 1942 at the age of 45. [KQIC, p. 49; SSS, II, p. 564; WWIM, II, p. 113]

Hanumanthappa: Born in v. Marlur, distt. Kolar, Karnataka; s/o Thimmaiah. A farmer, educated up to Matric, he took part in the popular movement for responsible

- government in the Mysore State. The agitation resulted in incident of police firing on the agitators at Viduraswatha on 25 April 1938 (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Hanumanthappa was one among those who died in the firing. [AISPC, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]
- Hareah Saheb:** Resident of Kurlahalli, Mundargi taluk, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in the revolt led by Bhim Rao and Kanchang Gowda in 1857. Captured in the battle of Koppaldurg, he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Hassan Moyi:** Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Hassan was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]
- Hayat Saheb:** Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured in an encounter with the British at Koppaladurg, he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Hayat Saib:** Resident of Bannur, distt. Koppal, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-58; captured by the British, tried by Court-Martial and sentenced to be blown away from a cannon; his sentence was carried out in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280; HFMK, 1, pp. 272,441; WWIM, III, p. 54]
- Hereah Saib:** Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; took part in the Uprising of 1857-58; captured by the British, tried by Court-Martial and sentenced to be blown away from a cannon; his sentence was carried out in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279; HFMK, 1, pp. 272 & 440]
- Hiremath Mahalingayya:** Resident of Avaradi, Ramdurg Princely State (now in distt. Belgaum), Karnataka. A farmer, he participated in the Peasants' movement in Ramdurg State on 7 April 1939. Arrested in this connection and charged with indulging in violence during the agitation, he was hanged in Hindalga Jail, Belgaum, on 6 May 1940. [Convicted Trial Prisoners No. 18560, CPR No. 3, B. No. 09, 23 May 1939 to 01 April 1940; RSVH, p. 73; WWIM, II, p. 121]
- Hiriyappa:** Resident of Hesur (Hesarur), *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Fighting for the recovery of

- the British-held Koppaldurg, he was captured and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Hulgia:** Inhabitant of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Fighting for the recovery of the British-held Koppaldurg, he was captured and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 278]
- Huliyappa:** Resident of v. Gangur, *t.* Arkalgud, distt. Hasan, Karnataka. He along with other companions participated in picketing at Nittur village on the occasion of weekly market to defy the British administration on 25 October 1942. The police enforced *lathi*-charge on the picketers. Severely injured in the police action, Huliyappa died on 27 October 1942. [KQIC p. 155]
- Hunma:** Resident of Wadarhatti (Waddatti), *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Fighting for the recovery of the British-held Koppaldurg, he was captured and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Hunnamah:** Belonged to Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in the anti-British struggle for independence in 1857 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Fighting for the recovery of the British-held Koppaldurg, he was captured and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Hussain Kutti:** Resident of Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was sentenced to death by the Malabar Special Tribunal on 18 February 1922 at the Coimbatore Central Jail. [Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Series) No.496, 11.04.1922, TNSAC]
- Hussun Saib:** Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took part in the Uprising of 1857-58; captured by the British, tried by Court Martial and sentenced to be blown away with a cannon; his sentence was carried out in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279; HFMK,1, pp. 272, 440; WWIM, III, p. 58]

I

I. Subbrayu: Resident of Satyada, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. A cultivator, he was arrested and imprisoned for one year for his taking part 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. Convict number 228, he succumbed to his illness in Vellore Central Jail in 1942. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]

Illikal Aydru: Resident of Mambad amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Aydru was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt

(Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Imam Ismail: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Jamal. He was charged with joining the revolt of Nargund under Baba Saheb against the British. He was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Immini Sadanandan: Born in Thottunbhagam, Kadakal, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement for responsible government in Travancore in September 1938 and was detained in the Kottarakara Jail for ten months without trial. Arrested again in Trikkannapuram in connection with the Kadakal Riot Case, he died at the age of 23 in the

Kollam lock-up on account of brutal police tortures. [Freedom Movement Files, (II), F. Nos. 1/45, 1945, B.No.38, 674/45, 1945, B.No.39, KSAT; 357/46, 1946, B.No.49, KSAT; Judicial Files, F. No. 78 of 114 Sessions Court Quilon, Kadakkal Riot Case 1 PE 1/ 1938, Commitment Order 29 May 1939, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 526; *EMK*, p. 35]

Inalai Anna: Hailing from southern part of India (place not known) and residing in Malaya, he joined the Indian National Army there in 1942 as soldier in the Third Guerrilla Regiment. Sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to counter the British forces there, he fought the enemy on several occasions and died in the course of an engagement. [*WWIM*, II, p.11]

Indukuri Subba Raju: Resident of v. Satyavada, t. Tanuku, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkata Raju, he belonged to *Kshatriya* community. An agriculturist, he was an important Congress worker, wielding much influence over the surrounding villages. He was a member of the Working Committee of the Tanuku Congress and served as President, Taluk Congress Committee. He also organized a team of saboteurs and got rails removed and the railway and telegraph wires cut near Satyavada and Godicherla. He was arrested on 17 August 1942 under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules, during the "Quit India" movement and detained from 30

September 1943 in the Vellore Central Jail; he was transferred on 1 October 1943 for further detention to the Thanjavur Special Jail where he died on 1 July 1944 due to heart failure. His body was cremated at the jail burial ground in consultation with the District Magistrate, Tanjore. [Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), G.O. Nos. 2872, 2004 – S6/42 & 2146, 15-9-1942; 15-07-1946 & 10-10-1946 respectively; RTSJ, C. No. 228, 1944 & IE, 5-7-1944, APSAH; *WWFSAP*, III, p. 517 ; *WWIM*, I, p. 140]

Indukuri Subha Raju: Hailing from distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he joined the "Quit India" agitation in August 1942 and was arrested and imprisoned for his participation in it. He died as an under-trial prisoner owing to the police tortures, perhaps early in 1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.1035, April 1947, TNSAC]

Intankuzhiyan Ali Momed: Resident of Urangattiri amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 6 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and

food), Momed died on 23 June 1922 in detention at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TSNAC]

Inti Seethayya alias Sattenna: Resident of v. Chittivalasa, *t.* Bhimunipatnam, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in a strike organized by the Labour Union of Jute Mills at Chittivalasa against the unreasonable suspension of Madimi Appanna on 14 February 1939. All the workers sat on strike inside the mill from 1 p.m. onwards. At 6:30 p.m. the Reserve Police came in a lorry and surrounded the mill. At about 12:30 a.m. the District Collector arrived on the spot and ordered Reserve Police to fire on the gathering of workers. Firing was opened with the help of torch lights, and Seethayya received grievous bullet injuries in it. He died in the Visakhapatnam King George Hospital on 15 February 1939 [*Andhra Patrika*, 24 February 1939, APSAH; *APKC*, p. 12]

Iriyakalathi Moideen: Resident of Malemari amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malappuram distt. Kerala. A trader by profession, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained and kept in the Rajahmundry Central Jail.

He died in the jail on 20 August 1922 at the age of 40 due to brutal police tortures. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Iriyakkulam Kunjara: Inhabitant of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjara was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Ittaman: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp on that day, opened fire on the labourers gathered therein and shot Ittaman dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, *KSAT*; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, *NMML*; *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]

J

Jadagannavar Jadagappa: Born in Haligali, Mudhol Princely State (now *Taluka* Headquarters), distt. Bijapur, Karnataka; actively participated in Halagali Beda's revolt against the Disarming Act. Refused to register their arms. Halagali village was plundered by the British and they burnt it. Jadagappawas killed in the course of a battle on 30 November 1857. [SI1857WI, p.199]

Jagannathan: Resident of Aruppukottai Town, distt. Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu. He took part in the Aruppukottai agitation against the British in 1941. He was beaten to death by the police in course of the agitation in a protest rally he joined in his locality. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 919, 05.05.1941; *The Hindu*, 22 April 1941 (paper cutting in the same G.O.), TNSAC]

Jahangir Khan: Resident of Hyderabad, and a Rohilla Pathan, he remained an employee of Togh Jung, grandson of Shams-ul-Umra, a *Paigah*, nobleman. He took an active part in the Great

Rebellion of 1857. When the British Resident, Col. Davidson, was coming out of the *Nizam's*, (Afzal-ud-Daulah's) palace on 15 March 1859, Jahangir discharged the contents of his carbine, loaded with slugs. Missing the target, he drew his sword, and advanced towards the Resident but was killed on the spot by the attendants of the *Dewan*, Salar Jung I, who was present on the occasion. [TFSIH, II (1857 -1885); WWWFSAP, I, p. 425, WWIM, II, p. 62]

Jampa Chinnayya: Resident of v. Padi, t. Narsipatnam, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Bhagayya (Bogenna) and belonging to *Bagata* community, he was an agriculturist of about 37. He took an active part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24) led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. For his exploits against the overwhelming British power, he was convicted under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced on 13 May 1925 to life imprisonment by the Agency Additional Sessions Judge, Waltair.

While serving imprisonment, he died on 12 February 1927 in the Rajahmundry Central Jail. [RRC], C. No. 1237, 1927; F. No. 22, FASRRF, 1925, p. 33, APSAH]

Jan Mohammad: A resident of Hyderabad and leader of the Rohillas in Hyderabad, he organized the armed rebellion against the British, in association with Turrebaz Khan. It was he who planned the attack on the British Residency in Hyderabad on 17 July 1857. He was killed by the British troops while protecting Turrebaz Khan from arrest, a couple of days later. [WWIM, III, p. 65; WWFSAP, I, p. 426]

Jangam Lakshmayya: Resident of v. Aknoor, t. Jangaon, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Mallesam. A toddy tapper, he took part in the popular demonstration against the oppressions of the police and Razakars. While giving evidence in a Court of Law, he exposed the atrocities committed by them on the villagers of Aknoor. The Razakars and the *Nizam's* police wreaked their vengeance on him by shooting him down along with eight other villagers in August 1946. [WWFSAP, III, p. 284; WWIM, II, p. 130]

Jangirala Subbarao: A resident of West Godavari, distt. Andhra Pradesh. Taking part in Civil Disobedience movement, he was arrested during a tumultuous phase of the agitation. He died in jail towards the end of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Pradesh

Provincial Committee Report, 8-11-1931, F. No. G-1(i)/1931, NMML]

Jasti Appayya: Resident of v. Kuchinapudi, t. Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. On 12 August 1942, Tenali town observed a complete *hartal* as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders in connection with the outbreak of the "Quit India" movement. At 9 a.m. a large crowd of students and Congressites raided the Tenali Railway Station. Along with his associates, Jasti Appayya participated in it and received bullet injury in firing by the police. He died the same day in hospital. [SMEAT, 1942, Tenali; WWFSAP, I, p. 203; WWIM, I, p. 150; HFMAP, p. 151]

Jivan Sahib: Resident of Hammigi, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took active part in the Uprising of 1857-58 against the British under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the re-occupation of Koppaldurg, he was captured by the British and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279; WWIM, III, p. 67]

Joseph Kuntham (Spear Joseph): Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he was active in campaigning against the brutal human massacre by the army during the Martial-Law days in Ambalappuzha and Shertallai taluks. On 25 October 1946, the day after the Punnapra police camp attack, the military surrounded stet activists' camp in Kattor and asked the inmates to vacate it and disperse. Joseph, known as Kuntham Joseph since the

days of the 1938 struggle, took cover behind a coconut tree and began to argue with the military. Meanwhile the soldiers from either side fired at him and he fell down dead. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, p.92]

Joseph Kurishinkal: Resident of Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra

to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Joseph joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Junah: Resident of Hammigi, distt. Raichur, Karnataka. He took part in Uprising of 1857-58 against the British under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the re-occupation of Koppaldurg, he was captured by the British and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 280]

K

K. K. Krishnan: Resident of Kakkiriyl House, Vattayal, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Krishnan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, p. 72]

K. Krishnan: Born on 27 January 1899 at Pullayi, Chirayankil, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala, and studied up to the seventh standard. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement at Kallara and Pangode where it developed into a violent

revolt against the State authorities. Arrested and detained in Nedumangad police lock-up for one year and a half, he was sentenced to death by the High Court of Travancore for waging war against the sovereign. He died on the gallows in the Central Prison, Trivandrum. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 3/45 (Situation Report, Commandant Travancore State Force to Chief Secretary to Government, 3 October 1938), Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 238; *WWIM*, II, p. 164]

K.S. Krishnan, Resident of Thaiparambil, Beach Ward, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass

- the agitators and their families, Krishnan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- K. A. Sukumaran:** Resident of Thaiparambil House, Vattayal, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Sukumaran joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- K. A. Nalliyan:** Born in 1912 at v. Pillaiyarppatti, Ramnad (now in distt. Puddukottai), Tamilnadu; s/o Andiambalam. Educated up to the fifth standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. While taking part in a procession at Karaikudi (now in Sivaganga District) on 12 August 1942, he received severe bullet wounds in the police firing and died the same day. [WWIM, I, p. 245]
- K. Angu:** Hailing from southern part of India (place not known) and residing in Malaya, he joined the Indian National Army there in 1942 as a soldier in the Third Guerrilla Regiment. He was sent in Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the British forces in that area and fought the enemy at several places in it. Injured during one of the British forces' attacks, he was admitted in a hospital where he died soon thereafter. [WWIM, II, p.10]
- K. Aungam:** Belonging to southern part of India (place not known) and residing in Malaya, he joined the Indian National Army in 1942. As a soldier of the Unit No. 451 he was sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to fight under the INA flag. He took part in the actions on several occasions and died on 16 March 1945 during the British-Allied forces' attack on the INA's position. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 15]
- K. Das:** Resident of Panakki, Vayalar, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Das was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

- K. Govindasamy:** Belonged to Sankaranpandal, Mayuram, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu. He was recruited as an Indian Independence League member in Singapore, and later joined the Indian National Army at Kuala Lumpur Kuala Lumpur (Malaya, now Malasiya). Serving as a driver in the INA, he died in a hospital before its surrender on 9 October 1945. [FFPO No. 5613/1970, 08.05.1970, TNSAC]
- K. Kandachan:** Belonged to Bhavajhanaveli, Pazhaveedu, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' for administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Kandachan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- K. Krishnasamy Pillai:** Born in 1888, resident of v. Keezhaiyur, p.o. Thirukoilur, distt. Viluppuram, Tamilnadu; s/o Kumarasamy Pillai, he worked as a *Vakil's* clerk. He was active in the national movement from 1919, and served for sometime as Secretary of the Thirukoilur Town Congress Committee. He took active part in Individual Satyagraha in 1941 and was kept in Madras Jail for one month. He was detained again in Vellore Jail for his role in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Suffering from a critical illness in the jail, he died in the Government Pentland Hospital on 28 June 1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 3415, 24.10.1942; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 2050, 22.07.1943; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.2744, 27.09.1943; Pub Deptt (G-E), G.O. (MS) No. 1518, 22.05.1947; Pub Deptt (Poll-B), G.O. (MS) No.3221, 30.10.1947; FFPO No. 2992/68, 12.12.1968; South Arcot District Jail Slip Clean Copy No. 310, TNSAC]
- K. Lekshmanan:** Born in 1917 at Ashramam, distt. Quilon, Kerala, and studied up to the seventh standard. He took part in the Travancore State Congress' movement for responsible government. Participating as a volunteer in the State Congress meeting held in defiance of the prohibitory orders at Quilon on 2 September 1938, he received bullet wounds when police opened fire to disperse the gathering and died the same day. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 5/45, B. No. 38, 1945, Confid. Section Files, F. No. 323/38 (Report of District Magistrate Quilon to Chief Secretary, 4 September), Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 317; WWIM, II, p. 169; FST, pp. 360-61]

- K. N. Nagamalliah:** Born in 1903 at v. Karnadahi, distt. Kolar, Karnataka; s/o Rama Reddy. A farmer, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Mysore State. The agitation resulted in an incident of police firing on the agitators at Vidurashwath on 25 April 1938 (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Naganalliah was one among those who died in the firing [AISPC Papers, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]
- K. Nando:** Born at Kunnirila House, v. Kallankoram, Varkala, Kerala. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army in Malaya but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. He was placed as Lance-Naik in the Third Guerrilla Regiment and deputed in Burma (now Myanmar) to fight under the INA flag. He fought the British forces on several occasions and finally died in the course of a serious engagement with the enemy forces in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No.1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 215]
- K. Nanu:** Born in 1912 at Changan-kulangara, t. Karunagapally, distt. Quilon, Kerala; s/o Sankaran Kochukunju, he studied up to the fourth standard. Professionally a Coir Factory worker, he carried on trade union activities in Alleppey. Joining the Civil Disobedience movement of the Travancore State Congress for responsible government on 24 October 1938, he took part, in defiance of prohibitory order, in a procession at Aleppey. When the procession reached Savakotta Bridge, the police opened fire on it. A bullet hit him and he fell dead on the spot. [First Annual Report, Travancore Coir Factory Workers Union, Confd. Session Files, F. No. 413/1939, KSAT; TTT, p. 165; WWFFK, p. 379; WWIM, II, p. 216]
- K. Padmanabha Pillai:** Born in 1884 at Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala, and studied up to the primary standard, he joined the Travancore State Congress and took part in the Civil Disobedience movement for responsible government in August 1938. Participating in the protest demonstration at Neyyattinkara on 31 August 1938, following the arrest of N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, the acting State Congress President, he faced a contingent of Travancore State Forces that had been sent to maintain law and order. When the force opened fire on the demonstrators at the bus stand, at Neyyattinkara, Pillai was killed in the firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 1149\44, 1944, KSAT, Confd. Report of S.P. on 4 September 1938 (First Class Magistrate to District Magistrate, 15-1-114); Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; CHN, pp. 124-26; TTT, p. 164; RR, p. 425; WWFFK, p. 429; WWIM, II, p. 245]
- K. Padmanabha Pillai:** Born in 1884 at Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. Studying up to the primary standard, he joined the Travancore State Congress and took part in the

- Civil Disobedience movement for responsible government in August 1938. Participating in the protest demonstration at Neyyattinkara on 31 August 1938, following the arrest of N.K. Padmanabha Pillai, the acting State Congress President, he faced a contingent of Travancore State Forces that had been sent to maintain law and order. When the force opened fire on the demonstrators at the bus stand, at Neyyattinkara, Pillai was killed in the firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 1149\44, 1944, KSAT, Confd. Report of S.P. on 4 September, 1938 (First class magistrate to district Magistrate, 15-1-114); Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S. File No. 339/45, KSAT; CHN, pp. 124-26; TTT, p. 164; RR, p. 425; WWFFK, p. 429; WWIM, II, p. 245]
- K. Padmanabhan:** Resident of Aayiram Thai Valappu, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Padmanavan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- K. Perumal:** Born in 1923, resident of 1/92, Perumal Street, Udayarpalayam, (via). Peelamedu, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. An activist in the national movement, he played at the local level a leading role in the "Quit India" upsurge of 1942. He was shot dead in the police firing on a gathering he participated on 12 September 1942. [Coimbatore District Jail Slip Office Copy No. 846 & Clean Copy No. 846, TNSAC]
- K. Ramachandran:** Born in 1920 and hailed from Mavelikkara in distt. Alappuzha, Kerala; s/o Kesava Panicker, he was educated up to the fourth standard. A social and political worker, he took active part in the popular movements in the Travancore State (1938). Picketing liquor shops and shops selling foreign cloth at Alleppey, he participated in a procession, demonstrating against the Maharaja's autocratic rule at Alleppey on 24 October 1938. Seriously wounded in the firing by the police on the procession at Savakotta Bridge, he died in a hospital the next day. [Freedom Movement Files F. No. II, 413/1939, First Annual Report, Travancore Coir Factory Workers Union, KSAT; TTT, p. 165]
- K. S. Gopalan:** Resident of Thaiparambil, Beach Ward, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. An activist, he shared his fellow workers' annoyance when a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to harass them and their

families. They agitated for the withdrawal of the camp and eventually raided it. During the raid on 24 October 1946, Gopalan was killed in the police firing [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, p.79]

K. P. Narayanan: Belonged to Calicut, Kerala. Arrested for his active participation in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1931, he died in detention on the very date of his release [AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i)/1931, NMML]

K.V. Pathrose: A working class organizer of Alleppey and one of the leaders of the 1938 strike, he was one of those workmen who agitated for the withdrawal of the Punnapra Police Camp in Kerala. The police camp was set up in Punnapra to raid the workers' homes, beat them and their families and commit all sorts of atrocities on them. When in desperation the workers decided to hit back and attacked the camp on 24 October 1946. Pathrose joined them and was killed in the police firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, No. 561/46, 1946, B. No. 48, KSAT; *IPV*, p.71]

K.Velukutty: Resident of Villayil Veedu, p.o. Odayam Varkala, Tamilnadu; he was a Sepoy in the British-Indian Army. He left the British service in 1942 and joined the Indian National

Army in Malaya. He was recruited as a soldier in the Second Guerrilla Regiment, and sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to counter the Allied forces' advancement there. He fought the enemy at different places and finally died in the course of an engagement in 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 340; *ROH*, pp. 796-97]

Kadakkadan Moideen: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moideen was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Kadakkadan Moothamu: Resident of *t.*Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant- cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moothamu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Kadali Veerla Venkiah: Hailing from distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he joined the "Quit India" agitation in August 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and sent to jail. He died as an under-trial prisoner owing to police tortures, perhaps early in 1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 1323, May 1947, TNSAC]

Kaderi Ahmed Kutty: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he joined in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ahmed Kutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kailuvappadathu Kunhi Choque: Resident of Thirurangadi amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Choque surrendered with other rebels, and following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922 Report

of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly reports, March 1922, TNSAC, *The Hindu*, December 10, 1921; NMML]

Kaithakkal Kunhalavi: Resident of Mattathur amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala; s/o Kunhammu. He was connected with the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested and punished by the Court of Special Magistrate of Calicut in 11 January 1922 to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 7 years under Section 395 of the Indian Penal Code at the Camp Jail at Bellary. Simultaneously, he was also punished at a Court martial held in January 1922 at Tirur for the offence of murder punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code read with Martial Law (Military Courts) Ordinance 1921 and sentenced to death. The death sentence was, however, commuted to the of transportation for life and he was kept in the camp jail at Bellary and subsequently transferred to the Penal Settlement of Port Blair in the Andamans Islands on 18 April 1922 by S. S. "Maharaja" ship from Madras. He died on 27 December 1927 at the age of 33 due to Septicaemia in the Andamans. [Law deptt (G), G.O. (Mis. Series) No. 3277, 29.09.1928, TNSAC]

Kaithakkotan Mammod: Resident of

Tiruvali amsom, *t.* Nilambur, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 24 December 1921 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Mammod died in detention on 16 June 1922 at the age of 22. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kajah: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took part in the the Uprising of 1857-58 against the British under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the recovery of Koppaldurg, he was captured by the British. He was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 278]

Kakara Ramayya: Resident of *v.* Veeramuthipeta, in the Agency area of distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. A coolie, he was harassed by Bastian, the Deputy *Tehsildar* of Gudem. He was tied to a pillar of Guppy's bungalow at village Lammasingi, beaten with hands and chilli paste rubbed in his anus for going away without completing the

road work. He died due to these tortures. Bastian's ill-treatment of the *coolies* like Ramayya and his illegal gratifications constituted one of the causes for the rise of the famous Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. [F. No. 17, FASRRF, 1923, p. 107, APSAH]

Kakkadumban Mamad Kutty: Resident of Orangattiri amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested in connection with a forcible conversion case during Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis* in parts of Ernad and Walluvanad *Taluks*. He was kept under police custody for trial under the Madras State Prisoners Act, 1819 and died in jail before the trial. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Mis.Series) No.749, 25.09.1923, TNSAC]

Kakkat Paramban Athan: Resident of Karuvarakundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Athan died in detention on 22

June 1922 at the age of 19. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kakumanu Durgaprasada Rao: Hailed from v. Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement; arrested during the course of the movement; died in jail by the end of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Pradesh Provincial Committee Report, 8-11-1931, F. No. G-1(I)/ 1931, NMML]

Kalam Valappil Komu: Resident of Vennur, t. Ernad, Kerala, he was a cultivator by profession. He was taken into custody for his role in Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was imprisoned under Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819, and kept in Vellore Central Jail. He died at the age of 72 in the jail hospital due to acute dysentery on 1 September 1923. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (Mis) No. 765, 02.10.1923, TNSAC]

Kalamvalappil Komu: An inhabitant of Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Komu had surrendered to the authorities along with other

rebels, and, following a trial, he was deported. He died as a state prisoner on 15 March 1923. [Pub Deptt, F. No. 202, 1923, TNSAC]

Kalathigalthoti Mammod: Resident of Pookottur amsom, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was detained on 4 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Mammod died in detention on 29 June 1922 at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kalathingal Abdulla: Resident of Payanad amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 3 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail.

Abdulla died in detention on 16 June 1922 at the age of 40. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kalathingal Mammad: Resident of Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail, he died due to Colitis in the Malappuram Sub-Jail Hospital in May 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kalathingal Thodi Aimad Kutti Mulla: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept as a state prisoner at Rajahmundry Central Jail in Coimbatore and shifted to Karur in 1928 under police surveillance. He died on 15 March 1928 as a state prisoner. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord. Ser.) No.440-40A, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 260, 15.03.1928; Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 411, 06.04.1929, TNSAC]

Kali: Resident of *t.* Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. She took active part in the popular movement for responsible government in the

Travancore State. Participating in the State Congress's Civil Disobedience movement of 1938, she joined a demonstration to protest against the arrest of N. K. Padnambha Pillai on 31 August 1938. When a military unit under a British Colonel confronted it, and fired upon the demonstrators, Kali was shot and killed in the firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 1149\44, 1944, KSAT, Confid. Report of S. P. on 4 September 1938 (First Class Magistrate to District Magistrate, 15-1-114); Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *CHN*, pp. 124-26; *TTT*, pp. 164; *RR*, pp. 425; *WWIM*, I, p. 282]

Kallada Pachupilla: Belonged to Kerala (place not known). Taking part in the Travancore State Congress movement for responsible government in Kerala, he participated, as a volunteer, in the State Congress meeting held in defiance of the prohibitory order at Quilon on 2 September 1938. He received bullet wounds when the police opened fire to disperse the meeting and died the same day. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 5/45, B. No. 38, 1945, KSAT; Confid. Section F., No. 323/38 (Report of District Magistrate Quilon to Chief Secretary, 4 September), KSAT; Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *FST*, pp. 360-61]

Kalladi Issup: Resident of Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Unniyan. He was taken into custody for his role in the

Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to Enteritis in the Malappuram Sub-Jail Hospital on 19 June 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord. Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922 & G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kallappa Mutnale: Born probably in 1920 at Nipani, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Krushna Mutnale. A farmer, educated up to the fifth standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He operated as an underground worker during the movement. Mutnale was traced and shot dead by the police near Khadaklat village in 1943. [WWIM, I, p. 243]

Kallappa: Resident of v. Shirole of Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka; s/o Huliyeppa. He joined the resistance against the British under Baba Saheb in 1857. Kallappa was captured and shot dead by musketry on 28 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, 24 June 1858]

Kallata Virankutty: Resident of Kizhuparamba amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food) in the jail, he died on 28 June 1922 at the age of 20. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kallayi Hydru: Resident of Karuvarakundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, aged 40. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Hydru died in detention on 23 June 1922 at the age of 40. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kallayi Kunjahammad: Resident of t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjahammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing of the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kallayi Kunji Mammad: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunji Mammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kalleshodi Ahamad: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Ahamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922;

Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kallivalpil Kammu: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to Entritis in the jail hospital in May 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kallucholla Mammad: Resident of *t. Ernad*, a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Mammad was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kambhampati Kumaraswamy: Resident of *v. Marrisudi*, *t. Bapatla*, distt.

Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkatappayya (Venkayya); aged about 35; belonged to *Brahmin* community, brother-in-law of Gollapudi Sitarama Sastry. An agriculturist, he participated in the Salt *Satyagraha* of 1930. He took an active part in breaking the Salt Laws under the leadership of Konda Venkatappayya, in Guntur distt. He was sentenced on 14 August 1930 to one year's Rigorous Imprisonment, under Sections 143 and 117 of Indian Penal Code, read with 74 (d) of Salt Act by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Bapatla. While undergoing the imprisonment he suffered from a virulent type of dysentery for one month. He breathed his last on 11 November 1930, in the Rajahmundry Central Jail and his body was cremated in the jail premises. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-1 (i)/ 1931; *The Hindu*, 13 November 1930, NMML; *Andhra Patrika*, 13 November 1930; RRCJ, C. No. 2519, 1930, APSAH; WWFSAP, I, p. 242; WWIM, I, p. 163]

Kammadu Molla: Resident of Pelathottathil House, Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Molla was one among those militant peasants who died in 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O.

No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kanchan Gowda Sirnagowda: Resident of v. Hammigi, *t.* Mundaragi distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and fought against the British in association with Bhim Rao, the famous rebel leader of the region; organized a rebel force and captured Koppaldurg in 1857-58; put up a gallant fight against a strong and well-equipped British force which stormed the fort in 1858. He was killed during the battle near the gateway of the fort. [SI1857WI, p. 279, WWIM, III, p. 70]

Kanchan Gowda: Resident of Hammigi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took a leading part in the Uprising of 1857-58 against the British. He organized a rebel force, fought the British in association with Bhim Rao and captured the Koppaldurg from the British hands. When the British stormed the fort on 1 June 1858, he fought bravely, their strong and well-equipped force, and died fighting it gallantly near the gateway of the fort. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Kandachan Pramani: Resident of Thurmugham, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary

police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Pramani joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Kaneervallai Mammad: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Mammad was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kanhaiya: Residence not known, Kanhaiya was a soldier in the Madras Sappers and Miners Regiment of the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. Placed as Lance-Naik in the First Engineer Company of the INA, he was deputed at several places in Burma (now Myanmar) to fight the British forces almost without a break. He died while facing an Allied forces' assault on the Burma front. [WWIM, II, p.142]

Kanhiranthodika Unni Moidin:

Resident of Vaniyambalam amsom, *t. Ernad*, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was arrested in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Convicted in Sessions Case 39 of 1921 and sentenced to undergo 2 years' rigorous imprisonment, he was transported and kept in Alipuram Jail in Bellary, and died there probably in 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O.No.875, 27.10.1922, TNSAC]

Kanjeerapalli Kunji Mammad Haji: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Haji was one among those militant peasants who died in the firing of 26 August 1921 by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kanjeerapalli Kunji Moideen Haji: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for

details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kankipati Bojjupadal *alias* **Sarabhanna**

Padal: Resident of v. Peddavalasa, *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Kotanna Padal; aged about 40; belonged to *Bagata* community. He was the *muttadar* of Antada, and assisted Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24. He took part in the attack on the Chintapalli Police Station on 22 August 1922, and resisted the armed police party, led by the British officer, Goodsell. Padal was killed in an encounter on the night of 6 December 1922, at Lingapuram. His dead body, found near the water course and was sent to Krishna-devipeta. [F. Nos. 3 & 22, FASRRF, 1924, pp. 28&159 APSAH; ASRR, p. 84]

Kankipati Kottanna Padal *alias*

Mondalu Padal: Resident of v. Lakkavarapupet, *t.*Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Balayya Padal, belonged to *Bagata* community. Bastian, the Deputy *Tehasildar* of Gudem, wrongfully snatched away his lands and gave to others. This wrong led him to take part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24, launched by Sitarama Raju. His property was confiscated by the Government due to his participation in the Rebellion. After his arrest, he

was convicted and sent to Visakhapatnam Central Jail on 17 June 1924, remanded with the Prisoner No. 9392. His health condition became very critical from 14 October 1924, while serving the imprisonment. He died in the jail hospital on 6 November 1924 at 6:20 a.m. [F. No. 4, FASRRF, 1924, pp. 65, 83 & 87; F.No. 23B, FASRRF, 1925, pp. 409 & 410; LFTGRSCAO, TCSGMW, 22-8-1924, APSAH]

Kankipati Mallupadal: Resident of v.

Peddavalasa, *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Yendupadal and belonging to *Bagata* community, he participated in the Rampa Rebellion, 1922-24, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. He laid down his life in an encounter with the British police party on 6 December 1922 at Peddageddapalem. It was the biggest of the victories to the Government side since the starting of the Rebellion and a major loss for the rebels. Along with other dead bodies, Mallupadal was also sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F.No.3, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28; F. No. 22, FASRRF, 1922, p. 159]

Kankipati Yendupadal *alias* **Balaiah**

Padal: Resident of v. Peddavalasa, *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Guravanna Padal, and belonging to *Bagata* community, he was village *munsabdar* at Peddavalasa. He was, however, removed from the *munsab* post by Bastian, Deputy *Tehsildar* of Gudem. This grievance, led him to participate in the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24,

led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. An intelligent tribal leader who exercised great influence over Gudem and Peddavalasa people, he took a prominent part in several attacks and encounters with the British Police in Chintapalli, Lingapuram, Gudem, and Karibu, etc. On 23 May 1924, the pro-British villagers of Peddacheruvu captured his son. In his attempt at rescuing his son from captivity, Padal died on 26 May 1924 with Rs. 1000 reward on his head. [*Andhra Patrika*, 12 June 1924 & 6 December 1924; *PCO*, 5-6-1924; *RAPDMP*, 1924, p. 14; *LFTGRSCAO*, *TCSGMW*, 22-8-1924, *APSAH*; *WWFSAP*, III, p. 230; *WWIM*, I, p. 165; *ASRR*, p. 163]

Kannan Thidil: Resident of Karivellur, Kerala; agricultural labourer and an activist of the Communist Party and the Karshaka Sangham that had deep roots in his village. During the war there was scarcity of paddy and the local people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, insisted on the distribution of paddy, levied as rent at a fair price to the villagers. Opposed to it, Chirakkal Raja, the absentee landlord, sought police protection to remove paddy from Karivellur to Chirakkal. The Karshaka Sangham blocked the shifting of paddy on 20 December 1946. The arrest of the Kisan leaders infuriated the mob and they attacked the police party. Malabar Special Force, known for its brutality, fired indiscriminately on the mob. Thidil sustained bullet injuries and died on the spot. At the time of death he was

45. [Pub Deptt, Confd. (G-A), G.O. No. 3003, 2 December 1948, Express Letter No. 10399/46, dated 26 December 1946, Letter from the Magistrate, Malabar District to Chief Secretary to the Govt., Madras, dated 1 December 1946 of G.O. No. 1885, dt. June 1947, Madras Legislative Assembly Starred Question No. 432. Pub (G-A) 1949, M.S Series G.O. No. 729, 17 March 1947, Special Branch CID, dated 5 February 1949, KSAC]

Kanneganti Hanumayya: Popularly known as Kanneganti Hanumanthu, he was a resident of v. Minchalapadu, t. Palnad, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. An agriculturist belonging to *Baliya* community, he became the leader of his village and took part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921-22) and the Forest Satyagraha in 1922. Over sending cattle into the forest without paying the grazing fees, in response to the No-Tax campaign, he was shot dead by a police Sub-Inspector on 26 February 1922. [CDLFLCASP GTDMG, Cir. No.406, 28-2-1922, *APSAH*; *APDGG*, pp. 67-68, *WWFSAP*, I, p. 228; *WWIM*, I, p. 165; *TFSAPA*, III, p.38]

Kanniah Padayachi: Born on 27 September 1902, resident of t. Panruti, distt. Cuddalore, Tamilnadu. Joining the freedom struggle in 1926, he took part in the Satyagraha for the removal of the statue of notorious Neill in 1927. He was arrested on 28 September 1927 for trying to disfigure the statue with crow-bars and hammers. Detained in Bellary Jail, he

died on 13 March 1928 in detention. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 248, 13.03.1928; South Arcot District Jail Slip Office Copy No. 14, TNSAC]

Kappachali Kunhalankutty: Resident of Areakode amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jemis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious bout of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Kunhalankutty died on 11 July 1922 in detention at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kappakunnan Kunhali: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhali was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt

(Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kappakunnan Mootha: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Mootha was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kappakunnan Abdulla: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the

entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Abdulla was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kappakunnan Ayamad: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Ayamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kappakunnan Cheriyaunnimoyi: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He

was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Cheriyaunnimoyi was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kappakunnan Valiya Unni Haji: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Unni Haji was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated

20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Karadan Kunjarunni: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Kunjarunni was one among those who died in the firing of 14 November 1921 by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, Part 1-A, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Karat Muniathan: Resident of Pookatur, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; a trader. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He died in detention in the Rajahmundry Central Jail Hospital on 21 August 1922 at the age of 84. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Karathi Athankutty: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

movement. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious bout of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Athankutty died in detention on 24 July 1922 at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kareneni Ramadoss: Belonging to distt. Vizagapatam (Visakhapatnam), Andhra Pradesh, he took an active part in the started "Quit India" movement that in 8 August 1942. He took part in the various agitations connected with the movement, resulting in his arrest by the police. In detention, he was mercilessly tortured by the jail authorities, and died consequently as an under-trial prisoner perhaps in 1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.1058, April 1947, TNSAC]

Kari Kaliyadu: Resident of *v.* Gudari, Rajamanipuram, *t.* Somapet, distt. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh. Belonging to *Kalinga* community, he was an agriculturist aged 43. He took part in the *raiya's*' agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. The cutting and removing timber in defiance of the orders of the authorities led to serious disturbances in Gudari Rajamanipuram. On 1 April 1940 about five hundred hostile villagers gathered to demand the release from police custody those accused of violation orders. This led to serious disturbances and the police opened fire on the mob under the orders of the Joint Magistrate. In the firing Kari Kaliyadu received bullet injuries, fell

down on the field, and breathed his last. Thus, he attained martyrdom. [*Andhra Patrika*, 11 April 1940; RAPDMP, 1940, p. 12, APSAH; SMEAVGP, 10-9-1988, Veera Gunnammapuram; *WWFSAP*, III, p. 134]

Karimpana Kammu: Resident of Urangattiri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Kerala, he was taken into custody on 6 June 1922 in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious pneumonia outbreak in the jail due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food, due to Kammu died on 21 June 1922 detention at the age of 20. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Karka: Belonged to Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part struggle against the British in 1857-58 led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in the battle of Koppaldurg, Karka was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 279]

Karka: Inhabitant of Hammigi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the great revolt of 1857-58 against the British led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the defence of the reoccupied

Koppaldurg, Karka was captured by the British and awarded capital punishment; he was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 279]

Karram Tamman Dora: Resident of v. Bhupatipalem, *ml.* Gokavaram, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. An important *Koya* leader, he took an active part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1879-80 against the oppressive rule of the *Mansabdar* and the British authorities in the Chodavaram Division of the Godavari Agency. He boldly attacked and took the Podeh British Station House on 24 April 1880, the Chodavaram Police Station on 3 May 1879, and then the Chintur on 10 August 1879. The Government proclaimed a reward of Rs.2000/- on his head, dead or alive. Dora was tracked out eventually by Mr. Sweet, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, and was shot dead by him on 22 July 1880, at Kottapakalu, a *Koya* village on the border between Rekapalle and Rampa Jungles. [Judl Deptt (G), (Madras), G.O. Nos. 2551 & 1307-A, 12-12-1881 & 02-07-1881; IPMGFSGJD, 1880, pp. 72 & 80, APSAH; *MHDFC*, p. 20]

Karunakaran Kakkariyil: Resident of Vattayal, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnappa

to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Kakkariyil joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Karunakaran Madhavan: Born on 10 September 1920 and resident of Kakkannath House, Thalayolaparambu, distt. Kottayam, Kerala, he studied up to the fourth standard. A tailor, he joined the Travancore State Congress in 1938 and became an active member of the Vaikom and Elankavu Village Congress Committees. Severely tortured and detained in jail for his agitational activities, he came out of it with a shattered health. Because of his insufficient financial background, and inadequate medical attention, Madhavan committed suicide in utter despair in 1946. [Oral Transcript by G. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Freedom Movement Files, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 201]

Karunakaran Thaliyam Parambil: Resident of Vayalar, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Parambil was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946.

[Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Karunakaran: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp, attacked the labourers gathered therein and shot Karunakaran dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]

Karuthachan Pramani: Resident of Devasomk Purayidam, Zacharia Ward, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Pramani also joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No.

64, 1948, KSAT; PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Karuturi Satyanarayana: Resident of v. Kattunga, t. Razolu, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he belonged to *Kamma* community. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). On the occasion of the Venkateswaraswami Car Festival in Vadapalli on 30 March 1931, along with the deity, Congress Flag and photos of Mahatma Gandhi and some other national leaders were placed on the car. The Government officials objected to this, and while the procession was about to start, the Sub-Inspector of the Razolu removed the portraits of the national leaders. This act enraged the people who refused to draw the car without the portraits. Consequent to this melee in Chinnavadapalli, the police arrested some people and also resorted to *lathi*-charge. The crowd retaliated by throwing stone and mud on the police, resulting in their indiscriminate firing on the crowd. Satyanarayana became a victim of the police firing and died immediately after receiving the gun shot. [SMEAV, 2-10-1987, Vadapalli]

Karyanna: Resident of Hammigi, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka, he took active part in struggle against the British in 1857-58 led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the re-occupation of Koppaldurg, he was captured by the British and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Kashi Rao Nalgowda: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka, he joined the resistance against the British under Baba Saheb in 1857. Captured by the British and sentenced to death, he was executed by hanging. [WWIM, III, p. 105]

Kashirao Nemaji Nalwade: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; aged 60; Maratha; independent *Sawar* (*Shiledar*); he participated in the Uprising of 1857 and joined the forces of Bhaskar Rao Bhave (Baba Saheb) of Nargund. Charged with 'aiding and abetting in rebellion and waging war against the British Government', he was arrested at Torgal and hanged at Dharwad in June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No.30, L. No. 47/1858, 16 June 1858]

Kasia Pillai: Resident of v. Alampatti, p. o. Kuruntampattu, (via) Kallal, t. Karaikudi, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. He served the Indian National Army as a Sepoy at Kampo in Burma (Myanmar) from 1942 to 1945. He died in action against the British in 1945. [FFPO No. 6172/1970, 11.09.1970, TNSAC]

Katcheri Kunhalom Mussaliar: An inhabitant of Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar outbreaks of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*. He was sentenced and transported for life for attempting to murder a deputy jailer, and for his

- role in a Mappila Conspiracy for an outbreak. Mussaliar died as a state prisoner on 2 February 1945. [Pub Deptt, F. No. 87, 1940, TNSAC]
- Katnaveedla Venkanna:** Resident of v. Kalipatnam, *ml.* Mogalthur, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British activities, convicted and sent to Eluru Sub-Jail. While undergoing imprisonment Venkanna fell ill and died in the jail in 1947. [*Andhra Patrika*, 20 June 1947, APSAH]
- Kattattu Kunjan:** Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was caught up in the Menasseri Camp firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Kunjan dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]
- Kattikkattan Sulaiman:** Resident of Malabar, Kerala (place not known). He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British Colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Sulaiman died in detention on 19 August 1922 at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]
- Kavungal Kunhalan Molla:** Resident of Koduvayur amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Arrested in connection with a case of forcible conversion during the rebellion in parts of Ernad and Walluvanad *taluks*, he was kept in detention for trial under the Madras State Prisoners Act, 1819, and deported to Vellore Central Jail. Molla died there due to heart failure on 2 June 1923. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 488, 20.06.1923; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 837, 27.08.1925; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Series) (Mis) No.1120, 18.11.1925, TNSAC]
- Kayikara Krishnan:** Belonged to Kerala (place not known), and Involved in the Kadakkal Riot Case in September 1938, he was arrested and tortured by the police at Kottarakara; died in consequence of the police tortures. [Freedom Movement Files, (II), F. Nos. 1/45, 1945 B.No. 38, 674/45, 1945 B.No.39, & 357/46, 1946, B.No.49, KSAT; Judicial Files, No. 78

of 114 Sessions Court Quilon, Kadakkal, Riot Case 1 PE 1/1938, Commitment Order 29 May 1939, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 240]

Kazhagum Paladi Aymu: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Aymu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Kazhagum Paladi Yousuf Haji: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Yousuf Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Keenathodi Mamad: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the

Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Mamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; *WTS*]

Keeneri Kunhambu: Belonged to Kerala (place not known). He was an activist of *Karshaka Sangham* movement in Malabar and participated in Karivellur struggle against forcible paddy procurement. The resistance was organized by the poor peasants of Karivellur against the feudalist Chirakkal Thamburan at a time when due to a severe strorage of grains paddy was being unlawfully hoarded and "black" marketing practised. When their demand for the distribution of the paddy at a reasonable price through Co-operative Societies was turned down, a 6000 strong mob of peasants under the Communist leadership assembled near the granary shouting slogans against the transportation of paddy and forcibly stopped a party carrying the paddy as rent (*pattom*) to the

Chirakkal Raja on 20 December 1946. When the Raja requested for police protection, it was granted and the Special Police Force fired at the gathering, resulting in the death of the *Sangham* volunteer, Kunhambu. [*PA*, 22 and 29 December 1946; 2 February 1947, NMML; *PSLRSC*, pp. 127-29; *ASK*, p. 28]

Kelappan Murikkumthara: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp, attacked the labourers gathered therein and in the process shot dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, *KSAT*; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]

Kesava Mudaliar: Resident of v. Pallikonda, t. & distt. Vellore, Tamilnadu; s/o Natesa Mudaliar. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was arrested on 19 August 1942. Convicted by the Special II Class Magistrate, Vellore, for anti-Government activities, he was sent to Alipuram Jail in Bellary to undergo 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and one month's simple one. Despite his release on remission on 28 April 1943, Mudaliar

died almost immediately after coming out of the jail. [Pub Deptt (G-E), G.O. (MS) No. 767, 08.03.1947, TNSAC]

Keshavan Ilanjithara: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp, attacked the labourers gathered therein and shot Ilanjithara dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, *KSAT*; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]

Khandu: Inhabitant of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Vyankat. He was arrested for 'his taking part in the revolt of Nargund under Baba Saheb against the British'. He was killed by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858, MSM]

Kila Kudiya Govindasamy: Inhabitant of Thirumagalur, p.o. Maruvathur, t. Papanasam, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu. He took part in the Salt Satyagraha and Civil Disobedience movement in 1932. He was arrested, awarded 33 months of imprisonment and kept in the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli, where he died on 5

January 1933. [Thanjavur District Jail Slip Office Copy No. 824, TNSAC]

Kizhakkilaapalathil Tatan

Unnipurayan : Resident of Trikkalangod amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Unnipurayan was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kochupillai: Belonged to Kerala (place is not known); s/o Arankuzhi Puthenveetil Sankarapillai, he was involved in the Kallara-Pangode agitation in Travancore over the "entry tax". The State revenue authorities under Diwan C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar introduced in 1937 a tax on the agricultural produce, entered or brought into the markets of Kallara and Pangode by their local producers – the farmers. Farmers of all categories resented this imposition, and their refusal to

pay it resulted in a confrontation in the Kallara market between them and the authorities on 30 September 1938 and led to the arrest of their leader—Kochappi Pillai. His detention so infuriated the assembled farmers that they attacked the police outpost, resulting in serious disturbances. When this violent incident or the Kallara Case was investigated and tried, Kochupillai was sentenced to death and hanged on 18 December 1940 in Thiruvananthapuram Jail. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 3/45 (Situation Report, Commandant, Travancore State Force to Chief Secretary to Government, 3 October 1938), KSAT; Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT]

Kodasery Ahmed: Resident of Thirurangadi amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Surrendered with other rebels and, following a trial, Ahmed was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC; *The Hindu*, December 10, 1921, NMML]

Kokanparambil Rajin: Resident of

Thirurangadi amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Rajin surrendered with other rebels and, following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC; *The Hindu*, December 10, 1921, NMML]

Kolakandathil Moidin Kutty: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kutty was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kolakanni Kunhahamad Musaliar: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested and imprisoned in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died in the jail hospital due to Enteritis in June 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kolakkadan Kutti Assan: Resident of Kuniyil desam, Urugattiri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. A timber trader and floater, he was involved in the Trikkalore temple firing (see Trikkalore temple firing at the entry on Ambalapatta Mutta Kutti). Hit in the armed forces' firing, Assan died on 28 December 1884 [Judl Deptt, No. 1169, 2 May 1885, File No. M/30, KSAK; PPRM, pp. 332-44]

Kolakkadan Moyan: S/o of Mulla Mammad, resident of Kuniyil desam, Urugattiri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. An agricultural labourer of 19, he was involved in the Trikkalore temple firing (see Trikkalore temple firing on the entry on Ambalapatta Mutta Kutti). Injured in the armed forces' firing, Moyan died 28 December 1884. [Judl Deptt, No. 1169, 2 May 1885, File No. M/30, KSAK; PPRM, pp. 332-44]

Kolakkadan Viran: Resident of Kuniyil desam, Urugattiri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. Aged 25, he took

to timber-floating (transporting timber by floating in the rivers) as his profession. He was involved in the Trikkalore temple firing (see Trikkalore temple firing in the entry on Ambalapatta Mutta Kutti). Hit by the armed forces' bullets, Viran died on 28 December 1884. [Judl Deptt, No. 1169, 2 May 1885, File No. M/30, KSAK; PPRM, pp. 332-44]

Kolakkattil Kuhialaiankutti: Resident of Kolapuram amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Kuhialaiankutti surrendered with other rebels and, following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC; *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921, NMML]

Kolandai: Resident of Perumal Koil Street, Pichanur, Gudiyatham, distt. Vellore, Tamilnadu; s/o Kangai Mudaliar. Born in a poor Sengunthar weaving family, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1931 and was arrested and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment under Sections 436, 147 and 426 of the IPC for participating in the Satyagraha

movement at Gudiyatham. Kept in the Central Jail, Vellore, he died there in the jail hospital on 28 October 1931. [Law Deptt (G), G.O. (MS) No. 4270, 23.11.1931; FFPO No. 1898/1968, 08.05.1968; North Arcot District Jail Slip Clean Copy No. 502, TNSAC]

Kolayani Sangathulu alias Pasupuleti Kannadu alias Gubalagadu: Resident of v. Peddavalasa, *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Baladu, he belonged to *Valmiki* community and served as *vetti* (village servant). He took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. He participated in the armed encounters with the British Reserve Police at Chintapalli, Rajavommangi, and in the firing at Onjeri *ghats*. While collecting food from Rampolu village, he was arrested in the first week of September 1922. He was the first to be arrested within the first two week of the rebellion. Convicted under Sections 121A & 122 of the Indian Penal Code, by the Agency Additional Sessions Judge, Waltair, he was sentenced on 25 June 1923 to three years' Rigorous Imprisonment. While serving the imprisonment in the Rajahmundry Central Jail, he died on 18 July 1924. [RRCJ, C.No-6989, 1924, APSAH; *WWFSAP*, III, p. 208; *WWIM*, I, p. 183; *ASRR*, pp. 58 & 60]

Kollathodi Saidutty: Resident of Areakode amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of

the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was arrested on 20 March 1922 and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), [died in detention on 22 May 1922.] [dated 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kollithodokorakakottil Avarankutty:

Resident of Karuvambalam amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Avarankutty was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Kolloorvilla Moideenkunju: Belonged to Kerala (place not known), A teenager of 16, he took part in the

Travancore State Congress' movement for responsible government, when he was barely 16. He participated as a volunteer in the State Congress meeting held in defiance of prohibitory order at Quilon on 2 September 1938. Receiving bullet wounds when the police opened fire to disperse the meeting, Moideenkunju died the same day. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 5/45, B. No. 38, 1945, Confid. Section Files, F. No. 323/38 (Report of District Magistrate Quilon to Chief Secretary, September), Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *FST*, pp.360-61]

Koman V.: Belonged to Guruvayar, Malabar, Kerala; s/o A. Achuthan Naik. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it at Penang, Malaya. He was also sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to take part in the INA fighting against the British forces. Koman died there in the course of an attack on his camp by the enemy forces. [*ROH*, pp.710-11; *WWIM*, II, p.160]

Komiji Chintalu: Resident of v. Rajannapet, *t. Narsipatnam*, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the 1922-24 Rampa Rebellion, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the oppressive British rule over the Agency area. On the night of 4 May 1924 he participated in the armed encounters with the British Police near Kondapalli. While

retreating from Damanapalli towards Kirabu, he was shot dead at Kirabu on the morning of 5 May 1924, by the Intelligence Inspector, Upendra Patnaik. [PCO, 7-5-1924, & 16-5-1924, APSAH; ASRR, p.155; WWFSAP, III, p. 182; WWIM, I, p. 183]

Kondaneeti Padmanabhan: Hailing from distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British role in the movement and sent to prison. While in police custody he was subjected to severe tortures and died as an under-trial prisoner, perhaps in 1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.1322, May 1947, TNSAC]

Kondaveeti Padmanabham: Resident of v. Kalipatnam, *ml.* Mogalthuru, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the "Quit India" movement, 1942, and was arrested for his anti-British activities. He was convicted and sent to jail. While undergoing imprisonment, he fell ill and died in detention in 1947. [*Andhra Patrika*, 20 June 1947]

Konkatt Cheriar Moidin: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Moidin was one among those who had been

suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Konnara Imbichi Koya Thangal: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was a Mappilla State Prisoner under Madras State Prisoners, Regulation, 1819, and detained under surveillance in the Willingdon Leper Settlement in Chinglepet. He became seriously ill and died on 8 August 1928 in a hospital attached to the settlement. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (Mis.Series) No. 700, 21.08.1928, TNSAC]

Konnayya Kona: Born at v. Chittempadu, *t.* Koyyuru, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He joined Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24) against the oppressive functioning of the British Government in the Agency area. He was killed in action while fighting the British Police on 6 December 1922 at Peddageddapalem. [F. Nos. 3 & 22, *FASRRF*, 1924, pp. 28 & 159, APSAH; WWIM, I, p.183]

- Koolivilakal Assan Kutty:** Resident of Thirurangadi amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Kutty surrendered with other rebels and, following a trial, he was executed by hanging on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC; *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921, NMML]
- Koorapilakal Koyama:** Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Koyama was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]
- Kooripara Hassankutty:** Resident of Kadanamma, *t.* Walluvanad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Aboobakkar). Hassankutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 9 December 1921 in the British troops' firing. [PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, TNSAC; HMR]
- Koothradan Unniavaran:** Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Unniavaran was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]
- Koothranadan Atheez:** Inhabitant of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the

Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Atheez was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Koovangal Alikutty Haji: Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; a trader. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Arrested in connection with the forcible conversion in Melmuri amsom of Ernad *Taluka*, he was detained on 20 June 1922 and then transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail from Rajahmundry Central Jail. Haji died in jail hospital on 10 October 1924 at the age of 71. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 440-40A, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 773, 29.10.1924; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 211, 27.02.1925, TNSAC]

Korankottil Ahamad: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a Quran reader. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias*

Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Ahamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; *WTS*]

Koravanthodi Kunhi Moideen: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Ali, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died in the jail hospital on 20 April 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, dated 13.10.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Mis) No. 765, 02.10.1923, TNSAC]

Koriparambath Aiderman: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Aiderman was one among those who

had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Korre Sanyasi: Resident of v. Malamakaram, t. Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Chinnayya, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the oppressive deeds of the British government in the Agency area. For anti-British activities, his property was confiscated by the Government and he was captured on 10 May 1924 in Malamakaram by an army captain. He was put in jail on 17 June 1924, remanded with the prisoner No. 9402. His health condition deteriorated from 28 October 1924 while serving the term of imprisonment in the Visakhapatnam Central Jail. Sanyasi died in the jail hospital on 11 November 1924 at 7:40 a.m. [F. No. 3 & 4, FASRRF, 1924, pp. 2, 73, 83 & 85, APSAH]

Korukonda Subba Reddy: Resident of v. Koruturu, t. Polavaram, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. A village *Munsab*, he carried on a rebellion against the British in the Godavari Agency with the help of hill tribesmen from 1857. He attacked and captured

Nagavaram Fort and kept it under his control for 15 days. It was recaptured by the British in a battle a fortnight later and he was caught in the process. He was sentenced to death and executed along with seven of his followers in 1858. During his trial, he declared that he had been encouraged to rebel when he heard that Nana Saheb was advancing towards the Deccan, and that Nana Saheb would reward all those who rebelled against the British. [Judl Deptt (Madras), G.O. No. 2927, 20-12-1880, APSAH; WWFSAP, III, pp. 524-25; WWIM, II, p. 71; HFMAP, p. 6]

Koshy Vaidian T. K.: Born at Thekky Thayil, The Valakara, p.o. Chava, Travancore, Kerala, he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. He served as an Office Assistant of the INA at many place in Malaya and Burma (now Myanmar), and died during the Allied forces' raids on the INA establishment in Burma in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI; ROH, pp. 710-11]

Kothiri Potteyya: Resident of v. Bundrella, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; he joined Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Rampa Rebellion during 1922-24, against the oppressive deeds of the British Government in the Agency area. Kothiri was killed in action while fighting the British Police on 6 December 1922 at Peddageddapalem. His dead body was sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F. Nos. 3 & 22,

FASRRF, 1924, pp. 28 & 159, APSAH]

Kottakkat Marakkar: Resident of Pookottur amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested on 4 June 1922 for his role in the rebellion and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Marakkar died in detention on 1 July 1922 at the age of 25. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kottipulliyam Mammu: Resident of Urangattiri amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested for his anti-British activity on 6 June 1922 and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Mammu died in detention on 24 June 1922 at the

age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kottola Kunhahmad: Resident of Vettikkattiri amsom, t. Wandoor, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested on 5 June 1922 and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Kunhahmad died in detention on 18 June 1922 in the jail at the age of 45. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Koyisseri Mammad: Resident of Thirurangadi, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements at Thirurangadi before the outbreak of the Malabar rebellion of 1921. He, along with Mammad Haji and Koyisser Moideen Kutty, preached violence and enlisted themselves as volunteers to fight against the British Government. They manufactured swords and openly paraded themselves through the Thirurangadi Bazaar, wearing swords and cross belts. The District Magistrate of Malabar, Mr. Thomas, ordered the arrest of all these three men who precipitated in the

rebellion. Koyisseri Mammad was arrested and charged under the Moplah Outrages Act, 1859 and kept in the Cannanore Cantonment in detention. He died in the Sub-Jail on 27 September 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 814, 12.10.1922, TNSAC]

Kozhikodan Muhammad: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to Enteritis in the Jail Hospital in July 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Krishnamurthi alias Krishnasami: Resident of Jallikuli Street in Coimbatore Town, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; s/o Rangasami; a labourer in Kaleswara Mills, Coimbatore, he participated in the labour struggle organized by the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited workers. On 11 November 1946, police opened fire on an estimated huge mob of 6000 workers. In the 39 rounds of firing that took place, Krishnasami died of gun-shot wounds. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 2701, 14.12.1946, TNSAC]

Krishnamurthy: Belonging to Tamil Nadu (residence not known), he worked as a fitter at the Golden Rock

Workshop of the South Indian Railways at Trichy in Tiruchirappalli District. He participated in the South Indian Railways Labour Union's strike for the redressal of some basic grievances of the workers, i.e. the victimization of the activists and leaders of the Union, the promotion of workers overlooking their seniority, and the practice of favouritism by the management. However, the immediate cause of the strike was the change in the service rules regarding the dismissal of workers, without setting up any enquiry committee. The Union gave the notice of strike on 1 August 1946, but the high-handed attitude of the top officials forced it to begin a total strike from 24 August 1946. Despite its many attempts, the management failed to break the workers' strike. On 5 September 1946, at its instance, the Malabar Special Police (led by Harrison) stormed the Golden Rock Workshop and arrested the President of the Union. The workers, along with Krishnamurthy, resisted the police force from taking their leader out of the premises. The police drastically took to firing to frighten the workers, and Krishnamurthy was shot dead in the mayhem. [PA, 29 September, 27 October, 1 December 1946; LMI, Vol. 23, pp. 157-69]

Krishnan Alorambankandy: A resident of Blathur in North Malabar, Kerala, an ex-service man, he gave weapon-training to the Communist cadres in Irikkur. The tenant farmers of the locality under the Communist banner demanded more wasteland for *punam*

cultivation. But the landlords did not yield to their demand; rather they tried to evict the encroachers with police aid. The Communists decided to resist the police atrocities. In November 1946, they organized a demonstration in front of Irikkur Police Station and many of their workers were wounded in the *lathi*-charge. Under Section 144 of Cr. P.C., a ban was also imposed on public gatherings. Violating the ban order, the Communists had assembled at Kavumbayi hills on 30 December 1946. To disperse the crowd, the police fired at them. Krishnan was one of the victims who was shot dead. [Letter No. 10349, 6 January 1947, Pub Deptt (G-A), M.S. Series, Regional Archives, Calicut, Pub Deptt (G-A), 1947. G.O. No. 1885, 17 June 1947, Madras Legislative Assembly Q. No. 432-Starred, Proceedings of the Joint Magistrate Tellichery, 2 January 1947, Malabar District Magistrate's office, Calicut to Scott Brown, Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George, Madras, 26 December 1948, District Superintendent of Police to Inspector General of Police, Madras, 3 September 1947]

Krishnan: He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Krishnan joined others in demanding for its

withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Krishnan: Resident of Kikkara, Kalavamkodam, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Krishnan was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Krishnappanashan: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein, and in the process they shot Krishnappanashan dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Kuda Kannayya: Resident of v. Chittempadu, t. Chintapalli, distt.

Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Balayya, he took part in the armed struggle conducted by Alluri Sitarama Raju during 1922-24, against the oppressive deeds of the British Government in the Agency area. He was killed in an encounter with the police party on 6 December 1922 at Peddageddapalem and his dead body was sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F.No.4, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28; F.No. 22, FASRRF, 1922, p. 159, APSAH]

Kudakkadan Marakkar: Resident of Malemari amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a cultivator. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested and transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Marakkar died in the jail hospital on 6 May 1922 at the age of 40. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kuddukkan Virankutty: Resident of Kizhuparamba amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested on 18 June 1922 for his role and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures and a

serious attack of pneumonia outbreak in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Virankutty died on 3 July 1922 in detention at the age of 46. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kullan Periakaruppa Thevan: Resident of v. Perungmanallur, *t.* Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; he took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering the Kallars as criminal tribesmen under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. A popular and well-known political agitator, George Joseph, inspired tribesmen not to obey the British and started a civil disobedience agitation. The Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages refused to register themselves as criminal tribes. Police force was used to coerce them to obey that led to a riot. In the police firing on 3 April 1920, Thevan died on the spot. [(H/ Deptt (Judl), G.O. No.1315, 26.05.1920; Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Series) No.109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

Kulli Goundan: Resident of Chettipalayam in Coimbatore Town, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; s/o Maranna Goundan; a labourer of Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited, he participated in the labour struggle organized by the workers of the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving

Mills on 11 November 1946. When the police opened fire on an estimated huge mob of 6000 workers and fired 39 rounds, Kulli was shot and he died. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 2701, 14.12.1946, TNSAC]

Kumarambathoor Seethi Koya Thangal:

Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jemis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. When the Khilafat movement started, he assumed the charge of the capital of a "Khilafat principality". He issued orders, warning that the country was their's and that no dacoities and mischiefs should be committed by the people thereafter. Thangal was later caught and shot dead by the British forces. [Pub Deptt, (G-B), G.O. No.185, 23.01.1947; History of Freedom Movement, B. 88, Anti-War and Quit India Movement, E. M. Sankaran Nambudiripad quoting from C. Gopalan Nair's account on the Malabar Rebellion, TNSAC]

Kumaran Nair T. P: Born in 1903, s/o A.K. Krishna Panikar and T. P. Kalyani Amma, resident of v. Nellicode, Calicut, Kerala, he joined Malabar Special Police and to married Kochumalu Amma. Resigning his job and reaching Singapore in 1939, he associated himself with the Indian Independence League, and later

enrolled in the Indian National Army as a member of its Suicide Squad. Reached India through Burma in December 1942, he sustained injuries in an encounter and was captured and jailed. Charge-sheeted as an 'agent of Japan, sabotaging of British Indian government, and waging war against King Emperor', he was found guilty. Awarded capital punishment, he was hanged to death on 7 July 1944; he walked to the gallows shouting 'Vande Mataram, Bharatmata ki Jai.' Netaji conferred the title of "Shaheed-E-Hind" on him, posthumously. [Freedom Movement Files, I and II, F. No. 3451 & F. No. 1309, 3-6-44; Extract from Convict Register, Central Jail Madras, No. 5963, 1-7-49; Martyr's File Bundle No. 97, Nos. 2038, 2045, KSAT]

Kumaran Pulluvan: A resident of Urathur in North Malabar, Kerala, he was an active cadre of the Communist party and Karshaka Sangham. He attended the *Kisan* camp at Kuyilur and received training in weapons. When the tenant farmers of the locality demanded wasteland for cultivation on and encroached on these, the landlords with the assistance of the police evicted them. Under the leadership of the Communist Party at Irikkur, they organized a demonstration in front of the police station. The police *lathi*-charged and arrested the Kisan leaders in November 1946. The District Administration also banned public gatherings there under Section 144 of the Cr. P.C. Violating the ban

the Communists assembled at Kavumbayi hills on 30 December 1946. The police tried to disperse the crowd and resorted to firing. Pulluvan was shot dead in the police firing at Kavumbayi. [Letter No. 10349, 6 January 1947, Pub Deptt (G-A), M.S. Series, Regional Archives, Calicut, Pub Deptt (G-A), 1947, G.O. No. 1885, 17 June 1947, Madras Legislative Assembly Q. No. 432-Starred, Proceedings of the Joint Magistrate Tellichery, 2 January 1947, Malabar District Magistrate's Office, Calicut to Scott Brown Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George, Madras, 26 December 1948, District Superintendent of Police to Inspector General of Police, Madras, 3 September 1947]

Kumaran T. P.: Belonged to v. Nelligode, p.o. Puthiyora, Malabar, Kerala; s/o K. Achuthan Naik. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army in Malaya but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 and served its Intelligence Branch. He was caught by the British forces while performing his duties, and was hanged in 1945. [ROH, pp. 712-13]

Kummara: Born in v. Hampasandram, t. Goribidanur, and distt. Chikkaballapur, Karnataka. He took part in the popular agitation for responsible government in the Mysore State at Viduraswatha village on 25 April 1938. The agitation resulted in an incident of police firing on the agitators (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Kummara was one who died in the firing. [AISPC, F. No.

115, NMML; VDECB]

Kundalaseri Paidal: Resident of Urangattiri amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested on 6 June 1922 and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures, a serious attack of pneumonia outbreak in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Paidal died in detention on 29 June 1922 at the age of 45. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kunhambu Keeneri: Resident of Karivellur, distt. Kannur, Kerala; belonged to peasant family. He, along with his family members, blocked the shifting of paddy from Karivellur to Chirakkal by the landlord, on 20 December 1946. His parents were members of the *Karshaka Sangham* and they were involved in the peasants agitation in the locality. The Malabar Special Police, in order to lift the blockade imposed by the Communists-fired indiscriminately. Two persons died in this firing, Keeneri was one among the two. At the time of death he was only sixteen. [Pub Deptt (G-A), Home Series G.O. No. 3003/ Confid., 2 December 1948, Regional Archives Calicut, Express Letter No. 10399/46,

26 December 1946, Letter from the Magistrate, Malabar District, to Chief Secretary to the Govt., Madras 1 December 1946 of G.O. No. 1885, June 1947, Madras Legislative Assembly Starred Question No. 432, Pub (G-A) 1949, M.S. Series, G.O. No. 729, 17 March 1947, Special Branch CID, 5 February 1949]

Kunhi Aidross: Resident of Malemari amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; a cultivator. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was arrested for his role and transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Aidross died in the jail hospital on 14 June 1922 at the age of 46. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kunhiraman Adiyodi: Hailed from Payyanur, North Malabar, Kerala. He took active part in Civil Disobedience movement in 1931. He was arrested and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months under Section 117 of Indian Penal Code. Adiyodi died in the Bellary Camp Jail on 13 June 1930 on account of police tortures. [AICC Papers, F. No. G-1(i)/ 1931, NMML]

Kunhiraman Pulukkal: Resident of Payyavur in North Malabar, Kerala; s/o Krishnan Nair and Themana Amma, he was active worker of the

Communist party and the *Karshaka Sangham*. The tenant-farmers of the locality demanded wasteland for cultivation but the landlords rejected their demand and evicted tenants with police aid. The ex-militarymen trained the Communists in the use of country weapons to resist and attack the police. In November 1946, the Malabar Special Police stationed at Irikkur *lathi*-charged a demonstration in front of the police station and arrested leaders and imposed a ban on public meetings under Section 144 of Cr. P.C. Violating the ban order, the communists had assembled at Kavumbayi hills to confront the police party on 30 December 1946. To disperse the crowd, the police opened fire. Pulukkal escaped from firing, but was captured and tortured to death. [Letter No. 10349, 6 January 1947, Pub Deptt (G-A), M.S. Series, Regional Archives, Calicut, Pub (G-A), 1947. G. O. No. 1885, 17 June 1947 Madras Legislative Assembly Q. No. 432-Starred, Proceedings of the Joint Magistrate, Tellichery, 2 January 1947, Malabar District Magistrate's Office, Calicut to Scott Brown Chief Secretary to Govt. Fort St. George, Madras, 26 December 1948, District Superintendent of Police to Inspector General of Police, Madras, 3 September 1947]

Kunhoran: Resident of Othalur amsom, *t.* Ponani, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative

Jenmis, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in the Cannanore Central Jail as an under-trial prisoner. A sudden outbreak of prisoners erupted in the jail on 4 December 1921 at 4.00 p.m. when they were let out of their cells for meals. He received bullet wounds when the police opened fire to control the outbreak, and he died the same day. [Low Deptt (G), G.O. (Ord.Series) Nos.1084 and 1085, 25.04.1922, TNSAC]

Kunhu Haji: S/o Kunhoran; resident of Othalur amsom, t. Ponnani, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in the Cannanore Central Jail as an under-trial prisoner. An outbreak of prisoners occurred in the jail on 4 December 1921 at 4.00 p.m. when they were let out of their cells for meals. He received bullet wounds when the police opened fire to control the outbreak, and he died the same day. [Low Deptt (G), G. O. (Ord.Series) Nos.1084 and 1085, 25.04.1922, TNSAC]

Kunikadan Ali: Resident of Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and

Non-Cooperation movements. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to colitis in the jail hospital in July 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, dated 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kuniyampetta Aimukutti Haji: Resident of Vallayoor amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested on 1 June 1922 and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Aimukutti died in detention on 10 July 1922 in detention at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kunji Poker: An inhabitant of Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. Poker had surrendered to the authorities along with other rebels, and, following a trial, he was deported. He died as a state prisoner on 19 October 1923. [Pub.Deptt, F.

No. 808, 1923, TNSAC]

Kunji Pokker: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Pokker was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Kunjikrishna Panikkar Madthikulangara: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he was connected with the Menasseri Camp Firing of Vayalar, which took place on 27 October 1946 when C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein, and in the process they shot Madthikulangara dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML; *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]

Kunjukrishna Panikkar Madathikulangara: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was involved in the

Menasseri Camp Firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946 when C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Madathikulangara dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Kunnathoti Sulaiman: Resident of Elankur amsom, Malabar, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested on 3 June 1922 and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Sulaiman died in detention on 23 June 1922 at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kunnimal Alavi: Resident of Chathangotpuram amsom, distt. Malabar, Kerala; aged 25. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested on 7 May 1922 and detained in Manjeri Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner. Together with brutal police tortures, a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad

sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Alavi died in detention on 4 July 1922 [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Kunnummal Moideenkutty: Resident of Kadanamma, *t.* Walluvanad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Aboobakkar). Moideenkutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 9 December 1921 in the British troops' firing. [PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR]

Kuppammal: Resident of Chinnakadai Lane in Coimbatore Town, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; widow and a labourer of Kaleswara Mills, Coimbatore. Participating in the labour struggle organized by the workers of Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited on 11 November 1946, she died in the 39 rounds of police firing on an estimated huge mob of 6000 workers. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 2701, 14.12.1946, TNSAC]

Kureepuzha Kochukunju: Belonged to Kerala (place not known), he took part in the Travancore State Congress' movement for responsible government. He joined as a volunteer in the State Congress meeting held in defiance of prohibitory order at

Quilon on 2 September 1938. Receiving bullet wounds when the police opened fire to disperse the meeting, he died the same day. [Freedom Movement files (II), F. No. 5/45, B. No. 38, 1945, Confid. Sec. Files, F. No. 323/38 (Report of District Magistrate Quilon to Chief Secretary, September 1945), Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. Files F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *FST*, pp.360-61]

Kurien Thomas: Born on 25 January 1897 at Adimpamkad Pampady, distt. Kottayam, Kerala. Studied up to the fourth standard, he joined the Travancore State Congress in 1938 and participated during the Civil Disobedience movement in a meeting held at Puthupally, near Kottayam, to protest against arrest of the State Congress leaders on 4 September 1938. When the Travancore Army soldiers fired upon the crowd, Thomas was killed in the firing. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 323/38, 1938 (District Magistrate Kottayam to Chief Secretary, 5 September 1938), Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. Files F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 310; *WWIM*, I, p. 363]

Kurimannil Valiya Mannil Ahmad: Belonged to *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator in Anakayam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ahmad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Kurttithidi Koyakutty: Resident of Trikkalangod amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a tea shop-keeper. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Koyakutty was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; *WTS*]

Kuttan *alias* Ettan: A resident of Pollechira, Paravoor, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, and an activist, he shared his fellow workers' annoyance when a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to harass them and their families. They agitated for the withdrawal of the camp and eventually raided it. During the raid on 24 October 1946,

Kuttan was killed in the police firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, p. 74]

Kutteeri Soopi: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (For details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Soopi was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; *PPRM*, pp. 372-74]

Kutti Krishna Panicker: Belonged to Calicut, Kerala, he passed his high school examination from Ganpat High School. He was arrested in connection with his participation in the Civil Disobedience movement. He died in 1931 due to an internal injury sustained as a result of the police tortures inflicted on him. [AICC papers, F.NO. G-1(i)/ 1931, NMML; Kerala Congress Bulletin, 25 June 1930, NMML]

Kuttiassan Naduthodi: Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. Arrested in connection with a forcible conversion case during Malabar rebellion of 1921 in parts of Ernad and Walluvanad *taluks*, he was detained in Salem Central Jail from 20 May 1922 and died there due to Deuodenal Ulcer

on 4 March 1928 at the age of 40. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 440, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 336, 09.04.1926; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 970, 10.10.1927; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 855, 04.10.1928, TNSAC]

Kuttikal Kunjappan: Belonged to Kerala (place not known). Born in 1893, he participated in the Travancore State Congress' movement for responsible government. Kunjappan was killed in the police firing at Puthupally Maidan, Kottayam, on 4 September 1938. [Freedom Movement Files, F. II, No. 323/38, 1938 (District Magistrate Kottayam to Chief Secretary, 5 September 1938), Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. Files F. No. 339/45, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 303]

Kuttikal Kunjappan: Belonged to Kerala (place not known). Born in 1893, he participated in the Travancore State Congress' movement for responsible government. Kunjappan was killed in the police firing at Puduppally Maidan, Kottayam, in September 1938. [Confid. Session Files, No. 1149\44, 1944, Confid. Report of S.P on September, 1938 (First Class Magistrate to District Magistrate, 15-1-114), KSAT; WWFFK, p. 303]

Kuttithody Puthiya Moideen: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he took part in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moideen was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kuvengal Ahmed: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ahmed was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Kuvengal Koya: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Koya was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

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- L. P. L. Mutthiah:** Hailing from Meelasivpura in the former Pudukkottai State, Tamilnadu, Mutthiah resided in Malaya where he joined the Indian National Army. He was killed in the course of an encounter with the British forces in Burma (now Myanmar). [WWIM, II, p. 207]
- Lakshman Rao:** Resident of Hyderabad City, distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana), he took part in the popular movement demanding Civil liberties from the *Nizam's* administration in 1938. He was arrested and imprisoned in the Hyderabad Jail and subjected to brutal tortures in detention. He died on 3 August 1939. [WWIM, II, pp. 168-69]
- Lakshmana:** Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]
- Latchma:** Resident of v. Bagewardi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he participated in the Uprising at Koppaldurg in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British in an encounter at Koppaldurg, he was blown away with a cannon. [WWIM, III, p. 82]
- Laxman Janardan:** Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He was arrested and charged with 'his joining the revolt of Nargund under Baba Saheb against the British'. He was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]
- Laxmana:** Resident of Bagewadi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in struggle against the British in 1857-58; while fighting for the re-occupation of Koppaldurg from the British hands-

- under Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda, he was captured by the British. Laxmana was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]
- Laxminarayana Shetty alias Laxmaiah:** Born in 1918 in Uppalahalli, distt. Kolar, Karnataka; s/o Shivapuram Narayanaiah. A sweetmeat seller, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Mysore State. The agitators were fired upon by the police at Viduraswatha on 25 April 1938 (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Laxminarayana was among those who had been hit by the police bullets and died a few days later. [SSS, II, p. 490; WWIM, II, p. 302]
- Linga:** Inhabitant of Hammigi, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Fighting for the defence of Koppaldurg against a British onslaught, Linga was captured and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]
- Linga:** Resident of Harpanahalli, distt. Bellary, Karnataka. He took an active part in struggle of 1857-58 and fought the British forces under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British while defending the Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]
- Linga:** Resident of Kurlahalli, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, Linga was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]
- Linga:** Resident of Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka; s/o Lakshmappa. On the charge of 'assisting the chief of Nargund in the rebellion against the British Government', Linga was arrested on 18 June 1858 and hanged in front of the Petah of Nargund. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 309/1858, 19 June 1858]
- Lingappa:** Born in distt. Davanagere, Karnataka. He took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He joined the picketers in stopping train movements at the railway station on 17 August 1942. Since the curfew was declared in the City, picketers were fired upon by the police in which Lingappa died. [SSS, II, p. 125]
- Lingati Moogayya :** Resident of v. Veeramuthipeta in the Agency area of distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. A labourer, he was harassed by Bastian, the Deputy *Tehsildar* of Gudem. He was tied to a pillar of Guppy's bungalow at village Lammasingi for not attending to the road works, his clothes were

removed and he was beaten with sticks. Rats were put to file his body and chilli paste applied to his anus; Moogayya died due to these inhuman tortures. Bastian's forced labour, ill-treatment of *coolies*, underpayment for the road construction and illegal gratifications were the causes for the outbreak of the famous Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. [F. No. 17, FASRRF, 1923, p. 105, APSAH]

Lingiah: Born in v. Seegehalli, distt. Mandya, Karnataka. An employee of Mysore Iron and Steel Company at Bhadravati, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Lingiah was killed in the police firing on the demonstrations near the gate of the factory in 1942. [WWIM, II, p. 173]

Lourdesamy: Resident of Lalgudi, distt. Tiruchirapalli, Tamilnadu; s/o Papu Tandal. He was serving the British-Indian Army as a civilian employee,

but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. Lourdesamy was recruited as a *Havildar*-Clerk in the Second Guerrilla Regiment. He was killed by the British forces during an attack on his Regiment in 1944 at Ziawaddy, Burma (now Myanmar). [INA Papers, F. No. 403/INA (1945), NAI; WWIM, II, p.174]

Lukka: Born in 1915 at Valiathurai, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Anthony, he studied up to the eighth standard and became a social worker. He was killed in the firing resorted to by a platoon of Travancore State Forces to disperse a State Congress meeting, convened in defiance of the prohibitory orders at Sankumukhom beach, Trivandrum, on 21 September 1938. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 1826/44, (District Magistrate Trivandrum to Chief Secretary to Government, 21 September 1938), & 3/45, B. No. 38, 1945, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 319; WWIM, II, p. 175]

M

- M. T. M. Somasundaram Chettiar:** Resident of distt. Ramnad (Ramanathapuram), Tamilnadu. He was arrested and imprisoned for his participation 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. Convict No. 111, Chettiar died in Coimbatore Central Jail in 1943 at the age of 24. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]
- M. Arunachal Madali:** Resident of Ammapet, distt. Salem, Tamilnadu; s/o Munia Madali; a weaver. He took part the "Quit India" movement of 1942 to demand the British departure from India. He was arrested by the police and imprisoned for six months for his anti- British activities during the movement. He succumbed to the police tortures in Alipuram Central Jail on 5 November 1942 at the age of 43. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]
- M. Karppiah:** Resident not known. He joined the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942 and served it as a soldier in its Unit No. 453. He was deputed to the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the advancing Allied forces. He fought on several occasions and died in the course of an enemy attack on the retreating INA soldiers on 16 March 1945. [WWIM, II, p.148]
- M. Krishna Pillai:** Born on 24 February 1906 at Meenkonam, t. Kottarakara, distt. Kollam, Kerala, he studied up to the sixth standard. A farmer, he participated in the revolt of Kallara Pangode in September 1938 when the Travancore State Congress launched the civil disobedience to reinforce its demand for responsible government. As one among those who raided the police station at Pangode, Pillai was killed in the police firing on the raiders. He was the first martyr of Kallara-Pangode revolt. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 3/45 (Situation Report, Commandant Travancore State Force to Chief Secretary to Government, 3 October

- 1938), KSAT; Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 259; *EMK*, p. 43; *WWIM*, I, p. 275]
- M. Nataraja Ayyar:** Hailed from distt. Chingleput (Chingleput), Tamilnadu. He actively joined the "Quit India" movement and was arrested for his participation in it in August 1942. Ayyar died soon after his release from the jail, perhaps towards the end of 1942. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 712, 6 .01.1947, TNSAC]
- M. Ramankutty Panikkar:** Born in November 1904 in the Muthirackal House, Patinhara Vemballur, Cragnore, distt. Tirchur, Kerala. He passed the Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination, he participated in the Salt Satyagraha movement in 1930. Sentenced at Calicut to rigorous imprisonment for six months, he was arrested again in 1931 for violating an order under section 144 and detained in the Central Jail, Cannanore. Severely assaulted and tortured, he died in the in Central Jail, Cannanore, in July 1932. Panikkar dead body was handed over to the local Congress Committee for cremation. [Oral transcript by G. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Freedom Movement Files, F. No. 130/45, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 501; *WWIM*, II, p. 234]
- M. Thaiyal:** Resident of Nellore, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. He was placed as soldier in the Eight-Guerrilla Regiment of the INA and deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight against the Allied forces. He was killed by the enemy during an engagement in 1944 in Burma. [*WWIM*, II, p. 328; *ROH*, pp. 790-91]
- M. Ulaganathan:** Resident of Nungambakkam, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Madurai Mudaliar. An employee of the Buckingham Mill, he actively participated in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Labour agitation. He received bullet wounds when the police opened fire on the agitating workers on 11 March 1942. Ulaganathan died in the hospital the next day at the age of 23. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]
- M. Virappan:** Resident of Edarkadu, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; s/o Muruga Kavandar. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. He was placed as soldier in the Third Guerrilla Regiment of the INA and deputed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the Allied forces. He fought the enemy on several occasions and eventually lost his life during an encounter with the British forces. [*WWIM*, II, p. 343]
- M.A. Damodaran:** Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's

- notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was caught up in the Menasseri Camp firing of Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Damodaran dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]
- M. K. Nagaraja Rao:** Hailing from Madras City, Tamilnadu, he took part in the "Quit India" agitations of 1942. He was killed in the police firing on the demonstration he joined in the city on 23 August 1942. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 174, 22.01.1947, TNSAC]
- M. Krishnan:** Born in 1924, resident of Devakottai, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was shot dead by the police on 17 August 1942 at Devakottai. [Pub Deptt (Military/ Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 3010, 03.12.1948; Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip No. 9, TNSAC]
- M. M. Purushan:** Resident of Mattathil House, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Purushan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- M. Raman:** Resident of No. 318, Kannabiran Street, Erukkancheri, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Munusami. An unemployed supporter of the workers during the labour unrest in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, he joined their agitation, and fell victim to the police firing on 11 March 1942. Raman died the following day, on 12 March 1942, at the age of 25. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No.1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]
- Machingal Ani:** Resident of Pookottur amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 1 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious bout of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Ani died on 8 July 1922 in detention at the age of 45. [Pub

Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Machingal Kunjahammad: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant- cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Machingal Kunjahammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Machingal Muhammad: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; s/o Kunjahammad, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Machingal Muhammad was one among those militant peasants who died on that day in the firing. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Madakam Chinnayya alias Chinnigadu: Resident of *v.* Vedlagedda in the Agency area of Golugonda, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. Under the leadership of Rajah

Venkata Santa Bhupati, he participated in Golugonda *Pituri* of 1880-81 against the British Government; he was one of the leading men among the 200 tribal men who took active part in the looting of the house of a pensioned Constable Panpoze Appalaswami of Padi. He also participated in several successful attacks on the British Police and the government was forced to announce a reward of Rs.250/- for his capture. After the death of Rajah Venkata Santa Bhupati in June 1881, the *Pituridars* got dispersed. Chinnayya was arrested on 9 July 1881 and was sentenced to death. The High Court confirmed the sentence of death passed on him in the second half of the year 1881. [F.No. 8, FASRRF, 1882, p. 21; IPMGFSGJD, 1880, p. 73, APSAH]

Madar Dyamanna: Resident of Halagali, Mudhol Princely State (now in distt. Bagalakot), Karnataka. He was involved in the revolt of Halagali Bedas against the British imposition of the Disarming Act of 1857. Dyamanna was killed in an encounter with the British on 30 November 1857. [SI1857WI, p. 199]

Madarangah: Resident of Yesvoor (Hesarur), *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took an active part in struggle against the British in 1857-58 led by Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While defending the Koppaldurg against the British, he was captured and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]

- Madathil Marakar:** Resident of Vaniyambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested and convicted in Sessions Case 6 of 1921 and sentenced to undergo 18 months, rigorous imprisonment. Sent to Alipuram Jail, Bellary, Marakar died in detention. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 875, 27.10.1922, TNSAC]
- Madduluri Kotaiah:** Resident of v. Chirala, distt. Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Madduluri Ramaswamy and aged about 28; he took part in strike from 8 February 1938 organised by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union at Chirala. A variety of grievances were put forward by the workers, but no settlement was effected, leading to utter discontent among the workers. Eventually, riots and disturbances broke out and on 14 February 1938, a large number of workers gathered outside the factory and attacked the police on duty with stones. Mr. H.H. Carleston, Sub-Collector, Ongole, arrived on the spot and ordered firing on the crowd of workers. Kotaiah received grievous bullet injuries in the police firing. Removed to the Guntur Headquarters Hospital, he expired there on 16 February 1938. [Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), Confid., G.O. No. 1577, 20-09-1938; G.O. No. 339, 24-02-1938; *IE*, 17-02-1938, APSAH]
- Madhavan Narayanan:** Resident of Puthenveedu, Thrikanapuram, Kadakkal Muri, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. On 5 October 1938, the people of Kadakkal in Kottarakara *taluk* started an armed revolt against the toll collection at the Kadakkal market. The occurrence also reflected the popular discontent against the government, its curtailment of civil liberties and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 18 X of 1935. Arrested and manhandled by the police, in this connection, Narayanan died due to tortures in the Quilon (now Kollam) Jail. At the time of his death he was 58. [Freedom Movement Files, (II), F. Nos. 1/45, 1945 B. No.38, 674/45, 1945 B. No.39, & 357/46, 1946 B. No.49, KSAT; Judicial files, No. 78 of 114, Sessions Court Quilon, Kadakkal Riot Case 1 PE 1/ 1938, Commitment Order 29 May 1939, KSAT; *EMK*, p. 36]
- Madhurakariyan Viran:** Resident of Punnapala amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 24 December 1921 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very

- bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Viran died on 28 June 1922 in detention at the age of 50. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]
- Mahadev Manjare:** Hailed from Nipani, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka. He took part in the agitations of the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested for his anti-British role in the movement and imprisoned. Manjare died in detention on 17 August 1942. [WWIM, I, p. 217]
- Mahipal Singh:** Hailed from Bujora in Banda in Bengal Presidency; s/o Jawahar Singh. He was an emissary of the Chief of Surapur to organize the revolt against the British at Belgaum; he was caught and executed on 14 August 1857 at the age of 35. [SI1857WI, p. 81]
- Maideen Kunju:** Born in 1912 at Panmana, distt. Kollam, Kerala; educated up to the fourth standard. A labourer, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in Travancore State (1938). He participated in a public meeting at the Cantonment *Maidan*, Quilon, on 2 September 1938. Kunju was killed on the same day in the firing by the police on the gathering. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 5/45, B. No. 38, 1945, KSAT; Confid. Section Files, No.s 323/38 (Report of District Magistrate Quilon to Chief Secretary, September 1945), KSAT; Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. Files F. No. 339/45, KSAT; WWIM, II, pp.166-67]
- Maideen Kutty:** Born in Kerala (place not known), he resided in Malaya and was employed there in the British-Indian Army. He left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army, and served as soldier in its Third Guerrilla Regiment. On his deployment in Burma (now Myanmar), Kutty fought the British force at different places, and finally died in action in 1944. [INA Papers, 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 167]
- Mailar Mahadevappa:** Born on 8 June 1908/1911, resident of v. Motebennur, t. Byadagi, distt. Haveri, Karnataka. A farmer educated up to fourth standard, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement. While taking part in a protest rally on 1 April 1943, Mahadevappa was killed in the police firing. [SSS, I, p. 804; MMMM, p.133; WWIM, I, p. 203]
- Majeti Subba Rao:** Resident of Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Bulleyya. Belonging to *Vysya* community, he served as a clerk in a cloth shop. In response to the 'Andhra Circular' during the "Quit India" movement, he took part in the attack on the Tenali Railway Station, and setting fire to Railway infrastructures on 12 August 1942. The Police opened fire on the gathering most indiscriminately and three persons died on the spot. Rao was one of three. Six others received injures and another four died in the hospital later. [SMEAT, 1942, Tenali;

- WWFSAP, I, p. 322; WWIM, I, p. 205; HFMAP, p. 151]
- Majeti Subha Rao:** A resident of distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, he actively participated in the "Quit India" movement when it broke out in August 1942. He was hit by the bullets in the police firing on the demonstration (organized to demand the British ouster from India) he joined in his locality. Rao succumbed to these injuries on the same day in August 1942. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.1038, April 1947, TNSAC]
- Malayathodika Moideen Kutty:** Resident of Orangattiri amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was a suspect of effecting forcible conversion during the rebellion and taken into police custody for trial under the Madras State Prisoners Act, 1819. Kutty died in jail even before the trial. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Mis.Series) No.749, 25.09.1923, TNSAC]
- Malikasaab:** Hailed from Dharwad, Karnataka. When the Non-Cooperation movement spread in the Bombay Presidency in 1921-22, a large number of processions, meetings and burning of foreign goods took place. During the movement, Malikasaab participated in picketing in front of an arrack shop in Dharwad along with his companions on 1 July 1921. The picketers were fired upon by the police. Malikasaab was killed in the firing. [KQIC, p. 6)
- Mallanna Reddagar:** Born in v. Karudapali, t. Gauribidanur, distt. Chikkaballapur, Karnataka. He took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Mysore State at Viduraswatha village on 25 April 1938. The movement led to an incident of police firing on the agitators (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Reddagar was one who died in the firing. [AISPC Papers, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]
- Mallappa Chougule:** Born probably in 1917 at v. Chichali, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka. He took part in the Satyagraha movement launched by the States People's Conference of Kolhapur in 1940. Arrested and imprisoned, he died in Kolhapur District Jail in 1940. [WWIM, I, pp. 73-74; SSS, I.]
- Mallappa Ittannavar:** Born in v. Hirekumbi, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Ningappa. A farmer, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested in April 1943 and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Ittannavar died under detention on 22 July 1943. [WWIM, II, p. 124]
- Mallappa:** Born in v. Issur, distt. Shimoga, Karnataka. A farmer educated up to the middle standard, he took part in the "Quit India"

movement in 1942 and was involved in an encounter with the police at Issur. Arrested and tried for killing the Sub-Inspector of Police and *Tehsildar* of Shikarpur. Mallappa was sentenced to death and died on the gallows on 8 March 1943. [WWIM, I, p. 208]

Mallashetty Akki: Born in 1913 at v. Kittur, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Gurushiddappa Akki. A farmer educated up to the fourth standard, he took part in the peasant movement, as well as in the agitation for responsible government in the Ramdurg State. He participated in a protest demonstration on 7 April 1939 against a case of police firing. The protestors attacked the guards in front of the State's prison. Akki was arrested in this connection and hanged in Hindalga Jail, Belgaum on 6 May 1940. [Convicted Trial Prisoners No. 18563, CPR No. 3, B. No. 09, 23 May 1939 to 1 April 1950, Hindalga Jail Belgaum; RSVH, p. 73; WWIM, II, p. 5]

Malli Nannien: Resident of Pappankinar Lane, Veera Raghavaperumal Koil Street, Madurai, Tamilnadu; s/o Malli Nagasamy Iyer. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he received severe gunshot injuries in the police firing during the *hartal* at South Masi Street near Kamatchiamman Koil Tank in Madurai on 10 August 1942. Nannien died in a hospital on 15 August 1942. [Pub Deptt (Poll-B), G.O. (MS) No. 3096, 10.10.1947, TNSAC]

Malliah: Resident of Waddarhatti (Waddatti), t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While defending the Koppaldurg against the British, Malliah was captured, sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Mamer: Resident of Pallikal House, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. A worker, he shared his fellow workers' annoyance at the setting up of a police camp in Punnapra to harass them and their families. They agitated for the withdrawal of the camp and eventually raided it on 24 October 1946. During the raid Mamer was killed in the police firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, No. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; IPV, p.79]

Mammad: S/o Koothranadan Atheez; resident of t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he participated in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Mammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS,

pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Manakkatu Thattil Krishnan: Belonged to Kerala (place not known). He was an activist of *Karshaka Sangham* in Malabar, Kerala, and participated in Karivellur struggle against forcible paddy procurement. The resistance was organized by the poor peasants of Karivellur against the feudalist Chirakkal Thamburan. Their demand was that the paddy should be sold through the cooperative society of cultivators in order to prevent "black" marketing. They also wanted to stop the unlawful hoarding of the paddy, harvested by the farmers and peasants at a time when there was a severe shortage of paddy. When their demand for the distribution at a reasonable price was turned down, a 6000 strong mob of peasants under the Communist leadership forcibly stopped the taking out of paddy as rent (*patton*) to the Chirakkal Raja, and later surrounded the farm house on 20 December 1946. The agitation ended in a firing by the police in which Krishnan was killed. [PA, 22 & 29 December 1946 and 2 February 1947, NMML; PSLRSCM, pp. 127-29; ASK, p. 28]

Manangotan Ismal: Resident of Vettikkattiri amsom, *t.* Wandoor, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

movements. He was detained on 5 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Ismal died on 23 June 1922 in detention at the age of 32. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Manappad Ahmad: Resident of *t.* Ernad, a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ahmad was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Manathuru Ananda Rao: Resident of distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, he was a Congress Worker who followed the Congress ideology, and participated in all the nationalist activities. Joining in the picketing in 1932 during the Civil Disobedience movement, and taking part in the Individual *Satyagraha* at Krothavuru village in Anantapur district, Rao was arrested and died at a young age in

a hospital due to ill-health in 1941. [SVVP, 16 April 1941, APSAH]

Manchala Bodesu alias Bedeyya alias Bodenna: Resident of v. Gennerlapalem, *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. An associate of Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24, against the oppressive deeds of the British Government in the Agency area, he was killed in an encounter with the armed police, led by the British Officer, Sweney, on the night between 11.45 p.m. and 12.45 a.m. of 6 December 1922, at Lingapuram. His dead body was sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F.No. 4, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28; F.No.22, FASRRF, 1922, p. 159, APSAH]

Mancheri Mammu Gurukul: Resident of Vettikkattiri amsom, *t.* Wandoor, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 5 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Gurukul died on 22 June 1922 in detention at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Mandadi Somi Reddy: Resident of v. Kadavendi, *t.* Janagaon, distt Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana), he took part in the Communist-led Telangana peasants' struggle against the feudal oppressions in Warangal district commencing in November 1946. He was shot dead while resisting a raid by the *Nizam's* military on Devaruppal village on 17 November 1946. [PA, 8 December 1946; TPSL, p. 46; WWFSAP, Vol. III, p. 366].

Mandapak Rangayya: Resident of *t.* Coconada, East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; a weaver. He took part the "Quit India" movement of 1942 to demand the British departure from India. He was arrested by the British police and imprisoned for nine months' rigorous imprisonment. After undergoing 6 months and 3 days of his prison term, Rangayya succumbed to the inhuman police tortures in Alipuram Central Jail on 6 March 1943 at the age of 43. [Pub Deptt. G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]

Mandapaka Rangayya: A resident of distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he joined the Individual Satyagraha in 1940-41. He was arrested by the police for his role in the anti-British activities during the movement. Put into jail, he had to face severe police tortures which resulted in his death under detention in 1941. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.1687, May 1947, TNSAC]

Mandapaka Rangayya Naidu: Resident

of Kakinada, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Sitaramaswamy; a businessman and a renowned freedom fighter. He took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement and was sentenced on 17 December 1922 to one-year rigorous imprisonment, in the Rajahmundry Central Jail. Sentenced again on 25 April 1930 to one-year Rigorous Imprisonment, for taking part in the Salt *Satyagraha*, he was put in the Rajahmundry, Madras, Cannanore and Vellore Jails. He further suffered eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, from 17 March 1932 in the Rajahmundry and Cuddalore Jails for having participated in the Civil Disobedience movement. In between he was the President, East Godavari DCC, Member, PCC, and Vice-Chairman, Kakinada Municipality. For taking part in the Individual *Satyagraha*, he was sentenced on 6 March 1941 to nine months, rigorous imprisonment, with a fine of Rs. 300/-; While undergoing this term of imprisonment in the Alipuram Camp Jail, he died on 2 June 1941, on account of Intra-Cranial Haemorrhage. [Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), G.O. Ms. Nos. 2004-S6/42, & 2146, 15-7-1946 & 10-10-1946; RACJ, C. No. 528, 194, APSAH; WWFSAP, I, p. 143; WWIM, I, p. 214]

Mandapati Purnachandra Rao: Resident of distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Surya Rao, as an Intermediate class student he took a leading part in the protest meeting held by the students at Guntur on 13 August 1942 to

protest against the national leaders' arrest for the adoption of the "Quit India" resolution (1942). While the meeting was going on at Gandhi Park, the police suddenly opened fire on the students. A bullet penetrated Purnachandra Rao's throat and he died on 14 August 1942. [LFDMGTCSG, Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), R.C. No.1150-Confid.-43 c-1, 29-5-1943; *The Hindu*, 15 August 1942, APSAH; WWFSAP, I, p. 271; WWIM, I, p. 214]

Manikatavan Unni Moidin: Resident of Punnapala amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Moidin was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Manjalamparamban Pokar: Resident of Vettikkatiri amsom, t. Wandoor, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the

combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested and convicted for the offence of waging war against the King Emperor and punished under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code and with Martial Law (Military Courts) Ordinance, 1921 and sentenced to transportation for life at a Court-Martial held on 19 January 1922 at Manjeri. He was kept in the Bellary Camp Jail and subsequently transferred to the Penal Settlement of Port Blair in the Andamans Islands on 18 April 1922 by S.S. "Maharaja" from Madras. He died on 16 March 1928 of infective jaundice in the Andamans. [Low Deptt (G), G.O. (Mis.Series) No.3277, 29.09.1928, TNSAC]

Manjeri Govindan: Belonged to Kerala (place not known), he was an activist of the Karshaka Sangham of Irikkoor which took the initiative in providing relief to the people suffering from "black" marketing and hoarding. The *Sangham* activists requested for permission of the landlord to cultivate the land of Kavumbai. When the *Jenmi* refused, they sent a number of petitions to the ministers and officials of Madras Government. After these, the peasants under the leadership of *Karshaka Sangham*, decided to occupy the area and cultivate it even if they had to face police action. The police did turn up, cordoned off the area and fired upon the activists of the *Sangham* on 30 December 1946. Govindan lost his life

in this police firing. [PA, 2 February 1947, NMML; ASK, p. 33; KKK. p. 64]

Mankadathodika Kodakkadan Rayin:

Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Rayin was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Mankara Thodika Ahmad Kutty:

Resident of *t. Ernad*, Kerala, and a tenant- cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). He climbed upon a tree and threw a grenade into the lorry in which the Police Superintendent and the soldiers were traveling, resulting in the killing of some soldiers. Ahmad Kutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Mankavilkumathu Ahamad: Resident

of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Ahamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Mannayil Abdulla Kutty Haji: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Abdulla Kutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Mannayil Alavi Kutty Haji: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a

tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kutty Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Mannayil Kunjeen Haji: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjeen Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Mannayil Maamu Haji: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Maamu Haji was one among those militant peasants

who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Mannikkatavan Pokker Kutti: Resident of Punnapala, amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a religious teacher. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Pokker was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Mantri Goundan: Resident of Ganapthi in Coimbatore Town, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; s/o Subanna Goundan, an ex-labourer of Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited. Participating in the labour struggle organized by the workers of Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited on 11 November 1946, Goundan died in the 39 rounds of police firing on an

estimated huge mob of 6000 workers. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.2701, 14.12.1946, TNSAC]

Marathodika Alavi: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Alavi was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Marathodika Kunjimoidu: Resident of Kadanamma, *t.* Walluvanad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Aboobakkar). Kunjimoidu was one among those militant peasants who died on 9 December 1921 in the British troops' firing. [PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR]

Margakkaran Ismal: Resident of Karuvara Kundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial

authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Ismal died on 18 June 1922 in detention at the age of 40. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Marianna Damavarapu: Hailing from distt. Nellore, Andhra Pradesh, he took part in the Individual Satyagraha in 1941. Arrested for his nationalistic role in the movement and sentenced to imprisonment, he was put in Nellore District Jail. Damavarapu died there in detention. [WWIM, I, p. 76]

Markanda Thevar: Resident of North Shier, Thiruvadana, distt. Ramnad, Tamilnadu; s/o Kanthaswami. He was arrested and imprisoned for his participation 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. Convict No. 6550, Thevar died in Madurai Central Jail in 1943 at the age of 54. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]

Markanda Thevar: Resident of v. Keela Maruthan Kulam, p.o. Govindamangalam, t. Tiruvadana,

distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. A political activist since 1940, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was involved in the Ordinance Case of March 1943. He was arrested in this connection and kept as an under-trial prisoner in Central Jail, Madurai. During his trial by the Special Judge, Ramanathapuram, he was so severely beaten up in the jail that he could not bear it and died on 3 March 1944. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No 2146, 10.10.1946; FFPO No. 9168/1980, 30.07.1980, TNSAC]

Maruthakohan Avarankutty: Resident of Viloyilamsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Avarankutty died on 21 June 1922 in detention at the age of 24. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Maruti Agalawe: Born in 1922 at v. Kurali, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Krushna Agalawe. A farmer educated up to the seventh standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and worked

underground under leadership of Vasant Rao Patil. Agalawe was killed in the police firing in 1943 near Khadaklat. [WWIM, I, p. 4]

Matathil Ayamadkutty: Resident of Kuruvamabalam, amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Ayamadkutty was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Mathai: Born on 3 December 1904 at Chengannur, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He studied up to Matriculation and became a plumber. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement launched by the Travancore State Congress in August 1938, demanding responsible government. He was killed in the firing by the armed forces on 21 September 1938 to disperse a State Congress meeting, being held in defiance of the prohibitory order at

Sankumukhom beach. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 1826/44, (District Magistrate Trivandrum to Chief Secretary to Government 21 September 1938), KSAT; Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 3/45, B. No. 38, 1945, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 343; WWIM, II, p.191]

Mathi Subba Rao: Resident of v. Gazullanka, *ml.* Kollu, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; he took part in the anti-*zamindari* struggle in the Gazullanka village of Challapalli Estate. On 10 April 1947, the peasants entered the *zamindari* lands for collecting *rellu* (grass) by defying the prohibitory orders of the Government. Twelve Reserve Policemen appeared on the scene, and arrested some peasants. When the peasants protested and questioned the moral authority of the police, they opened fire. As a result, Rao received gun shots in the police firing and died. [*Andhra Patrika*, 13 April 1947; 16 April 1947; 9 June 1947, APSAH; *CERP*, pp. 76 & 136]

Mathurakariyan Kathli: Resident of Porur amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kathli was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the

Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Matturi Satyanaryan Gupta: Resident of v. Inturu, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. A Congress volunteer, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested during the course of the agitation. Matturi died in jail probably in the second half of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Pradesh Provincial Committee Report, 8-11-1931, F. No. G-1(i)/1931, NMML]

Maturi Kakumanu Durgaprasada Rao: Hailed from v. Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; took part in the Civil Disobedience movement; arrested during the course of the movement; died in jail by the end of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Pradesh Provincial Committee Report, 8-11-1931, F. No. G-1(I)/ 1931, NMML]

Maturi Kakumanu Durgaprasada Rao: Hailed from v. Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement, and was arrested in the course of the agitation. He died in jail by the end of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Provincial Committee Report, 8-11-1931, F. No. G-1(i)/1931, NMML]

Maulvi Syed Alauddin: Resident of

Hyderabad (now in Telangana); he took leading part in the Uprising of 1857 at Hyderabad. Organized an armed force of Rohillas and Arabs in association with Turrebaz Khan and led them in the attack on the Hyderabad Residency on 17 July 1857. Captured by the British during an encounter, he was sentenced to transportation for life; deported to the Andaman Islands on 28 June 1859 where he died in custody in 1884. [WWIM, III, p. 142]

Mayakkal: Residence not known. By the Criminal Tribes Act of India, 1911, certain castes in Madras Presidency, especially in its southern districts, were registered as "Criminal tribes". The Kallars of Madurai refused to be marked as "criminal" under the leadership of George Joseph. Their agitation took a violent turn at Perungamanallur, and the armed forces opened fire on a rally that Mayakkal attended on 3 April 1920. She was shot and bayoneted on that day, and died of her injuries on 6 April 1920. [H/(Judl) Deptt, G.O. No. 1315, 26.05.1920, TNSAC]

Mayandi Thevan: Resident of v. Perungamanallur, t. Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; he took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering Kallars as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. A popular and well-known political agitator, George Joseph, inspired the tribals not to obey the British and start a civil disobedience agitation. When

the Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages refused to register themselves as criminal tribes, police force was used to coerce them to obey. In the resultant clash and police firing that took place on 3 April 1920, Theyan died the same day. [H/ Deptt (Judl), G.O. No.1315, 26.05.1920; Judl Deptt G.O. (Ord.Series) No.109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O.No.935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

Md. Ghouse Mohideen: Resident of distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, he took part in the "Quit India" movement. A crowd of two thousand gathered in the meeting at Guntur Gandhi Park and the Hindu College area on 13 August 1942 at 6 p.m. to protest against the arrest of the Indian National Congress leaders during the "Quit India" movement. While the people were listening to the Radio news, some of them casually threw stones on to the road side. Suddenly, police started firing on the crowd and Md. Ghouse Mohideen was badly hit by a bullet. He died of this bullet injuries then and there. [LFDMGTCSG, Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), R.C. No.1150-Conf.-43 C-1, 29-5-1943, APSAH; *Andhra Patrika*, 16 August 1942; *The Hindu*, 14 August 1942, NMML]

Meera Mohideen Rowther: Resident of distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu, s/o Noor Mohammed Dedha Bin. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, was arrested and kept in Alipuram Jail for 1 years. Rowther died in jail in 1945.

[Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip Nos. 354 & 445, TNSAC]

Meletath Sankaran Nayar: Resident of Trikkalangod amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Nayar was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Filed, F. No. 390A dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Melethiel Kunhalavi: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhalavi was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20

November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Melethil Cheria Moideen Kutty:

Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala; a religious teacher. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Moideen Kutty was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret File, No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Melethil Valiya Moideen Kutty:

Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, a religious teacher. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost

air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Moideen Kutty was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Mian Saheb Khurd:

Resident of Narayanakhed, distt Medak, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); as the chieftain of the Rohillas, he took an active part in the struggle against the British rule in the region following the Great Indian Revolt of 1857. He helped Ramji Gond of Adilabad district to lead a rebellion against the British in 1860. He was killed on 9 April 1860 while fighting on the side of the Gond rebels against the British, near Nirmal, in Adilabad district. [WWIM, II, p. 195]

Mohamed Abdul Khadar:

Born on 25 May 1917 at *t. Vakkom Chirayinkil*, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Vavakunju. Educated upto matriculation, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in Travancore State in 1938 and organized and led a demonstration of the students against the autocratic rule. He went to Malaya during 1938-39, and joined

the Indian National Army in 1942 there. As an Intelligence Official he was sent to India to gather information about the British plan and the movements of their forces. He was detected and arrested by the British authorities as soon as he landed on the Calicut coast in 1942. He was charged with 'spying for a foreign power' and sentenced to death. Khadar was hanged in the Madras Penitentiary on 10 September 1943. [Freedom Movement Files, F. No. 347/1938, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 355; ROH, pp.726-27; WWIM, II, p. 2]

Mohamed Abdul Khadar: Born on 25 May 1917 at Vakkom t. Chirayinkil, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Vavakunju, he studied up to the tenth standard in the S.N.V High School, Vakkom. As a student, he organized students' demonstrations in support of the Travancore State Congress's agitation for responsible government in 1938. Migrated to Malaya before the Second World War, he joined the Indian National Army (INA) when the Japanese occupied that country. Distinguished as one of trusted few who were trained as intelligence agents and sent to India for espionage and sabotage activities, he was captured after landing at the Calicut beach in a submarine late in 1942. Captured and tried for spying and treason, he was sentenced to death in Madras. Khadar died on the gallows in the Madras Penitentiary in the small hours of 10 September 1943. [Fortnightly Report of April 1938, Freedom Movement Files, 347/1938, KSA; WWIM, II, p. 3; WWFFK,

p. 355; ROH, 726-27]

Mohammed Hussain (Munshi):

Resident of Poona, Maharashtra; he was a disciple of Nurul Huda of Poona, under whose leadership the *Wahabis* were then organizing 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 organizing therein the Sepoys' revolts against the British. 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. 64-7]

Mohiuddin: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Kala. He was arrested and charged with 'waging war against the British between 24 May and 2 June 1858'. Following his arrest, Mohiuddin was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 12 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 12 June 1858]

Mohoment T. M.: Born at Kadikad, p.o. Andathode, Malabar, Kerala; s/o Pulparayil Moidu Musaliar. He was in the service of the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. He was placed as Secretary in the Second Guerrilla Regiment of the INA, and

sent with the Regiment in Burma (now Myanmar) to look after the affairs of the INA personnel during their movements and actions against the Allied forces. He died during on enemy attack on the INA forces. [ROH, pp.725-26]

Moideen Kutti Gurikkal Haji: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in the Cannanore Central Jail as an under-trial prisoner. An outbreak of prisoners occurred in the Jail on 4 December 1921 at 4.00 p.m. when the prisoners were let out of their cells for meals. Gurikkal Haji received bullet wounds in his skull when the police opened fire to control the outbreak and he died the same day. [Low Deptt (G), G.O. (Ord.Series) Nos. 1084 and 1085, 25.04.1922, TNSAC]

Moideen Kutti Haji: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained for his militant role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was a close associate of M. P. Narayana, who was a prominent Khilafat leader in Malabar. Kutti Haji was hanged to death for waging war against the King

Emperor. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Series) (MS) No.1151, 01.12.1925, TNSAC]

Moideen Kutti: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Kutti died due to Pub. Tuberculosis on June 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Moideen Kutty: Resident of Vellayoor, *t. Ernad*, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was brother of Variyankunnath Ayamad, who was the most prominent leader of Malabar rebellion. Taking part in the Pandikkad Camp attack during the rebellion, Kutty was killed in the encounter with the armed British troops. [Pub Deptt, G.O.No.813, 22.08.1925, TNSAC]

Mondi alias Virasami Naicken: Resident of *v. Sholinganallur* (20 kms. away from Madras), *t. Chingleput*, distt. Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu. He joined a Salt Satyagraha gathering of 200

under the leadership of Muthukannu Naicken, near Tulukkanamma Temple in Sholinganallur village. When the anti-British rallyists refused to disperse despite the authorities' orders, the police resorted to firing in which Naicken, along with a few others, was hit by bullets and he died on the spot on 2 June 1930. [Pub Deptt (Police-A), G.O. No. (S-8) 329, 11.06.1930, TNSAC]

Moosa: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Moosa was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Mothey Bodenna: Resident of v. Etarobba, *t.* Gudem, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Mallayya; belonged to *Bagata* community. An agriculturist, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the oppressive British rule over the Agency area. His property was confiscated by the Government for his participation in the rebellion. Captured, he was convicted under Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced on 13 May 1925 for life imprisonment. While serving his

term he died on 29 May 1926, in Rajahmundry Central Jail. [RRCJ, C.No. 1241, 1926; F.No. 21A, FASRRF, 1925, p. 41, APSAH]

Moulvi Syed Allauddin: Resident of Hyderabad (now in Telangana); acted as the Standard-bearer in the *Nizam's* army. A little before 5 o'clock on the evening of 17 July 1857, he led a band of 500 Rohilla troops in the service of the *Nizam*, as well as a mob of 4,000 in Hyderabad, and marched on to the Residency, demanding the release of thirteen mutineers and deserters. Subsequently, the prisoners were released and handed over to Salar Jung, the Prime Minister, by Major Davidson. In this attack on the British Residency, several of the rebels were killed by the British. In their flight from the *Nizam's* troops, some more were taken prisoners by them. Allauddin was also taken prisoner, tried, convicted and transported to the Andaman Islands on 28 June 1859. He suffered imprisonment there till his death in 1884. [EM, 19 March 1962; *TFSIH*, II (1857-85), pp. 81-2; *WWFSAP*, I, 1978, p. 457]

Mozhikkal Athan: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a religious teacher. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias*

Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Athan was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; *WTS*]

Mudallaner: Belonged to v. Kuran, distt. Koppal, Karnataka. He played an active role in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British while fighting to defend Koppaldurg, Mudallaner was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 280]

Mudigouda Mudigondar: Born in 1914 in v. Mudepoor, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Gondappa Gowda. A farmer, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Ramdurg State, led by the *Praja Sangh* (1938-39). He participated in a procession demanding the release of its leader, B. N. Munavalli, and others on 7 April 1939. He was killed, along with a few others, when the police opened fire on the processionists near the Ramdurg Jail. [*WWIM*, II, p. 204]

Muhammad: Resident of Kadanamma, t. Walluvanad, Malabar, Kerala; s/o

Cheroor Kunjahammad, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Aboobakkar). Muhammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 9 December 1921 in firing by the British troops. [PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR]

Mulakandi Meethal Kunhiraman: Resident of Keezhariyur, Kurumbaranad, Kerala; s/o of Chappu; a labourer. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested by the British Police and awarded punishment under Section 120 B of Indian Penal Code and various sections of Defence of India Rules and Explosives Substances Act. He was sentenced to 7 years, of Rigorous Imprisonment on 18 April 1944 by the Sessions Judge of Calicut, in Sessions Case No. 21/44, and detained in Alipuram Jail with Nominal Roll No. 9534. Kunhiraman died in the jail hospital due to pneumonia on 1 September 1944 at the age of 32. [Pub Deptt (G-A), G.O. (MS) No.2146, 10.10.1946, TNSAC]

Muliyil Chatthukutty: Born in 1918 at v. Dharmadom, Palayad desam, t. Thalassery, distt. Kasargod, Kerala; s/o Puthiaparamban Kunhiraman and Muliyil Thala. He was one of the senior leaders of the *beedi* workers' union and paved the way for the

Communist movement to grow in Kottayam Taluk. He participated in Anti-Repressive movement staged at Tellicherry (now Thalassery) on 15 September 1940 to protest against repressive measures of the British colonial government for subjugating the peasants and workers. The "black" marketing of essential commodities made life miserable for millions of people who lived on the verge of starvation due to extraordinary scarcity of food, created by the Second World War. In these circumstances the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee had decided to observe 15 September 1940 as the Anti-Repression Day and the authorities imposed a ban on its observance. The ban was defied and meetings took place at many places including Tellicherry, resulting in the police firing, killing the 22-year old Chatthukutty on the spot. [*Mathrubhumi*, 17 September 1940, NMML; MKSSAR]

Mulla (II): Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He actively participated in the 1857-58 Uprising under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, he was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 278]

Mulla: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in an

encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, Mulla was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 279]

Mundakal Vallaparambil

Unnimammad: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Unnimammad died due to chronic dysentery in May 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Mundampra Aimukutti Haji: Resident of Areakode amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Haji died on 7 July 1922 in detention at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

- Mundath Saiyid Ali:** Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested for anti-British activities under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation II of 1819. Detained as a State Prisoner in Bellary Central Jail, Ali died due to fever on 29 March 1920. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Series) No.318, 07.05.1920, TNSAC]
- Mundian Mammad Kutti:** Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Kutti died due to colitis in May 1922 in Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]
- Mundian Mamumutti:** Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Mamumutti died due to Tubercular Meningitis in May 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]
- Mungi Veerayya:** Resident of v. Mallareddigudem, t. Huzurnagar, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). On 2 December 1946 at 5am, 500 soldiers of the *Nizam* raided this village in search of the peasant rebels. Hearing about the arrival of the Military, some 400 men and 200 women residents of the village gathered to offer resistance. Seeing, this gathering of people, the Military, without any provocation opened fire on them. Veerayya, and another peasant, died immediately. Seeing this, the residents rose in self-defence by using *vadiselas* (for throwing stones) and chilli water (for throwing in the eyes). Firing continued, killing an old lady and eight more. [*Andhra Patrika*, 7 December 1946]
- Muniappa Thevan:** Born in 1909, resident of v. Venniyur, p.o. Moopaiyur Tiruvegampet, t. Tiruvadanaï, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; s/o Chella Thevan. Educated up to the primary standard, he joined the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and later took active part in the "Quit India" outbreak of 1942. As a saboteur, he along with 17 other associates, participated in damaging the Post and Telegraph Office at Tiruvadanaï. Evading arrest, Muniappa set fire thereafter to a toddy shop at Kakkalattur, Tiruvadanaï *Taluk* on 18 August 1942. He also burnt down the records in the Estate Divisional Inspector's Office at Kakkalattur. Finally, he was arrested in Pudukkottai State and

brought to a dense forest near Tiruvegampet in 1942 by the police and was shot dead. [Pub Deptt, (G-Confid.), G.O. (MS) No.4, 03.01.1944; Pub Deptt (Military/Confid.), G.O. No. 3010, 03.12.1948; Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip No. 441; Office Copy No. 441, Clean Copy No. 441&569, TNSAC]

Munta Veerabrahmam: Resident of v. Bhimavaram, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, a school boy of seven. On 17 August 1942, a meeting was organized in Bhimavaram, in connection with the "Quit India" movement. The student of the local ULCM School boycotted their classes and moved in a procession towards the meeting place and joined the local leaders and the people. The rallyists then raided and burnt the Revenue Divisional Office and the Collector's Office. From there, they proceeded towards the police station where the police opened fire on them. As a result, Veerabrahmam fell a victim to the police bullet and died. [SMEAB, 29-12-1999, Warangal]

Musa Chinnappa *alias* **Chinnayya:** Resident of v. Ramannapalem, t. Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. A participant in the armed struggle waged by Alluri Sitarama Raju during 1922-24 in the Agency area, against the oppressive rule of the British. He took part in an armed encounter with the Reserve Police on 6 December 1922 at Peddagaddapalem. Chinnappa received grievous bullet injuries in the encounter and succumbed to

these the same day, his dead body was sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F. No. 22, FASRRF, 1922, p. 159; F.No.3, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28, APSAH]

Mussaliyar Kammukutty: Resident of Melmuri amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; a trader. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Kammukutty was detained as a state prisoner in Rajahmundry Central Jail on 20 May 1922 and died there due to cardiac failure on 19 December 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No.440-40A, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord) (Mis.) No. 20, 08.01.1924, TNSAC]

Muthan Pillai: Born in 1874 at v. Varuvilakam, Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. Educated up to fourth standard, he participated in the protest demonstrations staged at Neyyattinkara on 31 August 1938, following the arrest of N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, the second State Congress President during the Travancore State Congress' agitation for responsible government. When a contingent of the Travancore State Forces sent for restoring order, opened fire on the demonstrators at the bus stand, Neyyattinkara, Pillai was hit by the bullets and died in the firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 1149\44, 1944, KSAT, Confid. Report of S.P. on 4 September 1938]

(First Class Magistrate to District Magistrate, 15-1-114); Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F/ No. 339/45, KSAT; *CHN*, pp. 124-26; *TTT*, p. 164; *RR*, p. 425; *WWFFK*, p. 365; *WWIM*, II, p. 246]

Muthirakkal Ramankutty Panicker: Resident of Mathilakam, South Malabar, Kerala. He was imprisoned in Cannanore Central Jail for his active part in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1931. Manhandled often by the police during his detention, Panicker died of tortures he suffered in the Cannanore Central Jail in 1931. [AICC Papers, F.No. G-1(i)/ 1931, NMML]

Muthurangam Pillai: Resident of Gudlur, distt. South Arcot, Tamilnadu; s/o Manickam Pillai; a cultivator. He participated in the "Quit India" movement that broke out in 1942. He was arrested by the British Police on the charge of his taking part in the anti-British activities. Pillai died in detention on account of severe police tortures in the jail on 15 September 1942 at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]

Muthusamy: Resident of Sidambaraveeram Kandu, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; s/o M. Singara Nander; he was a civilian employee in the British Indian Army, but left service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. Trained as a soldier and placed in the Third Guerrilla Regiment, he was posted in Burma (now Myanmar) to

counter the British forces. Muthusamy was killed in action against the enemy at Tamu, Burma. [*WWIM*, II, p. 207; *ROH*, pp. 726-27]

Muthuya Thevan: Resident of v. Perungamanallur, t. Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; he took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering Kallars as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. A popular and well-known political agitator, George Joseph, inspired them not to obey the British and start a civil disobedience agitation. When the Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages refused to register themselves as criminal tribes, police force was used to coerce them to obey. In the resultant clash and police firing that took place in that place on 3 April 1920, Thevan died on the spot. [Judl Deptt, (Ord.Series) No.109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O.No. 935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

Mutraï Pokkai: Resident of Thirurangadi amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Pokkai surrendered with other rebels and, following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report

of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC, *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921, NMML]

Muttadam Buddayya Dora: Resident of v. Koyyuru, t. Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Bodi Dora. A school teacher, he took a prominent part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the atrocities of the British in the Agency area. He participated in encounters at Kondapalli, Kirabu, and several other places with the British Police. Receiving bullet injury in one such encounter with the British Malabar Reserve Police, Dora died a martyr's death. [LFTGRSCAO, TCSGMW, 22-08-1924, APSAH]

Muttadam Veerayya Dora: Resident of v. Gudem in the Agency area of distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Sobilan Dora, he became *muttadar* of Gudem in 1912. In the Lagarai Uprising of 1916-17 he became a State prisoner at Vijayanagaram. Released from the Rajavommangi Jail on 24 August 1922, he joined the Rampa

Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. He was a man of considerable influence in the Gudem Taluq and succeeded in enlisting a large number of men for the rebellion. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of Rs.50/- for his capture. When captured at the end of the rebellion, Veerayya Dora was convicted and died in jail. [Pub Deptt, (Madras), G.O. No. 572, 23-07-1923, pp. 6, 7 & 8, APSAH; ASRR, Appendix - I, p. III, 148 & 175]

Muttam Linganna Dora: Resident of v. Annavaram, t. Gudem of Agency area in distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Serbhanna Dora, he took a prominent part in organising the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24, as an associate of Alluri Sitarama Raju. On the midnight of 25 October 1923, the rebels launched an attack and opened fire on police musketeers on the East Coast Special Police of the Gudem Camp. In the course of the encounter Linganna Dora received bullet injuries and died on 26 October 1923. [F.No. 4, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28; F.No. 23A, FASRRF, 1923, pp. 135 & 221; F.No. 2, FASRRF, 1925, pp. 12, 15 & 19, APSAH; ASRR, p. 124]



- N. A Gopalan Nair:** Born on 25 October 1911, and a member of Kakkutumbil House, Chikkilode, near Quilandy, distt. Kozhikode, Kerala. He passed his Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination from Malabar Christian College/School in 1930; participated in the Salt Satyagraha movement at Payyanur, and following the trial at Cannanore, he was sentenced to Rigorous Imprisonment for nine months. He spent the prison term at the Central Jail, Cannanore; became a volunteer captain under the 19 Dictator in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1932, N. A. Krishnan Nair, was sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, to 13 months' imprisonment. He served the sentence in Cannanore, Vellore and Cuddalore Jails. On release, he picketed toddy shops in the village of Chikkilode, Nanmanda and Naduvallur. With his health severely impaired in various prisons, Gopalan Nair expired on 25 July 1936. [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 384/36, B. No. 55, 1936, KSAT; WWFFK, pp.133-34]
- N. Kali Muthu:** Resident of Puthypatnam, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; s/o Neelamegam. He was serving the British-Indian Army, but shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942, and joined its First Guerrilla Regiment as a soldier. Muthu was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the Allied forces' advances. He fought the enemy at different places, and died in the course of a sudden British attack on his camp. [WWIM, II, p. 139; ROH, pp. 710-11]
- N. Kuttapan:** Born at Kizhakkunkara Pulhen Elumkulam, distt. Travancore, Kerala; he joined the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya; he was placed as a soldier in the Third Guerrilla Regiment and sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to fight the British-Allied forces under the INA flag. He took part in several engagements with the enemy soldiers and finally died while retreating at a safer place in 1944.

[ROH, pp. 708-09; WWIM, II, p.167]

N. Munusami: Resident of No.12, Parasurama Mudali Street, Choolai, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Natesa Mudaliar. A worker in the Buckingham Mill, he participated in the labour unrest in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills on 11 March 1942 and received gunshot wounds in the police firing on the striking workers. He died of his wounds in hospital at the age of 23. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]

N. Padmanabhan: Born on 19 April 1894 at Nagaroor, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Narayanan, educated up to the Seventh Standard and a farmer, he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Travancore State (1938). As an active participant in the Civil Disobedience movement there in 1938, he organized public demonstrations and marches. Pursued by the police, he went underground and committed suicide by taking poison when surrounded by the police in his house. [Freedom Movement Files, 3342/44, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 12 December 1938, NMML]

N. Rajendran: Born on 9 October 1934 at Vanchiyoor, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Neelakanta Pillai, he studied in the S.M.V. High School, Trivandrum. Impelled by patriotic feelings from early boyhood, he wore *khadi* and adhered to the Gandhian ideology. While attending the State Congress meetings, he was attracted

to the movement for responsible government by listening to the speeches of the Congress leaders. He took part in the agitation for responsible government and went for attending the State Congress meeting at Pettah, Trivandrum on 13 July 1947 to register protest against the "Independent Travancore" movement. In the firing that the State Army resorted to for dispersing the meeting, Rajendran was severely wounded, treated in a hospital for long and died on 26 September 1947. [Freedom Movement Files (III), No. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 485; WWIM, II, p. 257]

N. G. Ramasami: Born in 1912, resident of Peelamedu, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; s/o Govindasamy. Joining the nationalist politics in 1936, he turned into a labour leader and became a Member of the Madras Legislative Assembly. He took a prominent part in the Individual Satyagraha of 1941 and joined the "Quit India" movement when it broke out. Arrested and imprisoned for anti-British activities, Ramasami was kept in Coimbatore and Alipuram Jails, and died in the latter on 11 February 1943. [Pub Deptt (G-E), G.O. No. 2973, 25.09.1947; Coimbatore District Jail Slip Office Copy No. 656, TNSAC]

N.G. Ramaswami: Hailed from distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. He actively joined the "Quit India" agitation of 1942 and was arrested for his active participation in it. Ramaswami died soon after his release from jail,

- perhaps at the end of 1942. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 2250, 14. 07. 1947, TNSAC]
- N. M. Nayar:** Born at v. Nemmona, p.o. Kollengode, Kerala. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army but shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 and joined it in Malaya. He was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the Allied forces there. He fought the enemy on several occasions and received severe injuries in one of the engagements. Admitted to a hospital in Burma, he died soon thereafter. [*ROH*, pp. 740-41; *WWIM*, II, p. 222]
- N. M. Sundararaman:** Hailed from distt. Madura (Madurai), Tamilnadu, he actively participated in the agitations of the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested by the police for his involvement in anti-British activities during the movement. While undergoing imprisonment, Sundararaman was severely tortured by the jail authorities which he could not bear and died in detention in 1942. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 2254, 21.07.1947, TNSAC]
- N. M. Sundararaman:** Resident of 18, Jadamuni Street, Madurai Town, Tamilnadu; s/o N. Manikuppa Ayyar. He participated in the "Quit India" movement while staying at Sowcarpet, George Town, Madras (Chennai). Arrested for his anti-British activities, he was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, under Defence of India Rules Section 38 (1) (J). Sent to Alipuram Jail, Bellary, as Convict No. 5848, Sundararaman died of Myocarditis in detention on 8 December 1942 at the age 28. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 2146, 10.10.1946; Pub Deptt (G-E), G.O. (MS) No.2254, 21.07.1947, TNSAC]
- Nabi Badasab Pinjar:** Born in v. Kesur, distt. Dharwar, Karnataka. A businessman, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was arrested and sentenced to 12 months, imprisonment. He died under detention on 21 December 1942. [*WWIM*, II, pp. 246-47]
- Naduthodi Kunhi Moideen:** Resident of Padidu in distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was implicated in a forcible conversion case during the rebellion; was detained as a state prisoner in Rajahmundry Central Jail and released. Detained again at Trichinopoly, Moideen died in Trichinopoly Jail due to brutal police tortures on 20 June 1933. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No.440, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt (G), G.O. No. 508, 15.06.1933; Pub Deptt (G), G.O. (Mis.Ser.) No. 697, 22.08.1933, TNSAC]
- Naduthodika Cheriya Koya:** Resident of

t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Koya was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Naduthodika Kunjalavi: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjalavi was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Naduthodika Kunjammu: Belonged to *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty).

Kunjammu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, p. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Naduthodika Kunjarra: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjarra was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Naduthodika Kutty Hasan: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kutty Hasan was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Naduthodika Marakkar: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-

cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Marakkar was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Naduthodika Moideen: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moideen was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Naduthodika Valiya Koya: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Valiya Koya was one among those

militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Naganathan: Resident of Sivaganga, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army in Malaya, but left it and joined the Indian National Army. He fought against the British forces on several occasions and eventually died in an encounter with them in Burma (now Myanmar). [*WWIM*, II, p. 209]

Nagappa Hallur: Inhabitant of Devanagere, distt. Chitradurga, Karnataka. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While offering Satyagraha and refusing to move away from the road to let a military unit pass, Hallur was shot and killed by the soldiers on 17 August 1942. [*SSS*, II, p. 564; *WWIM*, II, p. 112]

Nagappa Sullad: Resident of Manihal, Ramdurg Princely State (now in distt. Belgaum), Karnataka; a farmer. He took part in peasants' movement in Ramdurg State and participated in a protest demonstration on 7 April 1939 against a case of police firing. The protestors attacked the guards in front of the State's prison. Sullad was arrested in this connection and hanged in Hindalga Jail, Belgaum on 6 May 1940. [Convicted Trial Prisoner No. 18565, CPR No. 3, B. No. 09, 23 May 1939 to 01 April 1940, Hindalga Jail, Belgaum; *RSVH*, p. 73]

Nagappa: Born in Davanagere, Karnataka. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While offering Satyagraha and refusing to move away from the road to let a military unit pass, Nagappa was shot and killed by the soldiers on 17 August 1942. [SSS, II, p. 125]

Nallam Kinattungal Mamad: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala; a barber. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Mamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Nallavenkataraya: Resident of Mysore State (now in Karnataka); aged 34. He took part in a movement for responsible government; attended a large public meeting in a garden at Vidhuraswatha village in Kolar, Mysore, held by the local Congressmen in defiance of the order which prohibited the hoisting of the

National flag and holding of public gatherings. The gathering was first *lathi*-charged and then fired upon to disperse; Nallevenkataraya died in this police firing on 25 April 1938. [AISPC, F. No. 115, NMML; BC, 27 April 1938]

Nambia Kunnan Mokari Kutty: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Mokari Kutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Nanath Athan: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Athan died on account of brutal police tortures in Rajahmundry Central Jail hospital on 30 August 1924 at the age of 34. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 440-40A, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 211, 27.02.1925, TNSAC]

Narasappa Shannbhog: Born in Ramachandrapurram, distt. Kolar, Karnataka; s/o Chayappa. A constable in the Mysore State Police, he resigned from his post and joined the national movement. In 1938, he took part in the popular agitation for responsible government in the Mysore State. The agitation resulted in an incident of police firing on the agitators at Viduraswatha on 25 April 1938 (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Shannbhog was one among those who died in the firing. [AISPC Papers, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB; WWIM, II, p. 297]

Narasimha Naicken *alias* **Sinnamuthu**

Naicken: Born in 1890, resident of Pudur Hamlet of v. Palavadi, t. Udumalpet, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu. An ardent Congressman, he joined the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930 and took part in toddy shop picketing. Later, he also vigorously organized the "Quit India" movement of 1942 at Udumalpet *Taluk* along with several other Congress activists. The police arrested him and his 42 co-workers for the Udumalpet Treasury Looting Conspiracy Case. On their being awarded various terms of imprisonment, he was sent on 30 January 1943 to jail for 5 years' rigorous imprisonment. Detained in Alipuram Jail, he fell critically ill and was released on 8 November 1943. Leaving Alipuram Jail, Bellary, and wanting to return to his village, Naicken died on his way to home. [Pub Deptt G.O. (MS) No. 2550, 14.08.1947, TNSAC, contains correct

details and in some records he is referred to, wrongly, as Naidu Narasimha with incorrect address]

Naraya Doni: Born in 1926 at Hubli, distt. Dharwar, Karnataka; s/o Govindappa *alias* Mahadev Doni. A carpenter educated up to the third standard, he actively took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. He joined a public demonstration on 15 August 1942 outside the Hubli Town Police Station. Seriously injured in the police firing on the demonstrators, Doni died on the same day. [WWIM, I, p. 250; WWIM, II, p. 84]

Narayan Rao: Born on 14 January 1914 in southern part of India (place not known); s/o Appanna, he resided at Port Blair, the Andaman Islands. He joined the Indian Independence League and worked for its becoming a mass organization. He also provided uniforms to the personnel of the INA in June 1942. He was arrested by the Japanese forces during their occupation of the Islands (1942-45) and kept confined in the Cellular Jail on the false charge of spying for the British. Subjected to inhuman tortures, Rao was shot dead at last by the Japanese Firing Squad on 30 March 1943. [UHFS, p. 233]

Narayana Raju: A resident of distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, 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 on 15 November 1942, and died on the spot. [Pub Deptt, F. No. 2482, 1946, TNSAC]

Narayana Reddagar: Born in v. Maralur, t. Goribidanur, distt. Chikkaballapur, Karnataka. He took part in the movement for responsible Government in the Mysore State at Viduraswatha village on 25 April 1938. The agitation resulted in an indiscriminate police firing on the agitators (for details, see the entry on Bheemiah). Reddagar was one among those killed. [AISPC Papers, F. No. 115, NMML; VDECB]

Narayanacharya *alias* Narayanadas: Resident of Bangalore, Karnataka. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While offering Satyagraha and refusing to move away from the road to let a military unit pass, Narayanacharya was shot and killed by the soldiers on 17 August 1942 at the age of 35. [KQIC, p. 52.]

Narayanan Charakkaran: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was caught up in the Olathal Camp firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Olathala Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the

process they shot Charakkaran dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Narayanan: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), A *beedi* worker and a resident of Muhamma Puthengadi, he was arrested by the police and was subjected to brutal police repression in the lock-up. He was 25, very strong and alert, but the maltreatment and unhygienic jail conditions resulted in his getting typhoid, and he could not even sit up. In that condition the reserve police took him to the canal nearby and held him immersed in water by force. Mustering all his strength, he raised himself up and gave a hard slap to one of the armed policemen. All the policemen then started beating and kicking him till he fell down unconscious. He was then dragged to the police station. When he was dying he was removed to the hospital on 20 October 1946, and Narayanan died there to join the ranks of Martyrs. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 764\46, B. No. 46, 1946, KSAT; Punnapra-Vayalar 60th Year Celebration Souvenir, Punnapra-Vayalar Remeberance Committee, 2006, pp. 78-9; IPV, p. 48]

Narayanan: Resident of v. Athivetti, t. Pattukottai, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; s/o Chidambara Vanathiriyar. He served in the Indian National Army's 7th Guerilla Regiment, bearing No. 63543 in Singapore from 1943 to 1945. In 1945 Narayanan died on his return in a

police firing. [FFPO No. 7561/1973, 19.02.1973, TNSAC]

Naripatta Kappur Alivi: Resident of Malemari amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Ayamad, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail where he died in jail hospital due to brutal police tortures on 3 June 1922 at the age of 23. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Naripatta Kappur Ismail: Resident of Malabar Distt. Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was implicated in a forcible conversion case during rebellion, and kept as a state prisoner in Rajahmundry Central Jail where he died in jail hospital due to brutal police tortures. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 440, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 211, 27.02.1925; Pub Deptt, G. O. (Mis.Series) No. 260, 15.03.1928, TNSAC]

Narsu Parit: Born in 1942 at v. Akola, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka. A farmer,

he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Parit died in 1943 in the firing by the police near Khadaklat village. [SSS, II, p. 334]

Nataraja Iyer/Aiyar: Born on 4 June 1893, resident of Big Maniagar Street, Chingleput Town, distt. Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu; s/o Muthusami Iyer. Educated up to B.A., B.L., he participated in the Individual Satyagraha, courted arrest and sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and a fine Rs. 200. He also took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942; was arrested again for anti-British activities and detained in Vellore Central Jail where he died under detention on 2 June 1943. [Pub Deptt (G-E), G.O. (MS) No. 712, 04.03.1947; FFPO No. 1073/1967, 27.11.1967, TNSAC]

Nataraja Vairavar/Nataraja Moovariyar: Inhabitant of v. Padagacheri, *t.* Papanasam, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; s/o Chinnasamy Vairavar, he took an active part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. Arrested for his anti-British activities under Section 17 (1) of 143 IPC, he was sent to Central Jail, Timchirapalli, as Convict No. 9802. Afflicted with pneumonia he had to be removed on 5 September 1932 to the hospital. Moovariyar died in the hospital on 6 September 1932 at the age of 36. [Law Deptt (G), G.O. (MS) No.3400, 14.09.1932; FFPO No. 3935/1969, 12.06.1969, TNSAC]

Navin Chandra Shroff: Residence (not known), a student of the junior

intermediate class in the Zamorin's College, Calicut, Kerala, he was involved in picketing schools and distributing pamphlets in the student's agitation during the "Quit India" movement (1942). Consequently, he was arrested and put in Bellary Central Jail where Shroff died suffering from typhoid and utter neglect on 6 November 1942. [Pub Deptt (G), G. O. Government of Madras, 30 September 1947; PASIHC, V, 1987, p. 98]

Neelakandan: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp, attacked the labourers gathered therein, and shot Neelakandan dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML; *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]

Neelikkattil Kutty Athan: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18

June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Athan died on 22 July 1922 in detention at the age of 45. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Nelliappan: Born in 1912, resident of v. Palayapatti, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; s/o Andiappan Ambalam. He took part in the Individual Satyagraha of 1940 and joined the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He was shot dead while participating in a procession that was fired upon by the police at Karaikudi on 12 August 1942. [Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip Clean Copy No. 910, TNSAC]

Nellikathodi Ahamad Kutti: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Ahamad Kutti died due to Ankylostomia in June 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Nellikayi Mamad: Resident of

Areakode, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was arrested and convicted from 17 May 1923 to 29 November 1926 and again from 30 November 1926 in Muthupet Jail in Thanjavur District, Tamilnadu. Mamad died on 5 September 1927 in detention. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 269, 05.04.1923; Pub Deptt, G. O. (Mis.Series) No. 984, 23.11.1926; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 207, 01.03.1928, TNSAC]

Nelloru Kunjalan Kutty Haji: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kutty Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Nellurum Yellappa: Resident of *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju against the exploitative British authorities in the

Agency area. His property was confiscated by the Government on account of his participation in the rebellion. On 5 November 1923, he received bullet injury in an encounter near Kondalayagondi. Later, he died in a hospital at Peddavalasa on 10 November 1923. [F.No.4, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28, APSAH]

Netteli Mayandi Thevan: Resident of *v.* Perungamanallur, *t.* Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; he took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering Kallars as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. A popular and well-known political agitator, George Joseph, inspired them not to obey the British and he started a civil disobedience agitation. When the Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages refused to register themselves as Criminal Tribes, police force was used to coerce them to obey. In the resultant clash and police firing in that place on 3 April 1920, Thevan died then and there. [H/Deptt (Judl), G.O. No.1315, 26.05.1920; Judl Deptt G.O. (Ord.Series) No. 109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

Ningaiyah: Born in Bhadravati, distt. Shimoga, Karnataka. He was a worker in Bhadravati Iron and Steel Factory. On 2 May 1941, he joined the agitating workers in surrounding the police station at Bhadravati to prevent the police from taking four of their arrested leaders to the Court

for remand. In the ensuing scuffle, the police resorted to firing on the assembled workers, killing Ningaiah on the spot. [SSS, II, p. 354]

Ningappa: Born in 1925 at Devanagere, distt. Chitradurga, Karnataka. An activist in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, he participated in the picketing at the Taluk office, stopping military vehicles and railway trains. Ningappa was shot dead by the police at Devanagere on 17 August 1942. [SSS, II, p. 564; WWIM, II, p. 225]

Nochikatan Kunhalavi: Resident of Karuvara Kundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Kunhalavi died on 22 June 1922 in detention at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Nookala Papi Reddy: Resident of v. Sirikonda, *t.* Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); a Communist, Reddy was killed by the Razakars in 1946

during the anti-feudal struggle of the peasants in Telangana under the leadership of the Communists. [WWFSAP, II, p. 539]

Noorengal Kavangalthodi Ahmed Kutty: Resident of Malemari amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; a cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. He died in jail hospital due to brutal police tortures on 28 September 1922 at the age of 65. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Nukala Raja Reddy : Resident of v. Sirikonda, *t.* Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); a Communist, Reddy was killed by the Razakars during the anti-feudal struggle of the peasants under the leadership of the Communists in Telangana. [WWFSAP, II, p. 548]

Nurungel Kavungathodi Mammad: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad

Kutty]. Mammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Nurungel Kavungathodi Muhammad:

Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village

with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Muhammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

O

Olanthara Krishnan Kunju: Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. A worker, he shared his fellow workers' annoyance when a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to harass them and their families. They agitated for the withdrawal of the camp and eventually raided it. During the raid on 24 October 1946, Kunju was killed in the police firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, p. 79]

Orakottil Enadi: Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Enadi was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt

(Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; *WTS*]

Orrnian Ahmed: Resident of Thirurangadi amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Ahmed was captured with other rebels, and following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 112, 7/2/1922; Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC, *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921]

Ossan Moideen: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Moideen died due to colitis on May 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Ovayan alias Muthukaruppan: Resident of v. Perungmanallur, t. Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; he took part in the Kallar agitation at Perungmanallur against the

Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering Kallars as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. A popular and well-known political agitator, George Joseph, inspired them not to obey the British and start the civil disobedience resistance against Government. When the Kallars of Perungmanallur and the neighbouring villages refused to register themselves as criminal tribes, police force was used to eievce them to obey, leading to a riot. In the police firing that took place there on 3 April 1920, Ovayan died on the spot. [(H/ (Judl) Deptt, G.O. No. 1315, 26.05.1920; Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord. Series) No. 109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

P

- P. C. Sivaraman:** Resident of Chirathara, Thiruvambadi, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Sivaraman joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- P. Gopalan:** Resident of Mamanattu-chira, Paravoor, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Gopalan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, Gopalan died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, No. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- P. Krishna Pillai:** Belonged to Vadakkumkara Veedu, Mungodu, Varkala, Trivandrum distt. He studied up to the Fourth Standard. While in Burma during the Japanese occupation, he joined the Indian National Army in January 1943. After six months' training in Kuala Lumpur, he was drafted into the Nehru Brigade. Sent to fight the British on the Burma front, Pillai was wounded in the enemy bombing at Jayawadi and expired. [Freedom Movement Files 3345/44, B. No. 28, 1946, KSAT]

WWFFK, p. 260]

- P. Kumaran:** Belonged to Kerala (place not known), he was an activist of the *Karshaka Sangham* of Irikkoor which took the initiative in providing relief to the people suffering from “black” marketing and hoarding. The *Sangham* activists requested the permission of the landlord for cultivating the land of Kavumbai. When the *Jenmi* refused, they appealed for some action to the ministers and officials of Madras Government. Not getting any response, the peasants under the leadership of the *Karshaka Sangham* decided to occupy the area and cultivate it even if they had to face police action. The police did turn up, cordoned off the area, and fired upon the activists of the *Sangham* on 30 December 1946. Kumaran lost his life in this police firing. [*PA*, 2 February 1947, NMML; *ASK*, p. 33; *KKK*, p. 64]
- P. Kunhambu Nair:** Born on 5 September 1918 at Patinhatam Kozhuval, in Nileswaram, distt. Cannanore, Kerala, and studied up to the Eighth Standard. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement and offered Individual Satyagraha in 1941. Imprisoned in Kasargod Jail for a participating in the “Quit India” movement (1942), Nair died in 1942 at the age of 24. [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 4485/43, B. No. 55, 1943, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 276]
- P. Kuppam:** Resident of No. 8 Kannapiran Koil Street, Perambur, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Perumal. An employee of the Buckingham Mill in Madras, he received gunshot wounds in the police firing on the striking labourers in the Buckingham Mill precinct. Kuppam died of his wounds on 12 March 1942 at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]
- P. R. Thankappan:** Resident of Padinajare Thayyil House, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar’s notorious proposal for setting up an ‘American model’ of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, P. R. Thankappan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists’ raid on the camp, Thankappan died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- P. Raghavan:** Born on 23 November 1914 at Athazhamangalam, t. Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. Son of Pethiru Kumaran, educated up to the Fifth Standard and a farmer, he took active part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Travancore State.

Participating in the State Congress' Civil Disobedience movement of 1938, he joined a demonstration to protest against the arrest of N.K. Padmanabha Pillai on 21 August 1938. When a military unit under a British Colonel confronted it, and fired upon the demonstrators, Raghavan was shot and killed in the firing 4 September 1938. [Freedom Movement files (II), No. 1149\44, 1944, KSAT, *WWIM*, I, p. 282]

P.K. Padmanabha Pillai: Born in 1897 in Parakkulam, distt. Kollam, Kerala, he took B.A and B. L. degrees and became a legal practitioner. He actively participated in various agitations of the Travancore State Congress for responsible government. A member of All Travancore Congress Committee, he was arrested because of his active role in the "Quit India" movement and his anti-British speeches at Kollam. The First Class Magistrate of Kollam district awarded him two years' Rigorous Imprisonment and Pillai died as prisoner in Poojapura Central Jail, Trivandrum, in 1943. [Freedom Movement Files, 3342/44, KSA; TTTA, p. 189; *WWFFK*, 431]

P. K. Karunakaran: Resident (not known). He was the secretary of the Tappers (Toddy) Union and also a dedicated ex-serviceman. He was involved in attack on the Punnapra Police Camp on 24 October 1946 in connection with the struggle for responsible government in Kerala. The Punnapra Police Camp was set up to terrorize the striking workers

and their sympathizers. He was one of those leading a procession that stopped a military vehicle with troops near Thiruvambadi, and demanded the van to go back. They blocked the road and detained the military vehicle for an hour and a half. Thereafter, the exasperated troops opened fire to clear the road, killing Karunakaran on the spot. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; Punnapra-Vayalar 60th Year Celebration Souvenir, Punnapra-Vayalar Remeberance Committee, 2006, pp. 78-9; *IPV*, p. 71]

P.K. Padmanabha Pillai: Born in 1897 at Prakulam, distt. Quilon, Kerala. He took his B.A. and B.L. degrees and set up a legal practice at Quilon. Doing political work on behalf of the Travancore State Congress in the Quilon and Karunagapally *taluks*, he became a member of the All-Travancore Congress Committee. Arrested along with Thayyil Krishna Pillai, he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment by the First Class Magistrate, Quilon. For addressing a meeting at the Cantonment *maidan*, Quilon, during "Quit India" struggle in 1942, he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. Pillai expired in the Central Jail, Trivandrum, in 1943. [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 274\43, B. No. 46, 1943, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 431]

P. M. Doraisamy: Resident of 21, Rukmanipalayam Lane, No.1, Munichalai, distt. Madurai,

- Tamilnadu; s/o P.V. Manavalasamy Naidu. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and received gunshot injuries in the police firing on 10 August 1942 at Main Guard Square, Madurai. Doraisamy died a few hours later in a hospital. [Pub Deptt (G-E), G.O. (MS) No. 1037, 01.04.1947, TNSAC]
- P. P. Mohammed:** Born at Kadikad, p.o. Andathode, Malabar, Kerala; s/o Pulparayil Moidu Musaliar. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army in Malaya, but shifted his loyalty towards the Indian National Army in 1942 and served as soldier in its Second Guerrilla Regiment. He was sent to counter the British force in Burma (now Myanmar) where he took part in several engagements with them. Mohammed died on the Imphal front in the course of action in 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 200; ROH, pp.726-27]
- P. S. Nambiar:** Born at Villayil Veedu, p.o. Odayam, Varkala, Kerala. He served the British-Indian Army as a civilian employee but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. He was trained as a soldier and recruited in the Second Guerrilla Regiment of the INA. Sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to fight against the Allied forces, Nambiar died there in 1944 while encountering an enemy offensive against the INA. [ROH, pp.740-41]
- Padamati Mala Kanakayya:** Resident of Warangal City, t. & distt Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Krishnamma. An Arya Samajist and a Congress man, he established a gymnasium to train the youth. He hoisted the Indian flag on 29 July 1946 in Warangal City, and resisted the *Razakar* attempts to remove the flag. While fighting against the combined attack of the *Razakars* and the *Nizam's* Police, Kanakayya lost his life and became a martyr for the cause of responsible government in the Hyderabad State. [WWFSAP, III, p. 291; WWIM, II, p. 227]
- Padamati Mallayya:** Resident of Warangal City, t. & distt Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Krishnamma. A labourer and a Congress worker, he took part in the popular movement against the autocratic rule in Hyderabad State. He assisted his brother, Padamati Mala Kanakayya, in organising and training the youth of his town for defence against the *Razakars*. Hoisting the National flag in Warangal Town on 29 July 1946, he along with his brother, successfully resisted for six hours the attempts of the *Razakars* to remove the flag. Ultimately, Mallayya was shot dead by them raid of the village with the assistance of the *Nizam's* Police. [WWFSAP, III, p. 298; WWIM, II, p. 227]
- Padathum Padeekal Assan:** Resident of t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant- cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-

Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Assan was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Padathum Padeekal Kunji Poker:

Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunji Poker was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Padi Chinnappa *alias* Padichina

Appadu: Resident of *v.* Thotalur, *t.* Chintalpalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the oppressive British power in the Agency area. He fought with the armed police, led by the British Officer Sweney, and was killed in action on 6 December 1922 at Lingapuram. Appadu's dead body was sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F. No. 22, FASRRF, 1922, p. 159 & F.No. 4, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28, APSAH]

Padmakshan: Belonging to distt.

Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp, attacked the labourers gathered therein and shot Padmakshan dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Pakala Venkata Subba Rao *alias* P.V.

Subba Rao: Resident of Guntur town, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Satyanarayana, he was a clerk in District *Munsiff's* Court in Guntur. He took part in the meeting held at the Gandhi Park, Guntur, at 6 p.m. on 13 August 1942 to protest against the arrests of the Indian National leaders at the launching of the "Quit India" movement. While the people assembled and listened to the radio news in the park, the police suddenly opened fire on them. As a result, Subba Rao received bullet injuries and died on the spot. [LFDMSGTCSG, Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), R.C. No. 1150-Confid.-43 C-1 29-5-1943, APSAH; *Andhra Patrika*, 16 August 1942; *The Hindu*, 14 August 1942; WWFSAP, I, p. 323; WWIM, I, pp. 345-46]

Pakkirisamy: Resident of Thethakudy Vedakku, distt. Thanjavur,

Tamilnadu; s/o Vaithialingam, he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 and joined the Indian National army as a soldier. He fought the British forces at different places in Burma (now Myanmar) following his deployment there. He was killed by the British in one of their attacks. [WWIM, II, p. 229; ROH, pp. 750-51]

Palakkal Kunhunnian Mussaliar:

Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained in Vizagapatnam jail and admitted to King George's hospital in Vizagapatnam for some medical treatment on 18 April 1924. He died there on 3 September 1924. [Judl Deptt, G.O. No. 2080, 03.09.1915; Judl Deptt, G.O. No. 2082, 03.09.1915; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 218, 27.03.1924; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 391, 02.06.1924, TNSAC]

Palaniappan: Resident of Machampalayam in Coimbatore City, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; s/o Kanni Konan. He was a labourer of Brook Bond Company, H/O Kurichi, Coimbatore. Participating in the labour struggle organized by the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills workers, he died on 11 November 1946 in the 39 rounds of police firing on an estimated huge

mob of 6000 workers. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 2701, 14.12.1946, TNSAC]

Palanisami Chettiar: Hailed from Srivilliputhur, distt. Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu. Educated up to the primary standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on a procession he joined near the Srivilliputhur Police Station on 8 August 1942 and died the same day. [WWIM, I, p. 72]

Palankara Mammod: Resident of Karuvarakundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Mammod died on 22 June 1922 in detention at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Palasseri Aymad: Resident of Kizhuparamba amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the

combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 3 January 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious outbreak of pneumonia in jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food). Aymad died on 16 April 1922 in the detention at the age of 25. [Pub Deptt, G. O. (MS), No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Palekkal Mayinkutty: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Mayinkutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 April 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Palekkodan Kammad: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry

on Ahmmad Kutty). Kammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Palempulackal Kunjalavi: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjalavi was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F.No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Palempulackal Kuttyali Molla: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Molla was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; *ALS*, pp.

139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Palempulackal Moidu: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moidu was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921 NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Palempulackal Saidutty: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Saidutty was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F.No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Pallipara Mamad: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested

and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Mamad died due to Ch. Nephritis in June 1922 in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Palliparambil Antony: Belonged to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. On 25 October 1946 in Punnapra, the military went to Antony's house to question him about the demolition of a culvert. Thereafter, when they tried to arrest him, he threw his knife at them. But his throwing and the firing from the military were simultaneous, and Antony fell dead. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, p.93]

Palliyal Aidru: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was shifted from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail where he died in jail hospital due to brutal police tortures on 19 August 1922 at the age of 73. [Pub Deptt (Confid.),

G.O. (Ord. Ser.) No. 440-40A, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord. Ser.) No. 211, 27.02.1925, TNSAC]

Palliyali Alivi: S/o Kunhidu; resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Alivi died due to brutal tortures on 12 June 1922 in the Calicut Headquarters hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922, TNSAC]

Palliyali Kutty Hassan: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Hassan was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Palliyali Peedikakkal Moideen: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village

with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Peedikakkal Moideen was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Palliyali Veedukakkal Ali Haji: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ali Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Palliyalithodika Moideen Kutty: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a barber by profession, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Kutty was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/

Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Palliyalli Peedikakkal Beeran: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Beeran was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Panagodanthodi Mamad: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Mamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary

Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Panakal Oonainkutty: Resident of Thirurangadi amsom, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Charchil Mammadutty). Oonainkutty surrendered to the British with other rebels, and following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC, *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921, NMML]

Panambizha Cheriya Kunjahammad Haji: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjahammad Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Panambuzha Abdullah: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Abdullah was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Panambuzha Aymu: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Aymu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Panambuzha Kunjambu: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements (for details, see the entry

on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjambu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, 1921, F. No. 241, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Panambuzha Kunjammu: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjammu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Panambuzha Mohammad Haji: Resident of Malemari amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; a cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. He was transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail where he died in Rajahmundry Central Jail hospital due to brutal police tortures on 30 October 1922 at the age of 85. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

- Panambuzha Unnitha:** Resident of t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Unnitha was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]
- Panamozha Amakkattil Modeen Molla:** S/o Mamad Haji; resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail. Molla died due to Tubercular Meningitis on 21 April 1922 at the Headquarters hospital. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Mis) No. 765, 02.10.1923, TNSAC]
- Panchatcharam Pillai:** Resident of 21 Main Road, Netaji Nagar, Tondiarpet, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu. He was ex-Chairman of Syriam Indian Independence League Branch and suffered imprisonment for his anti-British activities in the Central Jail, Rangoon. Pillai was shot dead in his house in July 1946 by the infuriated British troops for his undaunted expression of patriotism. [FFPO No.9470/1980, 31.12.1980, TNSAC]
- Pandari Narayanan:** Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he was connected with the Olathala Camp firing of Vayalar, which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's military reached Olathala Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. They also shot Narayanan dead. [Travancore Information and Listener VII, No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]
- Pandial Mothi Gurikkal:** Resident of Orangattiri amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained under police custody for trial under the Madras State Prisoners Act, 1819. Gurikkal died in jail even before the trial could begin. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (Mis.Series) No. 749, 25.09.1923, TNSAC]
- Pandit Vajpai:** Belonging to north India, he lived in Tamilnadu for long. He was arrested for writing against the British misrule in India and was

sentenced to imprisonment under Sections 123 Criminal Procedure Code and 124A of the IPC. He was kept in Cuddalore Jail and died immediately after his release on 24 August 1923, because of his indisposition and ill-treatment in the jail. [Law Deptt (G), G.O. No.2513, 04.09.1924, TNSAC]

Panjtan: Belonged to Hyderabad (now in Telangana), he was serving the British-Indian Army as a sepoy. He left the British service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. He was trained as a soldier and placed in the First Bahadur Group of the INA. He was sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the British forces where Panjtan died in 1944 while confronting the enemy. [ROH, pp.754-55; WWIM, II, p. 234]

Panthalan Yousuf: Resident of t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Yousuf was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Papammal alias Subbammal: Resident of Machampalayam in Coimbatore City, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu;

w/o Senniappan; a labourer of Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills Company Limited, Coimbatore. Participating in the labour struggle organized by the Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Mills workers, She died on 11 Novembaer 1946 in the 39 rounds of police firing on an estimated huge mob of 6000 workers. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 2701, 14.12.1946, TNSAC]

Pappan Kainikkara: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was involved in the Menasseri Camp firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Kainikkara dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Pappana Kainikkara: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he was connected with the Menasseri Camp firing of Vayalar, which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered there. In the process the military shot Kainikkara dead. [Travancore Information and Listener VII, No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML; PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Pappooty: Born on 16 January 1907 at Pallipuram, *t.* Chirayinkil, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala, he studied up to the fourth standard. Joining the Travancore State Congress in 1939, he participated in a State Congress meeting held in defiance of the prohibitory orders at Pettah, Trivandrum on 13 July 1947, to protest against the "Independent Travancore" movement. When the armed forces were sent to disperse the meeting, the rallyists responded by pelting stones at the armed men, leading to their opening of fire on the crowd. Hit by bullets in the firing, Pappooty died on the spot. [Confid. File (1936-56), No. 309\47, B. No. 47, 1947, KSAT WWFFK, p. 439; WWIM, II, p. 238]

Pappu George: Resident of Velikkakathu Purayidam, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. Opting for dress-cleaning as an occupation, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, George joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No.

64, 1948, KSAT]

Parachotil Ahmadkutti Musliyar: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Kerala, Malabar, a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Ahmadkutti was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Parakkal Aripavavan Moideen: Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Maplappuram, Kerala; a trader. He was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained in the Malappuram Sub-Jail as an under-trial prisoner and then transferred to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Moideen died in the jail hospital on 31 December 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.),

G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Parameshwaran Aasari: Resident of Kannattu Velli, Mannukadu House, Kuthirapanthi, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. A carpenter by occupation, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Aasari joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]

Parameshwaran Moopan: Resident of Kalathil, Vayalar, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Parameshwaran was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Parameswaran: Belonging to distt.

Alappuzha, Kerala, he was connected with the Menasseri Camp firing of Vayalar, which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein, and in the process they shot Parameswaran dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII, No. 5 January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML]

Parammal Alivi: Hailing from Melmuri amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail and had been implicated in a forcible conversion case in Melmuri amsom. He was kept in jail from 20 May 1922 to 19 October 1927 and again from 22 October 1927. He died of smallpox in Salem Jail on 3 May 1928 at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G. O. No. 440, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G. O. No. 970, 10.10.1927; Pub Deptt, G. O. No. 855, 04.10.1928, TNSAC]

Parappan Ahamad Kutty: Resident of Areakode, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail and had been implicated in a forcible conversion case in Areakode region. He was imprisoned from 18 January 1924 to 22 March 1927 and again from 23 March 1927 in Salem Jail in Tamilnadu. He died of smallpox in the jail on 1 January 1928 at the age of 38. [Pub Deptt, G.O.(Mis.Series) No. 9, 05.01.1924; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 226, 15.02.1927; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 207, 01.03.1928, TNSAC]

Parathodi Moideenkutty: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t.* Ernad, Malabar; Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moideenkutty was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Parayampalliyalil Kunhayamu: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Kerala, Malabar; a Quran-reader. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for

details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhayamu was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G. O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Parayattu Vasu: He was a resident of distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. On 5 October 1938, the people of Kadakkal in Kottarakara *taluk* started an armed revolt against the toll collection at the Kadakkal market. The occurrence also reflected the popular discontent against the government, its curtailment of civil liberties and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 18 X of 1935. Arrested and manhandled by the police in this connection, Vasu died due to tortures in the Trivandrum Jail. [Freedom Movement Files, (II), F. No. 1/45, 1945 B. No. 38, 674/45, 1945 B. No. 39, & No. 357/46, 1946 B. No. 49, KSAT; Judicial files, F. No. 78 of 114, Sessions Court Quilon, Kadakkal Riot Case 1 PE 1/ 1938, Commitment Order 29 May 1939, KSAT; EMK, p. 36]

Paree Ahmmad: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed

confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Ahmmad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Paree Kunjambu: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjambu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Paree Moidu: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moidu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No.

241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Paree Poker: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Poker was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Pari Kunhammad: Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t. Ernad*, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Pokker, a trader. He was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Kunhammad died on account of Tuberculosis on 3 June 1922 in the jail hospital at the age of 62. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Pari Pokker: Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t. Ernad*, distt. Malappuram,

Kerala; s/o Kunhammad, a cultivator. He was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Pokker died on 11 June 1922 in jail hospital at the age of 25. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord. Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Parimoosa: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Parimoosa was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Pasuram Salunke: Born in 1924, resident of *v.* Khadaklat, *t.* Chikkodi, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o D. B. Salunke. He participated in the raid on Budaraghad Treasury on 14 December 1942. At the same time, a police constable, on duty at the adjacent *Mamaledar* Office, reached

the spot and opened fire on the group through a window. Salunke was hit by bullets and died there. [KQIC, p. 207; *WWIM*, I, p. 317]

Parthasarathy: Resident of Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu. He participated in the Simon Commission Boycott movement organized in Madras on 3 February 1928. When the police opened fire on the gathering, Parthasarathy received severe bullet injuries and died on the spot. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 166, 23.02.1928; Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 317, 02.04.1928, TNSAC]

Parunthan Keyinali Alavi Haji: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Alavi Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Pasulan: Belonging to *v.* Nerkuppai, distt. Ramnad (Madras), Tamilnadu; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. Leaving the British service in 1942, he joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and was placed as sepoy in its Second Guerrilla Regiment. He was sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to counter

the advancing Allied forces there. He fought at several places and finally died in the course of an engagement in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), INA; ROH, pp. 750-51]

Patel Matta Reddy: Resident of v. Balemla, t. Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Lakshinarasimha Reddy. A farmer, he took active part in the peasants' uprising against the atrocities and excesses of the feudal lords and the autocratic rule of the *Nizam* in Hyderabad State. He was shot and killed by the *Nizam's* Police in November 1946. [WWIM, II, p. 238].

Pathaveedan Kunhahamad: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhahamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Patil Timmanagouda alias Giryappagowda: Born on 8 October 1911 at v. Menasihal, distt. Dharwar, Karnataka; s/o Halappagouda Patil (by adoption). A farmer and a political worker, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He carried out his activities from a secret hiding place. Considered a dangerous saboteur, he was hunted by the police announcing a prize of Rs. 1,000 for his arrest. His family members were also harassed by the police for his underground political activities. Timmanagouda was seriously wounded in an encounter with the police at Kuppelur village (now in district Haveri) and died of his injuries the same place. [BDG; KQIC, p. WWIM, I, p. 271]

Patrappa Haragol: Resident of Ramdurg Princely State (now in distt. Belgaum), Karnataka. A farmer, he took part in peasants' movement in Ramdurg State. He participated in a protest demonstration on 7 April 1939 against a case of police firing. The protestors attacked the guards in front of the State's prison. Haragol was arrested in this connection and hanged in Hindalga Jail, Belgaum on 6 May 1940. [Convicted Trial Prisoner, CPR No. 3, B. No. 09, 23 May 1939 to 01 April 1940, Hindalga Jail, Belgaum; RSVH, p. 73; WWIM, II, p. 114]

Pattalam Krishnan alias Thempamkuzhi Krishnan: Belonged to Kerala (place not

known), he was involved in the Kallara-Pangode agitation in Travancore over the "entry tax". The State revenue authorities under *Diwan* C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar introduced in 1937 a tax on the agricultural produce entered or brought into the markets of Kallara and Pangode by their local producers – the farmers. Farmers of all categories resented this imposition, and their refusal to pay it resulted in a confrontation in the Kallara market between them and the authorities on 30 September 1938 that led to the arrest of their leader—Kochappi Pillai. His detention so infuriated the assembled farmers that they attacked the police outpost, resulting in serious disturbances. When this violent incident or the Kallara Case was investigated and tried, Krishnan was sentenced to death and hanged on 18 December 1940 in Thiruvananthapuram Jail. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 3/45(Situation report, Commandant, Travancore State Force to Chief Secretary to Government, 3 October 1938), KSAT; Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT]

Pattalathil Kuttasery Ahmed: Resident of Thirurangadi amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and their exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry

on Charchil Mammadutty). Ahmed surrendered with other rebels and, following a trial, he was sent to the gallows on 17 February 1922. [Pub Deptt, G.O No.112, 7/2/1922, Report of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22; Fortnightly Reports, March 1922, TNSAC, *The Hindu*, 10 December 1921, NMML]

Pattanath Koya: A resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail. Koya died after suffering from diarrhoea in Malappuram Sub-Jail Hospital in July 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Payyala Nagayya Santhosham: Resident of Nandivada, *t.* Gudibada, distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Bhimayya; a cultivator. He was arrested and imprisoned for one year for his taking part 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. Convict number 5015, Santhosham died in Alipuram Central Jail on 24 December 1942 at the age of 50. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]

Payyanathuthodi Moideenkutty: A resident of Kizhuparamba amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures, and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moideenkutty died on 3 July 1922 in detention at the age of 24. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Peeru: Resident of Yesvoor (Hesarur), *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the defence of Koppaldurg, Peeru was captured by the British and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 280]

Perathodi Ali: Inhabitant of Melmuri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial

prisoner and transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Ali died on 16 September 1922 in jail hospital at the age of 45. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Perathodika Moideen: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moideen was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Periakaruppan: Resident of *v.* Kannimarpatti, p.o. Thamakki, *t.* Sivaganga, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. He served the Indian National Army as a Sepoy from 1943 to 1944. Periakaruppan died in 1944 during the Second World War while fighting against the British forces in Burma (Myanmar). [FFPO No. 6342/1970, 13.10.1970, TNSAC]

Peringotan Kadir: Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a trader. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost

air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kadir was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Periyandi: Resident of v. Perungmanallur, *t.* Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; s/o Chinnandi, he took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering Kallars as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. A popular and well-known political agitator, George Joseph, inspired the Kallars not to obey the British and start a civil disobedience agitation. The Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages refused thereafter to register themselves as Criminal Tribes. When the police force was used against them, it led to a riot. In the police firing that took place there on 3 April 1920, Periyandi died on the spot. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 1315, 26.05.1920; Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord. Series) No.109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

Perngotan Abdu: Resident of Melmuri

amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Abdu was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Perumal Pillai: Resident of Munichalai, Karimsa Pallivasal V Lane, Madurai, Tamilnadu. A clerk in a flower shop, he was killed in a police firing on the students' protest procession that he joined on 6 November 1945 to condemn the conduct of Indian National Army prisoners' trial. [Pub Deptt, (G) (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 256, 01.02.1946, TNSAC]

Perumpali Kunhi Moidin: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, a coolie. Pillai was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the

entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Moidin was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Peruthodi Valiyakunhi Moideen:

Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Moideen died on 15 August 1922 in the jail hospital at the age of 75. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Peruvakuzhi Kutti Hassan: Resident of Malappuram amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, a petty merchant. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for

details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Hassan was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Peruvankuzhi Veeran:

Resident of Punnapala amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a petty merchant. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Veeran was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Peyyala Nagayya *alias* Santosham *alias* Bhimudu: Resident of v. Nandivada, *t.* Gudivada, distt. Krishna, Andhra

Pradesh; s/o Bhimayya and an agriculturist of about 50, he took part in the "Quit India" movement. He was convicted for his anti-British activities by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gudivada on 24 December 1942 to one-year rigorous imprisonment. It was modified by the Sessions Judge, Krishna district to eight months' rigorous imprisonment. Nagayya died on 13 April 1943, while serving his term of imprisonment in the Alipuram Camp Jail. [RACJ, C.No. 6537, 1943, APSAH; WWFSAP, II, p. 212; WWIM, I, p. 243]

Pezhungadan Valia Peedikkal Moyan

Kutti: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, a British-Indian subject, aged 60. He was arrested for the first time during the Mappilla outbreak which occurred in the Ernad and Walluvanad *taluks* of the distt. Malappuram in March and April 1894. He was detained again on 1 January 1903 as per G.O. No. 529, Judicial Department, dated 12.04.1897; G.O. No.1970 Judicial Department, dated 23.12.1902; and G.O. No.1481, Judicial Department, dated 15.09.1905. He was imprisoned further for his role in the Malabar Rebellion of 1921-22 and kept at Trichinopoly as a state prisoner. Kutti died on 6 January 1925 at Trichinopoly. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (Ord. Series) No. 427, 05.05.1925; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 832, 27.08.1925, TNSAC]

Pilakkalakandi Unni Moideenkutty: A resident of Kizhuparamba amsom,

distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moideenkutty died on 18 June 1922 in detention at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS), No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Pinnamaneni Kanakaiah: Resident of

Palukonda, *t.* Kaikalur, distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkiah; a cultivator. He was arrested and imprisoned for one year for his taking part 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. Convict number 8761, Kanakaiah died in Alipuram Central Jail on 18 October 1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]

Pinnamaneni Kanakayya: Resident of v.

Polukonda, *t.* Kaikalur, distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkayya, he belonged to *Kamma* community. Aged about 35 and an agriculturist, he took part in the "Quit India" movement. He was convicted under Section 147 of Indian

Penal Code by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Gudivada, and sentenced on 18 October 1943 to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. Later, it was reduced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. While serving the term of imprisonment in the Alipuram Camp Jail, Kanakayya died in hospital on 27 December 1943 on account of acute Perforative Peritonitis. [RAC], C.No. 8761, 1943, APSAH; WWFSAP, II, p. 185; WWIM, I, p. 276]

Piraji: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Hari. He joined the resistance against the British under Baba Saheb in 1857. Following his capture, he was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Podiyan: Born in 1881 at Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Willy and a leader of the *Harijans*, he worked hard for obtaining the right of temple entry for the members of his community. He took part in the State Congress-led Civil Disobedience movement for responsible government, and joined on 31 August 1938 in the violent protest against the arrest of N. K. Padmanabha Pillai, the acting President of the State Congress. A contingent of armed forces, commanded by Lt. Col. Watkis, fired on the protesters flocking around the Bus Stand, Neyyattinkara. Podiyan was killed in this wanton firing. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No.

1149\44, 1944, KSAT, Confd. Report of S. P. on 4 September 1938 (First Class Magistrate to District Magistrate, 15-1-114); Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; CHN, pp. 124-26; TTT, p. 164; RR, p. 425; WWFFK, p. 455; WWIM, II, p. 248]

Polakkal Aydaraman: Resident of Punnapala, amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Aydaraman was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Pollakunnan Abdullah: Resident of Karuvara Kundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; aged 24. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-

Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Abdullah died on 20 June 1922 in detention at the age of 24. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Pongari: Inhabitant of Kurlahalli, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He participated in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the defence of the Koppaldurg, Pongari was captured by the British and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 279]

Ponnaswami: Resident of Bangalore, Karnataka. At the age of 16, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He participated in the picketing, stopping railway trains etc. During the imposition of curfew in Bangalore City, Ponnaswami was shot dead in a police firing on 17 August 1942. [*KQIC*, p. 52]

Potavara Kuhambu Nair: S/o Karuvadani Chandan Nair and Chiruthamma, born in 1917 at Kilaikkot, Kerala, he belonged to a peasant family and received primary school education. He was an energetic and dynamic worker of the *Karshaka Sangham* and the Communist Party, who participated in the peasant agitation

against the brutality of police and exploitation of the landlords. He was the 13th accused in the Kayyur Riot Case. As 'inner volunteer' of the Communist cell at Kayyur, he was involved in the riot that ultimately led to the death of a police constable on duty in March 1941. He was found guilty of murder and sentenced to death. Appeals and clemency petitions on his behalf were rejected. Nair was hanged to death at Kannur Central Jail on 29 March 1943. The brave communist walked to the gallows shouting, "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Communist Party Zindabad". [Court Records in Sc. No. 44/1941 (Mangalore); Sc. No. 3/1941 (Tellicherry); Sc. No. 11/1941 (Tellicherry), Fortnightly Report (Political) for the Second Half of March 1941, First Half of April 1941, and First Half of May 1941; G.O. Home (Routine) 1328-29, (Confid.), 26 October 1942; *People's War*, 21 March, 28 March, and 11 April 1943, NMML, New Delhi]

Pothanpurambath Hassan Haji: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and transferred from Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Haji died due to Pub. Tuberculosis in June 1922 in jail hospital at the age of 62. [Pub

Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Pothuraju Padal *alias* **Pothuri Mallayya**

alias **Somanna Dora**: Resident of v. Chaparathipalem in the Agency area of distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Lakshmayya, he belonged to *Bagata* community and became *munsab* of Molagalamitta. He was a supporter of Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Sitarama Raju, and led all village *munsabs*, to attend the *darbar* held at Makavaram by Alluri Sitarama Raju on 11 September 1923. For his support to the rebellion, arrest warrant was issued against him under Sections 121, 121A, 122, 143, 145, 149, 395, 397 & 302 of Indian Penal Code, and his property was confiscated by the Government in September 1922. He was also convicted in October 1923 for six months' rigorous imprisonment. Padal died while serving the term of imprisonment. [F.No. 2, FASRRF, 1925, p. 25; F.No. 23A, FASRRF, 1923, p. 67; F. No.1, FASRRF, 1926, p. 9, APSAH; ASRR, p. 119]

Potta Kunhi Ahmed: Resident of Tirurangadi amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Mamad Haji. He was arrested and detained for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in jail from 20 May 1922 to 15 November 1925 as an under-trial prisoner. He was again detained as

State Prisoner from 16 November 1925 under the Madras State Prisoner Regulation, 1819 and kept in Madras Prison. Later shifted to Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Madanapalle in Chittoor District (now in Andhra Pradesh), Ahmed died there on 25 July 1928. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 441, 20.05.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 102, 14.02.1923; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 1081, 07.11.1925; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 13, 06.01.1926; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 420, 05.05.1928; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Mis.Series) No. 727, 28.08.1928; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 855, 04.10.1928, TNSAC]

Pottavartini Omayya: Resident of v.

Aknoor, t. Jangaon, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Dammayya and a weaver. While giving evidence in a Court of Law, he exposed the atrocities committed by the *Razakars* and the *Nizam's* Police on the villagers. In retaliation Omayya was shot dead along with eight (8) others of the same village when the *Nizam's* forces raided it in August 1946 during the anti-feudal struggle of the Communists in Telangana. [WWFSAP, III, p. 320; WWIM, II, p. 249]

Pottayil Mohamad Haji: A resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained from 12 October 1922 as per

G.O. No 814 Public Department dated 12.10.1922, and transferred to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Haji died on 10 January 1922 in jail hospital at the age of 71. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 898, 23.09.1927, TNSAC]

Pottayil Unniyan Kutti Musaliar:

Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the the Mappilla outbreak in parts of the Ernad and Walluvanad taluks in distt. Malappuram in February and March 1915 (as per G.O.Nos. 2080-83, Judicial Department, dated 03.09.1915; G.O. No.441, Judicial Department, Dated 18.02.1916; and G.O. No. 555, Public Department, dated 01.09.1920). Later, he was kept in jail for his role in the Malabar Rebellion of 1921. Sent to Trichinopoly (by G.O.No.333, Public, dated 11.04.1927), Musaliar died of ill-health on 14 April 1927 in Anantapur District Jail at the age of 61. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 898, 23.09.1927, TNSAC]

Prabandham Rangachar:

Resident of t. Proddutur, distt. Cuddapah, Andhra Pradesh. He graduated from the Madras Medical College and served as a Health Officer in the Bangalore Cantonment Health Service till 1941. He joined the Indian National Army Medical Service in 1941 as a Captain and was posted in Singapore in 1943. While serving in the INA, Rangachar was killed in action in 1945 at Ziawaddy in Burma. [FFHFSAP, 1947-48; WWIM, II, p. 249; WWFSAP, I, p. 83]

Prabhakaran Kedathattusherri:

Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was involved in the Olathal Camp Firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day C. P. ramaswamy's military reached Menasserri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Kedathattusherri dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Prabhakaran Kunthirisherril:

Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp, attacked the labourers gathered therein, and shot Kunthirisherril dead. [Travancore Information and Listener VII, No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Prabhala Subbarao:

Belonged to v. Nalluru, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. A participant in the Civil Disobedience movement against the

British imperialist rule, he was arrested at the height of the agitation. Subbarao died in jail probably before the second half of 1931. [AICC Papers, Andhra Pradesh Provincial Committee Report, F.No. G-1(i)/1931, 8-11-1931, NMML]

Prahalladha Setty: Born in Bangalore, Karnataka, he took part in the "Quit India" movement in August 1942. While taking part in an anti-British demonstration near Banappa Park, Mysore Bank Circle, and Kempe Gowda Road, Setty died in the police firing on the demonstrators on 16 August 1942. [PHRA; PMLC]

Pratap Rao Patil: Born in v. Byakund, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka. A devoted social worker and a student of Intermediate class at Kolhapur, he joined the "Quit India" movement and served its cause as a saboteur. Hunted by the police, he had to go underground. Patil was killed along with Kokate in an encounter with the anti-social elements on 22 May 1947 at Walwe, Sangli. [BDG; WWIM, II, p. 241]

Prayaga Veeraraghavayya: Resident of Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. A lawyer, he took an active part in the "Quit India" movement. On 12 August 1942, the town of Tenali observed a complete *hartal* as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders. At 9 am, a large crowd of students and Congressites in anger ransacked the Tenali Railway Station, set it on fire and cut the signal, telephone and telegraph

wires. The Tenali Superintendent of Police rushed to the spot and warned the crowd that the police would open fire if they did not disperse. The crowd refused to do so, and consequently, the Superintendent of Police ordered to open fire. In the indiscriminate firing, three innocent people died on the spot. Veeraraghavayya was one of them. Six others received injuries and another four died in the hospital. [SMEAT, 1942, Tenali; WWFSAP, I, p. 275; WWIM, I, p. 279; HFMAP, p. 151]

Pudukkutti Moideen: Resident of Urangattiri amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 6 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moideen died on 26 June 1922 in detention at the age of 27. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Pujari Balayya: Resident of t. Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24) led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the oppressive

British rule in the Agency area. His property was confiscated by the Government for his participation in the rebellion. On 5 November 1923, he received bullet injuries in an encounter with the police at Kondalayagondi. Balaya died in the hospital at Peddavalasa on 10 November 1923. [F.No. 4, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28; F.No. 4, FASRRF, 1923, p. 10, APSAH]

Pujari Bangarayya: Resident of v. Gudem, *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Balayya Dora. He took part in the Rampa Tribal Rebellion (1922-24) led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the oppressive British rule over the Agency area. He was accused under Sections 121, 121A, 122, 143, 145, 149, 395, & 397 of Indian Penal Code and his property was confiscated by the Government for his participation in the Rebellion. Bangarayya was killed by Sub-Inspector, Jaya Rao, in action at Kondalayagondi on 5 November 1923. [F. Nos. 2 & 23A, FASRRF, 1923, pp. 2, 16 & 45, 227, 233 & 247; F. Nos. 4 & 21A, FASRRF, 1924 pp. 30 & 249, APSAH]

Pujari Hanamma: Resident of Halagali, Mudhol Princely State (now in distt. Bagalakot), Karnataka. He took part in the revolt of Halagali Bedas against the imposition of the Disarming Act of 1857 by the British. He was killed in fighting against the British under the leadership of Babaji Sovaji Nimbalkar on 30 November 1857. [SI1857WI, p. 199]

Pujari Lakshmayya: Resident of v. Gudem in the Agency area, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24) led by Alluri Sitarama Raju against the oppressive British over the Agency area. He participated in the action at Peddagaddapalem on 6 December 1922 and also took part in the Ramavaram encounter or Ramavaram ambush on 24 October 1922. Four men were killed in this firing between rebels and police force, led by Sanders. Lakshmayya was one among them. [CORAOPDGOM, 7-11-1922, APSAH; ASRR, p. 72 & 90]

Pujari Sanyasi: Resident of v. Gudem, in the Agency area, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24) led by Alluri Sitarama Raju against the oppressive British rule over the Agency area. He took part in the Ramavaram encounter or Ramavaram ambush on 24 October 1922. Four men were killed in the firing between the rebels and police force, led by Sanders. Sanyasi was one among them. [CORAOPDGOM, 7-11-1922, APSAH; ASRR, p. 72]

Pulakallnodika Kunhayamu: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias*

Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhayamu was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Pulakkat Thodi Moideen: Resident of Payyanad amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Moideen was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Pulikakath Koyali: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained

in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He died due to Bright's decease in Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital in July 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS), No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Pullela Syamasundara Rao: Resident of v. Ichhapuram, distt. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkataramayya Pantulu; educated at Ichhapuram. While studying Intermediate at Berhampore, he gave up his studies in response to the Non-Cooperation movement. He underwent seven months' and one week's imprisonment from 8 February 1922 to 14 September 1922 in the Berhampore and Cuddalore Jails for organizing the picketing of toddy shops. He toured extensively to propagate the cause of the Civil Disobedience movement in the district, and raided the Naupadu Salt Fields during 1930 Salt *Satyagraha*. He was convicted for one year's imprisonment, and suffered six months' rigorous imprisonment from 16 January 1932 in the Berhampore and Cuddalore Jails and paid a fine of Rs.100/-. He served as Secretary, Andhra Mahasabha, in Burma in 1934-35 and ran a weekly Journal, *Prajavani*, from there. He also worked intensively for the relief of the cyclone-affected people in 1935-36. A member, PCC, he acted as Secretary and President, D.C.C., and

became an MLA in 1937, after defeating A.P. Patro. In 1940 he served as President of the *Andhra Kisan Sabha*. While undergoing house internment at Ichhapuram, Rao fell seriously ill and died on 16 June 1940. [*Andhra Patrika*, 18 June 1940 & 19 June 1940, APSAH; WWFSAP, III, pp. 162–163]

Pullikal Veerankutty: Hailing from Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He had surrendered to the authorities along with other rebels, and, following a trial, he was deported. Veerankutty died as a State Prisoner on 2 March 1945. [Pub Deptt, F. No. 598, 1945, TNSAC]

Pulliseri Kunhahammad: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Kunhahammad died due to Tuberculosis in the Malappuram Sub-Jail hospital in July 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS), No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Pulliyil Alavi: An inhabitant of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively

participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail and had been Melmuri amsom of Ernad *taluk*. Arrested and detained on 20 May 1922 (as per Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 440, 20.05.1922) and continued to be kept in jail as per G.O. No 102 Public Department, dated 14.02.1923; G.O. No 780, Public Department, dated 17.08.1925; and G.O. (Mis.Series) No.857, Public Department, dated 01.10.1926); Alavi died in Bellary Central Jail on 4 January 1927 of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the age of 32. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.898, 23.09.1927, TNSAC]

Pulliyil Avaran Haji: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Haji was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Pulliyil Chekku: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-

cultivator Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Chekku was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Pulliyil Cheriya Chekku: Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Cheriya Chekku was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Pulliyil Kuttiassan: Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t. Ernad*, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Kuttirayan. A cultivator, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was transferred from

Malappuram Sub-Jail to Rajahmundry Central Jail. He died in the jail hospital there on 6 June 1922 at the age of 65. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Pulliyil Mammad: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Kunheen Haji, he was arrested and detained for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Mammad was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died in Malappuram Headquarters hospital, Calicut, on 1 August 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922, TNSAC]

Pulliyil Mammad: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Ahmad, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. Mammad was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died there in headquarters hospital, Calicut, on 7 May 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. (Mis) No. 765, 02.10.1923, TNSAC]

Pulukkal Kunhiraman: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he was an

activist of the *Karshaka Sangham* of Irikkoor which took the initiative in providing relief to the people suffering from 'black' marketing, and hoarding. The *Sangham* activists requested the landlord for permission to cultivate the land of Kavumbai. When the *Jenmi* refused, they appealed for some action from the ministers and officials of Madras Government. Not getting any response, the peasants under the leadership of the *Karshaka Sangham*, decided to occupy the area and cultivate it even if they had to face police action. The police did turn up, cordoned off the area and fired upon the activists of the *Sangham* on 30 December 1946. Kunhiraman lost his life in this police firing. [*PA*, 2 February 1947, NMML; *ASK*, p. 33; *KKK*, p. 64]

Punayanpalliyalil Seydali: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a religious teacher. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Seydali was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras,

dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Punee Saheb: Resident of Hammigi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka, he took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British during the battle at Koppaldurg, Saheb was blown away with a cannon. [*WWIM*, III, 116]

Punna Kohkuyil Hydru: Resident of Karuvara Kundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious outbreak of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Hydru died on 21 June 1922 in jail in detention at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Puramalthodi Mammad: Inhabitant of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial

authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Mammad was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to acute enteritis in the Malappuram Sub-Jail Hospital in May 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Purushottaman: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P. Ramaswamy's military on that day reached Vayalar Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein and shot Purushottaman dead in the process. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Puthan Peedikkal Veeran: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Veeran was one among those who had been suffocated to death in

this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Puthan Veedan Kunjahammad: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunjahammad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Puthenparambil Damodaran: Resident of Parappila Vattathara, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. A dedicated and brave ex-serviceman, he joined others in preventing a military vehicle near Thiruvambadi

from proceeding towards Punnapra. He was also one among those who led the procession that attacked the Punnapra police camp and died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, p. 71]

Puthenpeedikal Kunholan: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Kunholan was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to colitis in the Malappuram Sub-Jail Hospital in May 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Puthiah: Born in v. Moodanakoppalu, distt. Mandya, Karnataka. An employee of the Mysore Iron and Steel Company, Bhadravati, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Puthiah was killed in the police firing on the anti-British demonstrators, near the gate of the Mysore Iron and Steel Company in 1942. [SSS, II, p. 354]

Puthiyagath Kunhamad Musaliar: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and

the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819, at Nagore in Tanjore District in accordance with G.O. (Mis. Series) No. 837, Public Department dated 01.10.1928. He died on the night of 17 April 1930 in Nagore Jail. [Pub Deptt (G), G.O. (MS) No. 770, 25.06.1930, TNSAC]

Puthiyarakkal Koyassan: Resident of Trikkalangod amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a timber trader. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Koyassan was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; *WTS*]

Puttaiah: Born in Bhadravati, distt. Shimoga, Karnataka. He was a worker in Bhadravati Iron and Steel Factory. On 2 May 1941, he joined the agitating workers in surrounding

the police station at Bhadravati to prevent the police from taking four of their arrested leaders to the court for remand. In the ensuing scuffle, the police opened fire on the assembled workers, killing Puttaiah on the spot. [SSS, II, p. 354; WWIM, II, p. 254]

Puvalliyil Abobakkar: Resident of *t. Ernad*, a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Aboobakkar was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Puvalliyil Alavikutty: Resident of *t. Ernad*, a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed

confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Alavikutty was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Puvalliyil Koyakutty Haji: Resident of *t. Ernad*, a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Koyakutty was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMak, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

R

- R. Vasudevan:** Born on 7 February 1917 at Maruthathur, *t.* Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. A farmer educated upto fourth standard, he took part in the violent demonstration staged at Neyyattinkara on 31 August 1938 to protest against the arrest of N.K. Padmanabha Pillai, the acting President of the Travancore State Congress. When a unit of the Travancore State Forces commanded by Col. Watkis, fired upon the demonstrators to disperse them, Vasudevan was shot and killed at Neyyattinkara [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 1149\44, 1944; KSAT, Confd. Report of S.P. on 4 September 1938 (First Class Magistrate to District Magistrate, 15-1-114); Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *CHN*, pp. 124-26; *TTT*, p. 164; *RR*, p. 425; *WWFFK*, pp.619-20]
- R. Govindaswamy:** Resident not known. He joined the Indian National Army in 1942 and served it as a soldier in its Unit No. 451. Soon after his deployment on the Burma (now Myanmar) front, he fought the Allied forces on several occasions. Govindaswamy was killed by the enemy on 16 March 1945 during their attacks on the retreating INA soldiers in Burma. [INA Papers, F. Nos. 1/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 105]
- R. Krishna Nadar:** Born on 25 July 1914 at Mudavanmukal, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Raman Nadar, studied up to the ninth standard. He participated in the Civil Disobedience movement launched by the Travancore State Congress in September 1938. He also attended the State Congress meeting, held in defiance of the prohibitory orders at Sankumukham beach, Trivandrum on 21 September 1938. The gathering was fired upon by a platoon of the Travancore State Forces. Nadar died in the firing on the same day. [Confd. Section Files F. No. 4111/44, KSAT; Freedom Movement Files, 3345/44, KSAT; *WWFFK*, p. 244; *WWIM*, I, p. 243]
- R. Ramanathan:** Resident of Puthakaram,

distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; s/o Rajappan; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. He shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942, and was placed as a soldier in its Training Group. Along with his fellow-soldiers, he was sent to counter the Allied forces on the Burma (now Myanmar) front. Ramanathan was killed during a sudden enemy attack. [WWIM, II, p. 265; ROH, pp. 760-61]

Rachappa Veerappa Hebbal: Born in 1917 at Bailhongal, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Veerappa Hebbal. A weaver, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and joined in the raid on the Bailhongal Police Station on 16 August 1942. Hebbal received bullet wounds in the firing by the police and died the same day. [WWIM, I, p. 136]

Radhakrishna: Resident of Nizamabad, t. & distt. Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o. Jeetmal, he was an Arya Samajist since 1934, and became the founder of the Arya Samaj at Nizamabad. He raised funds for the Arya Samaj *Satyagraha* during the Grant of Civil Liberties movement, 1938, in this former Hyderabad State. He also took an active part in the Arya movement against the autocratic rule in Hyderabad State. He was stabbed to death on 2 September 1939, by an Arab with the connivance of the *Nizam's* Police, in front of the Police Station at Nizamabad [WWFSAP, III, p. 77; WWIM, II, p. 254; TFSIH, IV, p. 9]

Raghoba Limaya: Resident of Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka. On the charge of 'joining the Chief of Nargund State in the rebellion of 1857 against the British, and on being present with the rebel troops during the murder of Mr. Manson, a British Officer', Limaya was arrested and hanged in front of the Petah of Nargund on 16 June 1858 at 6 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 299/1858, 17 June 1858]

Rajah Venkata Santa Bhupathi: Resident of Golugonda, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Chinna Bhupathi, educated up to Elementary level and about 22. He became *Zamindar* of Golugonda after his father's death. The *Zamindari* of Golugonda was, however, converted into *Ryotwari* land, instead of it remaining *Mokasa*. The Government allowed the family a yearly sum of Rs. 2200/- leaving the Rajah utterly discontented. The discontentment led him to rebel against the Government, which was famously called as 'Golugonda *Pituri* of 1891'. It was supported by all the hill *Muttadars* and about 200 tribal men took part in it. The Rajah led successful attack on the Krishnadevipet and Chintapalli Police Stations and allowed his men to loot the house of Panpoze Appalaswami of Padi, a constable, and the house of a rich *bania* at Kintali in the Madgole Estate in the months of May and June of 1881. In course of the rebellion, his health started failing, and he suffered from fever and

dysentery. Thoroughly indisposed, Bhupathi died on 20 June 1881, at Pobbunja hills, near the village of Bakulur. [F.No. 8, FASRRF, 1882, p. 21, APSAH]

Rajappan Puthumanachirayil: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was caught up in the Olathal Camp Firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. Ramaswamy's military reached on that day at the Olathala Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Rajappan dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Rajarama Rao: Resident of Chirala in distt. Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh; attached to the Storage Department in the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company; aged about 25. From 8 February 1938, he took part in a strike organised by the Workers' Union at Chirala. A variety of grievances were put forward by the workers and the management, but no settlement was effected. It led eventually to a major discontent among the workers and resulted in a riot on 14 February, 1938. In the afternoon at 1:30 p.m. a large crowd stationed there outside the factory and attacked the police with stones. Mr. H.H. Carleston, Sub-Collector, Ongole, arrived on the spot and

ordered firing on the gathering of workers at 3:30 p.m. Rao received bullet injuries, and died on the spot. [*The Hindu*, 15-2-1938, NMML]

Raju Naidu: Resident of Ondipudur, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; s/o Rangasamy Naidu. A mill-worker, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and was arrested and imprisoned in Central Jail, Coimbatore. Suffering from pneumonia, Naidu died there on 17 July 1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 2146, 10.10.1946; Pub Deptt (G-E), G.O. (MS) No.780, 10.03.1947; Pub Deptt (Poll-B), G.O (MS) No. 3221, 30.10.1947, TNSAC]

Raju: Belonging to Tamilnadu (residence not known), he worked in the paint shop at the Golden Rock Workshop of South Indian Railways at Trichy in Tamilnadu. He participated in the South Indian Railways Labour Union's strike from 24 August 1946 (for details, see the entry on Krishnamurthy). Raju was shot dead by the Malabar Special Police on 5 September 1946 when they stormed the compound of the Golden Rock Workshop to arrest the agitating workers. [*PA*, 29 September, 27 October, 1 December 1946; *LMI*, Vol. 23, pp. 157-69]

Raju: Resident of Nargund, dist. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Murarba; *shiledar* (a soldier's position). He joined the resistance against the British under Baba Saheb in 1857. Arrested, tried and sentenced to death, Raju was hanged on 24 June 1858 in front of

the Petah of Nargund. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, L. No. 322/1858, June 1858]

Ram Ratan Gir: Resident of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana), he belonged to the *Gosavi* community of bankers, settled in Begum Bazar. He took an active part in the Great Revolt of 1857 as a close associate of Ram Rao, *alias* Rao Saheb Peshwa, one of the most prominent rebel leaders of the Deccan. He was the key person behind the mobilization of the people in Hyderabad for the revolt against the British. He was captured later by the British and charged as one of the chief accused in the Begum Bazar Conspiracy Case (1862). He made a daring escape from the British custody, but was arrested again at Narayankhed in Medak district of Andhra Pradesh. He snatched a dagger from one of the guards and killed himself (in 1862) while being taken to Hyderabad as a prisoner. [TFSH, II (1857-85), p. 196; WWIM, III, p. 122].

Rama: Resident of Halagali, Mudhol Princely State (now in distt. Bagalakot), Karnataka. He took part in the resistance of Halagali Bedas against the imposition of the Disarming Act of 1857 by the British. Rama was killed in fighting against the British under the leadership of Babaji Sovaji Nimbalkar on 30 November 1857. [SI1857WI, p. 199]

Ramalingayya Choudary Bodey: Born at v. Yendagandi, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. An active

participant in the freedom struggle, he took part first in the Non-cooperation movement of 1921 and later in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930. While participating in a demonstration during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932 at Bhimavaram (West Godavari), he received severe *lathi* blows in a police *lathi*-charge on the demonstrators. Bodey could not bear the blows and died on the spot. [WWIM, I, p. 54]

Ramachandra: Born at Sirsi, distt. North Kanara, Karnataka; s/o Shrimati Radhabai. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and played an active role in the *Jungle Satyagraha*. Arrested and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, Ramachandra died in jail. [WWIM, I, p. 297]

Ramachandran: Belonging to Tamilnadu (residence not known), he worked at foundry shop of the Golden Rock Workshop, South Indian Railways at Trichy in Tamilnadu. He participated in the South Indian Railways Labour Union's strike from 24 August 1946 (for details, see the entry on Krishnamurthy). Ramachandran was shot dead by the Malabar Special Police on 5 September 1946 when they stormed into the compound of the Golden Rock Workshop to frighten the agitating workers into submission to the "white" tyrannical administration. [PA, 29 September, 27 October, 1 December 1946; LMI, Vol. 23, pp. 157-69]

- Ramachandra:** Resident of Gorur, *t.* & distt. Hassan, Karnataka; s/o Ramaswami Iyengar. A college student, he led a procession with National Flag in hand and violated the orders of the police. He was shot dead at the age of 17 when the police opened fire on the processionists in 1947. Gandhiji wrote to his father in a letter: "Your son has become a martyr"! [SSS, II, p. 718.]
- Ramakrishna Naicken:** Resident of Murugappa Chetti Street, Chindaripet, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Murgesa Naicken. A Congress worker, he was employed in Indian Aluminium Company and also worked as a fitter in Madras Tramways. He joined the Civil Disobedience protest meeting at the Triplicane beach on 27 April 1930. Being in the front, Naicken received gunshot in the police firing on the gathering on the Canal Bridge, and died on the spot at the age of 20. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), A, G.O. (MS) No.275, 12.05.1930, TNSAC]
- Raman Pillai *alias* Muthukan Pillai:** Born in 1881 at Neyyattinkara, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala, and studied up to the fourth standard, he joined the violent demonstration staged on 31 August, at Neyyattinkara to protest against the arrest of N.K. Padmanabha Pillai, the acting State Congress President. A contingent of Travancore State Forces – sent for restoring order—fired on the crowd near the bus stand, Neyyattinkara. Pillai was hit and died on the spot. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 1149\44, 1944, KSAT; Confd. Report of S.P. on 4 September, 1938 (First Class Magistrate to District Magistrate, 15-1-114); Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *CHN*, pp. 124-26; *TTT*, p. 164; RR, p. 425; *WWFFK*, p. 508; *WWIM*, II, p. 246]
- Ramanatharaya:** Born in Bhadravati, distt. Shimoga, Karnataka. He was a worker in Bhadrabati Iron and Steel Factory. On 2 May 1941, he joined the agitating workers in surrounding the police station at Bhadravati to prevent the police from taking four of their arrested leaders to the court for remand. In the scuffle that followed, the police opened fire on the assembled workers, killing Ramanatharaya then and there. [PMRA; PMLC]
- Ramankunju Thiruvathikkal:** Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he was connected with the Menasseri Camp Firing of Vayalar, which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp on that day and attacked the labourers gathered therein, and, in the process shot Thiruvathikkal dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII, No. 5 January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November, 1946, NMML; *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]
- Ramankutti:** Resident of Thurmugham, Punnapara, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in

Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Ramankutti joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Ramankutty: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was caught up in the Menasseri Labour Camp firing of Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day Ramaswamy's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Ramankutty dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Ramanna: Born in Madhugire, distt. Tumkur, Karnataka. An active Congress worker, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. When the Congress workers organized processions merging into a large public gathering, he actively participated in it. Unable to control the gathering, the police opened fire

on it in which Ramanna was killed on the spot. [PMLC; PGM]

Ramannah: Resident of Singatalur, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While defending the Koppaldurg, Ramannah was captured by the British and blown to death with a cannon. [*SI1857WI*, p. 279]

Ramappa Shadlageri: Resident of Kittur in Ramdurg Princely State (now in distt. Belgaum), Karnataka; a farmer. He took part in peasants' movement in Ramdurg State and he participated in a protest demonstration on 7 April 1939 against a case of police firing. The protestors attacked the guards in front of the State's prison. Shadlageri was arrested in this connection and hanged in Hindalga Jail, Belgaum, on 6 May 1940. [Convicted Trial Prisoner No. 18563, CPR No. 3, B. No. 09, 23 May 1939 to 01 April 1940, Hindalga Jail, Belgaum; *RSVH*, p. 74; *WWIM*, II, pp. 298-99]

Ramappa: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Yell. He joined the resistance against the British under Baba Saheb in 1857. Following his capture, Ramappa was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Ramasamy: Resident of 4/158, Pankaja Mills Colony, Ramanathapuram,

Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, he participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While taking part in a protest rally, Ramasamy was shot dead by the police in August 1942. [FFPO No. 9203/1980, 08.08.80, TNSAC]

Ramaswamy Ondiriyar: Resident of Tirumangal Kottai Vidile, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. He left the British service and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. As a soldier, he served the Special Branch of the S.S. Group and landed in India on an intelligence assignment. Ondiriyar was, however, detected and captured by the British authorities, sentenced to death and hanged. [WWIM, II, p. 226; ROH, pp.760-61]

Ramaswamy: Hailed from Tamilnadu (residence not known), a worker and a trade-union leader of Textile Workers Union of Coimbatore, he was falsely implicated in the murder of Ponanan, a watchman of Ranga Vilas Textile Mill [for details, see the entry on Chinniah]. Sentenced to death by the Sessions Court and confirmed later by the High Court and the Privy Council, Ramaswamy was hanged on 8 January 1946. [PA, 27 January 1946]

Ramji Gond: Resident of Nirmal, distt. Adilabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana), he was the leader of the *Gond* tribesmen in the Adilabad. He organised the tribesmen for waging

a struggle for ending the British rule. He enlisted the help of the Rohilla inhabitants and started a revolt against the British in 1860. With his armed force of 300 Gonds and Deccanis and 200 Rohillas, he fought a pitched battle against the British forces, headed by the Collector of Nirmal on 9 April 1860. In the bitter fighting, the British troops suffered heavy casualties, but the rebels had to withdraw. Gond escaped but was caught later on and hanged from a banyan tree at Nirmal in April, 1868. The tree on which was hung, is still called as the 'Ramji Gond Banyan Tree'. [TFSH, II (1857-85), pp. 154-56; WWFSAP, I, p. 7; WWIM, II, p. 266].

Ramu Thevar: Hailed from v. Thumpadkai Kottai, p.o. Irudayapuram, distt. Ramanthapuram, Tamilnadu. He was educated up to the Junior Cambridge at a local school in Penang. Recruited in Malaya as a civilian employee in the British-Indian army, he later joined the Indian National Army. He served as a soldier in the S.S. Group, of the INA, and did spying work for which he was tried for 'waging war against the King Emperor'. Sentenced to death, Thevar was executed on 7 July 1944. [FFPO No.13296/1998, 27.07.1998, TNSAC]

Ranga Rao Ratnakar Page Narkhedkar: Resident of Hyderabad, distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). A village official, he was entrusted with the work of carrying a letter, addressed to Nanasaheb Peshwa at Berwathoda in

the North by Sonajipant, a *Daftardar* of Raja Rai Rayan, a nobleman of Hyderabad, in February 1857. He secured orders and a proclamation from Nanasaheb Peshwa, and hatched the conspiracy to commence an insurrection in the Deccan against the British, along with Raja Deep Singh, *Zamindar* of Kowlas and *Safdar-ud-Dowla* of Hyderabad and others in 1858. He collected arms and planned a mutiny in the Hyderabad army against the British. He was however arrested before action could start, and tried by the British Resident personally at Hyderabad on grounds of treason and conspiracy for disaffecting troops. He was sentenced to death in April 1859, which was commuted by the Governor-General to transportation for life in the Andamans. Narkhedkar died there in 1860. [WWFSAP, I, p. 505].

Ranga (II): Inhabitant of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While defending the Koppaldurg from British attack, Ranga was captured by the enemy and blown to death with a cannon in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Ranga: Inhabitant Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He participated in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in an encounter with the British at

Koppaldurg, Ranga was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Ranganna: Hailed from Tamilnadu (residence not known), a worker and a trade-union leader of Textile Workers Union of Coimbatore, he was falsely implicated in the murder of Ponanan, a watchman of Ranga Vilas Textile Mill (for details, see the entry on Chinniah). Sentenced to death by the Sessions Court and confirmed later by the High Court and the Privy Council, Ranganna was executed on 8 January 1946. [PA, 27 January 1946]

Reddy Venkayya alias Kuruvella Bhupatayya alias Bhupati: Resident of v. Gannerlapalem, *t.* Golugonda, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Jinkayya, he took part in the 1922-24 Rampa Rebellion led by Alluri Sitarama Raju against the oppressive British rule over the Agency area. He was captured in January 1923 at Amirekulu, convicted under Sections 121A, 122, 143, 145, 148 & 395 of Indian Penal Code, and sentenced on 25 June 1923 by the Agency Additional Sessions Judge, Waltair, for a 3 years rigorous imprisonment. While serving the term of imprisonment, Venkayya died on 12 May 1924, in the Rajahmundry Central Jail. [RRCJ, C.No-6996, 1924, APSAH; WWFSAP, III, p. 225; WWIM, I, p. 307]

Rehaman Khan: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Rahim Saheb. He took active part in the

Uprising of 1857-58; arrested in an encounter with the British, and charged with 'waging war against the British between 24 May and 2 June 1858'. Soon after his arrest, Khan was shot dead by musketry at Nargund on 12 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 12 June 1858]

Roshan Lal: A revolutionary terrorist from North India, he stayed at Linghi Cetti Street in Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu, and was connected with the "City Bomb Case". Aged between 22 and 25, he was found mortally injured in a pool of blood, following a bomb explosion on 1 May 1933. He had declared in his dying moments that his name was "God" and that his country "Hindustan". The police indentified

his name later to be Roshan Lal. He died on that day itself at 11:40 p.m. in the Government Hospital, Royapuram, Madras. [Pub Deptt (Police), G.O. No. 501, 20.09.1933, TNSAC]

Rudraju Venkataraju: A resident of distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he joined the demonstrations organized to demand the British exit from India during the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. Venkataraju suffered bullet injuries while taking part in a public rally that was fired upon by the police on 15 November, and died on the spot. [Pub Deptt, F. No. 2190, 1946, TNSAC]

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- S. Arumugam:** Originally from southern part of India (place not known), he was residing in Malaya. He joined the Indian National Army as a soldier in its Unit No. 81 and fought against the British forces at different places in Burma (now Myanmar) following his deployment there. He was killed by the British-Allied forces during their attack on the INA camp on 16 March 1945. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 13]
- S. Jogayya:** Resident of Kamparegulu Makavaram *Muttah*, in the Agency area of distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, he took part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the atrocities of the British Government in the Agency area. He participated in the Ramavaram encounter or the Ramavaram ambush on 24 October 1922. Four men were killed in this encounter between the rebels and the police force (led by Sanders). Jogayya happened to be one among those killed. All the dead bodies were thrown into a deep ravine.
- [CORAOPDGOM, 7-11-1922, APSAH; *ASRR*, p. 72]
- S. Kochappy Pillai:** Born on 4 December 1912 at Eerankazhi, *t.* Chirayinkil, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala and educated up to the second standard, he was a farmer, who took active part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Travancore State. While taking part in the Civil Disobedience movement of the State Congress in 1938, he was arrested, following a clash with the police at Kallara- Pangode in which one police constable was killed. Tried for waging war against the ruler and sentenced to death, Pillai died on the gallows in the Central Prison. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 3/45 (Situation Report, Commandant, Travancore State Force to Chief Secretary to Government, 3 October 1938) KSAT; Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C. S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; *WWIM*, I, p. 275; *WWFFK*, p. 220]
- S. Mariappan:** Resident of Singara

- Thope, distt. Cuddalore, Tamilnadu; s/o P. Chinnathambi. Formerly a civilian employee in the Indian Army, he joined the Indian National Army in Malaya and served as its soldier in the Infantry Brigade from 1943 to 1945. While fighting on the war front against the Allied forces, he was captured by the British and brought to Bengal. While detained in captivity there, Mariappan was shot dead by the prison-guards in 1945. [FFPO No. 6499/1970, 17.11.1970, TNSAC; *WWIM*, II, p. 190; *ROH*, pp. 726-27]
- S. Naganathan:** Resident of former Pudukkottai State, Tamilnadu; s/o Subramaniam. Serving as Superintendent of Local Audit in the British-Indian Army, he shifted his loyalty to the Indian National Army in 1942 in Malaya. He served the INA as an Accounts Officer at the Headquarters of the No. 3 Division. Naganathan was killed while fighting the British forces in 1945 at Ipoh, Malaya. [*WWIM*, II, p. 209]
- S. Paramasivam:** Resident of Tennur High Road, Tiruchirappalli Town, Tamilnadu, he was a mechanic by profession, who took part in the Individual Satyagraha of 1940-1941, and was imprisoned (Convict No. 210) in 1941. Paramasivam fell ill while in detention in Vellore Jail and died as a detenu due to typhoid on 6 November 1941 at the Government Pentland Hospital, Vellore. [Pub Deptt (G), G. O. No. 2273, 15.10.1941; Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 2146, 10.10.1946; Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 1686, 30.05.1947, TNSAC]
- S. Raju Naidu:** Resident of Endiputhur, t. Coimbatore, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; s/o Rangaswamy Naidu; mill worker. He was arrested and imprisoned for his participation 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. Convict No. 3534, he died in Coimbatore Central Jail in 1943 at the age of 25. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]
- S. Sundara Mudaliar:** Resident of Aruppukkottai, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. A committed nationalist, he ran a Tamil daily—*Suthanthiram* – in Burma. He was imprisoned more than once for his anti-British activities between 1930 and 1935 and kept in Rangoon Jail. Mudaliar was later murdered by some British agents in a village near Rangoon. [FFPO No.12327/1983, 24.11.1983, TNSAC]
- S.R. Mogham:** Resident of v. Mangalam, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; s/o A. Suppiah; he was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army. He, however, left his service to join the Indian National Army in Malaya. He was placed in the Third Guerrilla Regiment as a soldier and sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to counter the British forces. Mogham was killed in action against the British forces near Imphal, Manipur. [*WWIM*, II, p.197]
- Sabbu Linga Reddy:** Resident of v. Pamulapahad, t. Miryalguda, distt.

Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). A peasant activist, Reddy was killed in raid by the Communists on the camp of the *Nizam's* Reserve Police at Ravulapenta during the anti-feudal struggle of the Communists in Telangana, 1946-47 [WWFSAP, II, p. 500]

Sabe Mallayya: Resident of v. Malamakaram, t. Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the 1922-24 Rampa Rebellion, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju. On the night of 4 May 1924, he participated in the armed encounter with the British Police near Kondapalli. While escaping from Damanapalli towards Kirabu, Mallayya was shot dead at Kirabu in the morning of 5 May 1924, by the Intelligence Inspector, Upendra Patnaik. [PCO, 7-5-1924 & 16-5-1924; RAPDMP, 1924, p. 13, APSAH; ASRR, p. 156; WWFSAP, III, p. 95; WWIM, I, p. 310]

Sadasivan: Resident of Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu, he took part in the public agitation against the Government distribution of imported rice of inferior quality. The agitators demanded that better quality of rice should be supplied. Frustrated at the authorities' lack of response, the agitation soon turned into a rice-riot, raising anti-imperialist slogans. When the police resorted to indiscriminate firing to quieten them, Sadasivan became one among the four victims who died of gunshots on 3 March 1946 at the age of 23. [Pub Deptt (G-A) (Confid.), G. O. No. 1867,

02.09.1946, TNSAC]

Sahib Husain: Resident of Kurlahali, t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While fighting for the recovery of the British-held Koppaldurg, Husain was captured and blown to death with a cannon. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Saidali: Resident of Kadanamma, t. Walluvanad, Malabar, Kerala; s/o Kunnummal Moideenkutty, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. (For details, see the entry on Aboobakkar). Saidali was one among those militant peasants who died on 9 December 1921 in the British troops' firing. [PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR]

Saidali: Resident of Vellila Valya Veedu Pandikad amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen). Saidali was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202,

15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Samberi Rajamallu: Resident of v. Aknoor, *t.* Jangaon, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o. Sayanna. A weaver, he exposed in a Court of Law the atrocities that were committed by the *Razakars* on the villagers. He also took part in the popular demonstrations against the oppressions of the police. Rajamallu was arrested and shot dead in the Rama Temple compound in his village in August 1946, along with eight other persons by the Razakars and the *Nizam's* Police. [WWFSAP, III, p. 330; WWIM, II, p. 283].

Sanaka Subba Rao: Resident of v. Gazullanka, *ml.* Kollur, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. Influenced by the Communist line of thinking, he took part in the anti-*zamindari* struggle in Gazullanka of Challapalli *zamindari*. On 10 April 1947, the peasants entered *zamindari* lands for collecting *rellu* (grass) by defying prohibitory orders of the Government. Twelve Reserve policemen appeared on the scene, and arrested some peasants. When the peasants protested and questioned the moral authority of the police, they opened fire. In the firing Sanaka Subba Rao received bullet injuries, and died in the field. [*Andhra Patrika*, 13 April 1947; 16 April 1947 & 9 June 1947; *CERP*, pp. 76 & 136].

Sanjeevi: Resident of Kanchipuram, Tamilnadu, and an adolescent, he took part in the public agitation against the Government over the

authorities' distribution of imported rice of inferior quality; the agitators demanded supply of better quality rice. Frustrated at the authorities' lack of response, the agitation turned into a rice-riot and raised noisy anti-imperialist slogans. When the police resorted to firing to subdue the rioters, Sanjeevi was among those four victims who died of gunshots on 3 March 1946. [Pub Deptt.(G-A) (Confid.), G. O. No.1867, 02.09.1946, TNSAC]

Sankara Iyer: Resident of Watrap, *t.* Srivilliputhur, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1932 and had undergone imprisonment from 4 April 1932 to 19 January 1933 at the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli. He died later in the police *lathi*-charge on a rally he joined in 1938. [FFPO No. 1073/1967, 27.11.1967, TNSAC]

Sankara Pillai: Residence (not known), s/o Kalyani Amma and aged 14, he participated in the students' strike of 1924 in Shertalai, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, while studying in Vanchiyoor School, Trivandrum. At the time of scaling a wall during the strike, He suffered injuries caused by the police charge and died in consequence. [Confid, Files, F. No. 648/24, Bundle No. 12, KSAT]

Sankaran: Born in 1910, resident of Arruppalam, Vathalakundu, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; s/o B. S. Subramania Iyer. A participant in the national movement since 1927, he

was active in the Civil Disobedience movement of 1930 and joined the Individual Satyagraha in 1941. Arrested and detained in Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore and Alipuram Jails for 2 years, Sankaran died in imprisonment in 1942. [Madurai District Jail Slip Clean Copy No.1349, TNSAC]

Sankaran: Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala and a participant in the Punnapra confrontation, he operated during the Martial-Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, Sankaran was shot dead by the military. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, pp. 94-5].

Sankaran: Resident of Kaithachira, Kalavamkodam, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Sankaran was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Sarangapani Ayyangar: Resident of Valakurichi, Sathara Street, *t.* Kumbakonam, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu, he was a clerk in a silk shop at Tirumalainambi (Thirumalai Nambi) Street. When the Congress volunteers gathered on 3 April 1921 – in the wake of the Non-Cooperation movement – near the police station to demand the release of Natesa Chetty, who spearheaded their protest against the enhanced Municipal Tax, the police resorted to indiscriminate firing to disperse them. Hit by a police bullet at Porrtthamarai Tank opposite to the *thana*, Ayyangar was carried to the Government Hospital, Kumbakonam where he died on 22 April 1921 at the age of 27. [Judl Deptt, G.O. No. 527 (MS), 22.04.1922; Pub Deptt (G-E), G.O. (MS) No.1858, 14.06.1947, TNSAC]

Sarasam Narsayya: Resident of *v.* Patasuryapet, distt. Nalgonda, erstwhile Hyderabad (now in Telangana); he was the captain of the village guards formed to forewarn the villagers of any army or police raid on the village. Narsayya was shot dead on 15 November 1946 when having a verbal altercation with the raiding team of the *Nizam's* army. [*PA*, 1 December 1946; *TPSL*, pp. 44-5 & 450.]

Sarasani Narasayya: Resident of Pata Suryapet hamlet, *v.* Nemmikal, *t.* Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Chakra Reddy, he participated in the Balemla and Pata Suryapet peasant uprisings in

November 1946, during the anti-feudal struggle of the Communists in Telangana. On 15 November 1946, at 5 a.m., 500 *Nizam's* soldiers besieged Pata Suryapet. Learning this, people from the village came out, stood in the streets, and blocked the entry of soldiers into the village. Enraged by this, the soldiers fired on the mob. Narasayya died on the spot in the firing. [*Andhra Patrika*, 22 November 1946, APSAH; WWFSAP, II, p. 530].

Saroja: A six-years old girl of Bhadrabati, distt. Shimoga, Karnataka. Saroja walked on to a protest meeting of the Mysore Iron and Steel Company workers on 2 May 1941. When the police opened indiscriminate firing to disperse the volatile gathering, she was hit near the railway station and died on 3 August 1942. [S.S.S, Vol-II, pp. 354 & 604.]

Sasumanu Gunnamma: Resident of v. Gudari Rajamanipuram, t. Sompeta, distt. Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh; d/o Dumpala Krishnamma and w/o Madanna. Aged about 26 and belonging to *Kintali-Kalinga* community, a one eyed woman; she was in the forefront of the *raiyats'* agitation in the Mandasa Estate in 1940. She severely criticised the illegal and repressive deeds of the Government officials, and bravely resisted the police while defying the Forest Laws. When the Deputy Collector, S. Chakravarti, ordered firing to break the resistance, she was shot and killed on 1 April 1940 at

Gudari Rajamanipuram. She was pregnant at the time of her death. After Independence, Gudari Rajamanipuram was re-named 'Vira Gunnamma-puram' to honour her memory. [*Andhra Patrika*, 4 April 1940 & 11 April 1940; SMEAVGP, 10-9-1988, Veera Gunnamapuram; WWFSAP, III, p. 130; WWIM, I, p. 324; SJMRPCK, pp. 50 & 57].

Satappa Topannawar: Born on 4 December 1913 at v. Shivapur, t. Savadatti, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Brahmappa Topannawar. Educated up to fifth standard, he and his companions, on 13 August 1942, declared Shivapur as an independent village and hoisted the Congress Flag on the Chavadi of Shivapur. Soon the police came and opened firing on the group. Topannawar received severe bullet wound and died on the spot. [SSS, I, p. 991; WWIM, II, p. 332]

Seema Guravayya alias Gopadu: Resident of v. Jagannadhapuram, distt. Krishna, Andhra Pradesh; belonged to the *Madiga* community; agricultural laborer. As a youngster, he was influenced by Keshaboina Muthayya and imbibed the Communist ideology. He took active part in the anti-*zamindari* movement in the Kalukova village of Munagala *Paragana*. On 17 July 1947, about 600 peasants entered the *zamindari* lands defying the prohibitory orders of the Government and sowed the seeds for cultivation. The Police Inspector of Nandigam and eight Reserve policemen rushed to the scene for chasing the peasants out of the fields.

When the peasants resisted, they were fired upon. As a result, Guravayya received grievous bullet injuries in the police firing, fell on the field, and breathed his last while being taken to the Jaggayyapet Hospital. He was the first person who died in anti-zamindari movements in the Munagala Paragana. [*Andhra Patrika*, 25 July 1947 & 6 August 1947; MPAJC, pp. 5 & 19]

Sethu alias Krishnan Chetty: Born in 1915, resident of v. Manjur, p.o. Pandikamai, t. Paramakudi, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; s/o Danakodi. Sethu took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and was convicted to death sentence in the Spy Case on 9 November 1944 under Ordinance III of 1944. [Pub Deptt (Military/Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 3010, 03.12.1948; Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip No. 595, TNSAC]

Shaik Ali Arab: Resident of Hyderabad, distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh; he participated in the insurrection against the British, led by the Rohillas—the adherents of Nanasaheb Peshwa-at Jalwa village in Basmat taluq, of Parbhani district of Maharashtra, in October 1859. Arab was arrested and sentenced to be hanged and his corpse be gibbeted for several days, so that it would serve as a warning to the people. [WWFSAP, I, p. 517].

Shankar Pangire: Born in 1922 in v. Nipani, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Satalingappa Pangire. Educated up

to sixth standard and employed in a shop, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While participating in an anti-British demonstration that was fired upon by the police on 17 August 1942, Pangire received bullet wounds and died. [SSS, I, p. 991; WWIM, I, p. 263]

Shankar Soman: Born in 1889 at v. Shahapur, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Ramachandra Soman. A student of matriculation, he became an active member of an anti-British revolutionary organization. Arrested on the charge of conspiring to overthrow the British rule in India, he was sentenced to 25 years' rigours imprisonment. Soman died in the Yeravada Jail, Poona, on 11 December 1911. [WWIM, I, p. 344]

Shankaran Pathinalilchira: Resident of Muhamma, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he was involved in the Punnappra firing incident. Active against the Martial-Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala), he took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the consequent confrontation on 26 October 1946, Pathinalilchira was shot dead by the military. [Punnappra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Shankarappa: Resident of v. Krishnarajanagar, t. Kolar, distt. Mysore, Karnataka. A student of Marimallappa School at Mysore, he

participated in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While taking part in a protest, he received severe *lathi* blows in a *lathi*-charge on the protestors and was also arrested. Imprisoned in Mysore Jail, Shankarappa died of his injuries on 27 October 1942. [KQIC, p. 114; WWIM, II, p. 297]

Shankrappa Desai: Resident of Kalas and Madathi, Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka, he took part in the 1857 Uprising and joined the revolt of Nargund Baba Saheb. Arrested, tried and sentenced to death, he was hanged on 24 June 1858 in front of the Petah of Nargund. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, L. No. 322/1858, 24 June 1858]

Shanmuga Muthiriyar: Hailed from distt. Tanjore, Tamilnadu. An active participant in the "Quit India" agitation of 1942, he was arrested for his anti-British role in it and imprisoned. Muthiriyar died under detention perhaps towards the ending days of 1942, owing to police tortures. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 3021, 30.09. 1947, TNSAC]

Shanmugam Muthiriar: Born in 1881, inhabitant of Tiruppanthuruthi, *t.* Thanjavur, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu; s/o Mayanathan. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment. Detained in Thanjavur and Alipuram Jails, he died in the unhealthy conditions of the latter on 11 July

1943. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 2146, 10.10.1946; Pub Deptt (G-A), G.O. (MS) No.3021, 30.09.1947, TNSAC]

Shanmugham: Resident of Tirupandurti, *t.* Tanjore, Tamilnadu; s/o Mayathan *alias* Kandiyan Mudaliyar; coolie. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 to demand the British exit from India. He was arrested by the police and imprisoned for six months for his anti-British activities during the movement. Shanmugham succumbed to the police tortures in Alipuram Central jail in 1942 at the age of 65. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]

Sheelam Veetil Alavi: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Alavi was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Shidda: Belonged to Bagwadi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured in an

encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, Shidda was blown to death with a cannon in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]

Shiddappa Sattigeri: Born on 10 August 1926 at Bailhongal, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Guruppa Sattigeri. A farmer educated up to the sixth standard, he took part in the popular raid on the Bailhongal Police Station on 16 August 1942. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing, Sattigeri died on the same day. [WWIM, I, p. 325]

Shivalingappa Kotambari: Born in 1891 at Bailhongal, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Yallappa Kotambari. A farmer educated up to the fourth standard, he took active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Participating in the volunteers' raid on the Bailhongal Police Station on 16 August 1942, Kotambari received bullet wounds in the police firing and died [BDG; WWIM, I, p. 184]

Shivappa Hireholi: Resident of Bailhongal, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and joined in the raid on the Bailhongal Police Station on 16 August 1942. Receiving bullet wounds in the police firing, Hireholi died the same day. [BDG; WWIM, I, p. 138]

Shivarayappa Hirebasannavar: Born in 1909 at Sampgaon, t. Bailhongal, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka. A farmer, he participated in the "Quit India"

movement of 1942. Arrested for his involvement in the movement, he was imprisoned for six months. Hirebasannavar passed away in detention. [FSKWW, 1, p. 36]

Shrinivas: Resident of Bangalore, Karnataka. A boy of 16, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He participated in stopping the railway trains during the movement. When curfew was declared in Bangalore City, Shrinivas was shot dead by the police on 17 August 1942. [KQIC, p. 52]

Siddappa: Born in 1919 in v. Maranagerei, distt. Tumkur, Karnataka and educated up to eighth standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement in 1942. As a participant he joined in the picketing and stopping the military vehicles and disrupting the railways in Tiptur on 18 August 1942. He was seriously wounded in the firing by the army on the gathered people at Tiptur. Siddappa died on 18 August 1942. [SSS, II, p. 491; KQIC, p. 62; WWIM, I, p. 339]

Sidramappa Nilagar: Resident of Ramdurg Princely State (now in distt. Belgaum), Karnataka. All the peasants who were revolting had assembled in front of the jail to demand the release of B.N. Munavalli, the leader of *Praja Sangh*. The police opened fire on the gathering in which Nilagar was injured and later succumbed to his injuries on 8 April 1939. [*Samyukta Karnataka*, 9 April 1939]

Simatan Unni Mohmad: Resident of Urangattiri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 6 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures, and a serious attack of pneumonia in jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Mohmad died on 19 July 1922 in detention at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Siva Satyanarayana Murthi Gupta: Belonged to *t.* Thanali (Tenali), Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested for his defiance of the laws. Gupta was kept in the Central Jail of Tiruchirapalli where he died of a short illness on 9 January 1931. [Law Deptt (G), G.O. No. 860, 27.02.1931, TNSAC]

Sivagnanam alias Kurunthappan: Born in 1907, resident of v. Pannavayal, p.o. Tiruvadana, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. Educated up to the primary standard, he joined the struggle for freedom in 1935. He took an active part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was shot dead by the police for sabotage activities in a dense forest

near Tiruvegampet (formerly in Padukkottai State). [Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip Office Copy No. 266, TNSAC]

Sivankalai Thevan: Resident of v. Perungamanallur, *t.* Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; he took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering Kallars as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. A popular and well-known political agitator, George Joseph, inspired them not to obey the British and he started a civil disobedience agitation. When the Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages refused to register themselves as Criminal Tribes, police used force to coerce them to obey. In the resultant clash and police firing in that place on 3 April 1920, Thevan died then and there. [H/Deptt (Judl), G.O. No.1315, 26.05.1920; Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Series) No. 109, 27.04.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O.No.935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

Sivaraja Pandian: Born at Naduvilkotta, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; s/o Periya Soorappa Gounden, he became a political worker and took part in the popular movement for responsible government in the Travancore State (1938). Reaching Travancore as a member of a political *Jatha* (rally) to offer Satyagraha, and arrested at Shenkkottai on 27 September 1938, he was detained in jail. He went on hunger strike in protest against the brutal treatment

in the jail and was removed to the hospital at Quilon on 7 October 1938. Discharged from the hospital and detained in a cell in the police station, Pandian was found to have died from fresh head injuries in the cell next morning, suspected from physical tortures. [Freedom Movement Files, F. No. 4481/44, B. No. 37, 1944, KSAT; Conf. F. No. NU81/44 (Division First Class Magistrate, Quilon, to Chief Secretary to Government, 9 October 1938); *WWIM*, II, pp. 233-34; Akkama Cheriyaan, *The Story of 1114* (1114nte Kadha), p. 72]

Somasundaram Chetti: Resident of distt. Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh. A nationalist and a Congress worker, he took part in Individual *Satyagraha* in 1941. He was kept in Bellary Central Jail as a political prisoner, for his anti-British activities. He became so sick in jail that T. Subramanyam, Assistant Secretary, Congress Legislature Party at Madras, had to approach the Colonial Government for Chetti's release. But the Government refused to oblige. Chetti died in jail due to ill-health on 3 December 1941. The Congress workers took out his body and went in a procession from the jail to the burial ground. [*Andhra Patrika*, 4 December 1941]

Somasundaram Chettiar: Resident of Aruppukottai, distt. Virudhunagar, Tamilnadu; s/o M. T. Maithan Chettiar; he took part in Individual *Satyagraha* of 1941. Imprisoned for his anti-British activities, Chettiar died

in Central Jail, Bellary, on 3 December 1941. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 2146, 10.10.1946, TNSAC]

Sreedharan Chirayil: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Vayalar Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein; in the process they shot Chirayil dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII, No. 5, January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 16 November 1946, NMML,, NMML; *PVCS*, pp. 78-9]

Sreedharan: Born at Mudakkarvila House, Mayyand, Travancore, Kerala. He was a Lance-Naik in the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 and joined the Indian National Army. Placed in the same position in INA, he was deputed to Burma (now Myanmar) to counter the British forces. Sreedharan fought on several occasions to block the British- Allied advancement in Burma but lost his life in the course of one such bloody encounter. [*ROH*, pp. 770-71]

Srinivas Veenkatadri Desai: Resident of Dumbal, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He joined the Chief of Nargund in open rebellion against the British

Government on 24 May 1858 and entered into a conspiracy with Bhimrao Mundargi, the Chief of Nargund and others. Desai was caught and blown away with a gun on 12 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Sripati Panditaradhyula Srigiri Rao *alias*

Srigirilingam: Resident of v. Emani, *t.* Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. Readily responding to the call of the nation, he participated in a protest rally against the arrest of the Congress leaders during the "Quit India" movement in Tenali town. Along with his angry associates, he raided and set fire to the Tenali Railway Station on 12 August 1942. The District Magistrate issued orders for the police firing on the raiders. When the police opened firing, Rao received bullet injuries and died on the same day in a local hospital. [SMEAT, 1942, Tenali; WWFSAP, I, p. 316; WWIM, I, p. 263; HFMAP, p. 151]

Subbiah: Resident of Devakottai, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu; s/o Thantayappa Madabir. He was serving the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army in Malaya. He was placed as a soldier in the Second Guerrilla Regiment and deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to counter the Allied forces. Subbiah fought them for long, and died in the course of the enemy's rear-guard action in 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 312]

Subhasing Ramsing: Resident of Bangalore, Karnataka. At age of 25, he took part in the Quit India Movement in 1942. He participated in the picketing and stopping of railway trains. During the curfew that was declared in Bangalore City, Ramsing was shot dead by the police in firing on the picketers on 17 August 1942. [KQIC, p. 52]

Sulagathi Narasappa: Born in v. Chowlur, *t.* Hindupur, distt. Anantpur, Karnataka; s/o Lingappa. He took part in the movement for responsible government in the Mysore State at Viduraswatha village on 25 April 1938. The agitation resulted in the indiscriminate police firing on the agitators. [For details, see the entry on Bheemiah]. Narasappa was one among those killed in the firing. [VDECB; PMRA; PMLC; AISPC, F. No. 115, NMML]

Surabham Joganna: Resident of v. Nadimpalem, *t.* Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju, against the oppressive British rule in the Agency area. He assisted his leader in many encounters against the British Police from the inception of the rebellion. Receiving a bullet injury during an encounter with the British Police at Peddagaddapalem on 6 December 1922, Joganna died on the same day, and his dead body was sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F.No. 4, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28; F.No. 22, FASRRF, 1922, p. 159, APSAH]

- Surakanti Bhadra Reddy:** Resident of Pata Suryapet hamlet, v. Nemmikallu, t. Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Chandra Reddy, he participated in the 'Balemla and Pata Suryapet Peasants Uprisings in November 1946, against the feudal set-up in the Nizam's State. Reggy was shot dead by the Nizam's Police, for his militancy. [S & VO's; WWFSAP, II, p. 462; WWIM, II, p. 317]
- Surikuchi Viswanadha Sarma:** Resident of Guntur, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; and belonged to *Brahmin* community. He attended the meeting held at the Gandhi Park in Guntur on 13 August 1942, at 6 p.m. in protest against the arrests of Indian National Congress leaders for their 'Quit India' resolution. While the people had gathered at the Park, police indiscriminately opened firing on the crowd. As a result, Sarma sustained injuries and succumbed to these. [*The Hindu*, 14 August 1942, NMML; *Andhra Patrika*, 16 August 1942; *LFDMGTCSSG*, Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), R.C. No.1150-Confid. 43 C-1, 29-5-1943; WWFSAP, I, p. 299; WWIM, I, pp. 289, 323 & 324]
- Suryanarayanachari:** Born in 1888 at v. Issur (Balgutti), t. Shikaripur, distt. Shimoga, Karnataka. A goldsmith, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 in the Mysore State. Involved in a violent encounter with the police at Issur, he was arrested and tried for an angry mob's killing of the Sub-Inspector of Police and the local *Tehsildar*. Sentenced to death by the Mysore Court, Suryanarayanachari was hanged with four others on 9 March 1943. [PMRA; PMLC; WWIM, I, p. 353]
- Syed Ahmed:** Resident of Hyderabad, distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). He took an active part in the Great Revolt of 1857 and joined the rebel force under the command of Maulvi Allauddin and Turrebaz Khan. The force consisted of 500 Rohillas and Arabs participated in the attack on the British Residency in Hyderabad on 17 July 1857; Ahmed was killed in the fighting on the same day. [WWFSAP, I, p. 533; WWIM, III, p. 142]
- Syed Budin:** Resident of Bankapur, distt. Haveri, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg in 1858, Budin was blown away with a cannon. [*SI1857WI*, p. 280]
- Syed Gaffur:** Hailing from South Kuvam Road, Madras, Tamilnadu; he served the British-Indian Army as Lance-Naik in its Artillery, but left it in 1942 to join the Indian National Army in Malaya. As Havildar, he was deputed in Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the advancing Allied forces. Gaffur died on 14 November 1944 while fighting against the enemy forces in Burma. [*ROH*, pp. 774-75]

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- T. P. Thankappan:** Resident of Thaiparambil House, Vattayal, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Thankappan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- T. T. Leon alias Kannappan:** Resident of Thayyil Veedu, Vadakkal, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala; he took part in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Kannappan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- T. V. K. Kutty Menon:** Resident of Tharur, distt. Palghat, Kerala; s/o Dharmarachan; a cultivator. He was an active participant in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and arrested in connection with it. He was sentenced on 15 September 1942 for 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 38(1) (a) of Defence of India Rules by the District Magistrate, Palghat, in Calendar Case No. 142/42. Menon died in Alipuram Jail hospital due to Chronic Enteritis on 17 February

- 1943 at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt (G-A), G.O. (MS) No. 2146, 10.10.1946, TNSAC]
- T. Appana:** Hailing from southern part of India (place not known), he joined the Indian National Army in Malaya in 1942. He was placed as a soldier in its Unit No. 451 and sent to Burma (now Myanmar) to confront the British forces. Appana fought the enemy at several places and died during one of the British forces' attacks on the INA camp. [WWIM, II, p.12]
- T. Araiya:** Belonging to south India (place not known) and residing in Malaya, he joined the Indian National Army in 1942. As a soldier in its Unit No. 451, he was sent in Burma (now Myanmar) to counter the British forces there. Araiya fought the enemy on several occasions and died on 16 March 1945 while confronting the advancing British-Allied army. [INA Papers, F. No. 1/INA, NAI; WWIM, II, p. 12]
- T. Arulanandam Pillai:** Born in 1888, resident of Keela Thiruparanthuruthi, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was detained for anti-British activities in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli Jails for one year and three months. Pillai died under detention in Tiruchirappalli Jail in 1943. [Thanjavur District Jail Slip No. 639, TNSAC]
- T. C. Padmanabhan:** Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. An activist in the Punnapra incident, he operated during the Martial-Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, Padmanabhan was shot dead by the military. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; PVCS, pp. 78-9]
- T. M. George:** Born on 28 March 1915 at Perissery, Chengannur, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he studied up to the fifth standard. A farmer, he joined the Travancore State Congress as a volunteer and took part in the movement for responsible government in 1938. He participated in a State Congress meeting held at Chengannur violating the prohibitory orders on 29 September 1938. When a platoon of the Travancore State Forces tried to disperse it by resorting to firing, a bullet hit George, and he expired after four hours. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 4494/44, B. No. 37, 1945, KSAT; Judicial Files, Chengannoor Waging War Case, P.E. 3 of 1938, Commitment Orders, 7 October 1938, p. 17, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 33, Regional Records Survey Committee, Trivandrum, 1975, p.118; WWIM, II, p. 95]

- T. Narayan Nambiar:** Resident of North Malabar, Kerala, he was an active participant in the Individual Satyagraha of 1941. Arrested in connection with it, he was tried under Sections of 333 and 397 of the Indian Penal Code by the Joint Magistrate of Tellichery. Nambiar was detained in Cannanore Central Jail as an under-trial prisoner with Nominal Roll No.106, and died due to pneumonia with pleurisy on 3 January 1941 in a civil hospital in Cannanore at the age of 52. [Pub Deptt (G-A), G.O. (MS) No. 2146, 10.10.1946, TNSAC]
- T. Narayanan:** Belonging to North Malabar, Kerala (place not known), he was arrested and imprisoned for his participation 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. Convict number 106, Narayanan died in Cannanore Central Jail in 1943 at the age of 54. [Pub Deptt, G.O No. 2146, 10-10-1946, TNSAC]
- T. Narayanaswami:** Resident of No.17, Raghava Chetty Street, Hospital Maidan, Choolai, Madras (Chennai), Tamilnadu; s/o Thiruvengadam Pillai. Employed in the Warehouse Department of the Buckingham Mill, Madras, he received severe gunshot wounds in the police firing on the labour protestors of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills that he joined on 11 March 1942. Narayanaswami died in the hospital the following day. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 1130, 08.04.1942, TNSAC]
- T.P. Kombukutty Menon:** Belonged to Tarur, distt. Palaghat, Kerala. Passed his Secondary School Leaving Certificate examination, he was imprisoned in Alipuram Central jail in connection with the "Quit India" movement in 1942. Falling ill in jail and refused release by the authorities, Menon died in detention on 16 February 1943. [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 317/43, B. No. 58, 1943, KSAT; WWFFK, p. 228]
- Tadisetti Venkateswarlu:** Resident of v. Gazullanka, *ml.* Kollur, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. Attracted towards the Communist ideology, he took part in the anti-*zamindari* struggle in the Gazullanka village of Challapalli Estate. On 10 April 1947, peasants entered into the *zamindari* lands for collecting *rellu* grass by defying the prohibitory orders of the government. Twelve Reserve Policemen appeared on scene, and arrested some peasants. When the peasants questioned the moral authority of the police, they opened fire. Venkateswarlu received bullet shots in the firing and died. [*Andhra Patrika*, 9 June 1947; 13 April 1947 & 16 April 1947; *CERP*, pp. 76 & 136]
- Takkadan Moideen:** Resident of Melmuri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding

with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail, he was later transferred to Rajahmundry Central Jail. Moideen died in jail hospital on 21 November 1922 at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Tam Burrayya Dora *alias* **Borradu** : Resident of v. Burraramidi, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1879-80, against the oppressive rule of the *Mansabdar* and British authorities in the Chodavaram Division of the Godavari Agency. He had also been connected with the *pituridars* from the commencement of the Rebellion in March 1879. A principal member of the group of Karam Tamman *Dora*, he took active part in the attack and burnings of many police stations. A reward of Rs.200/- was proclaimed for his capture. He killed Abbas Ali, a pensioner of Kottapalli, for giving information to the Government about his activities. While looting his house, he had been confronted with a wing of 36th Regiment Native Infantry. In came the clash in which Dora received a bullet shot from Martindale. He died after an hour and a half on 16 November 1880. [Judl Deptt (Madras), G.O. No. 2893, 15-12-1880 ; G.O. No. 2912, 17-12-1880 & G.O. No. 1307-A, 2-7-1881, APSAH].

Tammanna: Resident of Kukanur, *t.* Yelburga, distt. Koppal, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under

the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. While defending the Koppaldurg against a British assault, Tammanna was captured by them and blown to death with a cannon. [SI1857WI, p. 280]

Tammanna: Resident of Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka; s/o Lakshman. For his joining the anti-British resistance in 1857, Tammanna was captured and shot dead by musketry on 28 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, 24 June 1858]

Tammayya: Belonged to Yesvoor (Hesarur), *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He participated in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 at the instance of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Tammayya was captured by the British during the battle for Koppaldurg and blown to death with a cannon in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]

Tammineni Subba Reddy: Resident of v. Parimi, *t.* Tenali, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Gurava Reddy; educated up to the primary standard. A farmer, he readily responded to the call of the nation during the "Quit India" movement. On 12 August 1942, the town of Tenali observed a complete *hartal* as a protest against the arrest of the Congress leaders for the angry August Resolution. At 9 a.m. a large crowd of students and Congressites raided the Tenali Railway Station, set fire to it, and cut the signal, telephone and telegraph wires. Reddy took part in the raid. When the District Magistrate issued

orders for the opening of fire on the crowd, he received bullet injury in firing and died in a hospital. [SMEAT, 1942, Tenali; WWFSAP, I, P. 325; WWIM, II, p. 322; HFMAP, p. 151].

Tangavelu: Domicile of Tamilnadu (residence not known), he worked in the paint shop at the Golden Rock Workshop of South Indian Railways at Trichy in Tamilnadu. He participated in the South Indian Railways Labour Union's strike from 24 August 1946. (For details, refer to the write-up on Krishnamurthy). Tangavelu was shot dead by the Malabar Special Police on 5 September 1946 when they stormed the compound of the Golden Rock Workshop to arrest the agitating workers. [PA, 29 September, 27 October, 1 December 1946; LMI, Vol. 23, pp. 157-69]

Tasdiq Husen: Resident of Surapur, distt. Yadagiri, Karnataka. A chief leader and organizer of the rising of Surapur army, Husen was caught and publicly hanged at a market place of Surapur Town, on 3 July 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 248]

Tatapati Venkataraju *alias Venkatapatiraju:* Resident of v. Alamur, t. Razolu, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. Belonging to *Kshatriya* community, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). On the occasion of the Venkateswaraswami Car Festival in Vadapalli, on 30 March 1931, along with the deity, Tricolour flag and photos of Mahatma Gandhi and some

other national leaders were placed on the chariot. It was objected by the Government officials, and when the procession was about to start, the Sub-Inspector of Razolu removed the portraits of the national leaders. People resented the act and refused to draw the car without the portraits. Over this issue, a riot broke out at Chinnavadapalli. Police arrested some people and *lathi*-charged others and the crowd retaliated by throwing stones and mud on the police. Police retaliated by indiscriminately firing on the crowd. Venkataraju became a victim of the police firing; he was shot while proceeding to the river bund and died immediately. [*The Hindu*, 30 April 1931; SMEAV, 2-10-1987, Tenali]

Tatikonda Brahmayya: Resident of v. Aknoor, t. Jangaon, distt. Nalgonda Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Papayya. A blacksmith, he exposed in a Court of Law, the atrocities that were committed by the *Razakars* and the *Nizam's* Police. They raided Aknoor in August 1946, in order to punish Brahmayya and eight (8) other villagers for giving evidence in a court of law against them. He was shot dead, along with eight (8) other villagers. [WWFSAP, III, p. 245; WWIM, II, p. 323].

Tatipamula Mallayya: Resident of v. Aknoor, t. Jangaon, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Lalayya and a farmer. While giving evidence in a court of law, he exposed the atrocities that were

committed by the *Razakars* on the villagers of Aknoor. In retaliation the *Razakars* raided the village in August 1946, to punish Mallayya and eight other villagers for giving evidence against them in a court of law, and they shot them dead. [WWFSAP, III, p. 300; WWIM, II, p. 324]

Tatyagouda Patil: Born in 1914 at v. Ullagaddi Khanapur, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Sethyagouda Patil. A farmer educated up to the sixth standard, he took part in the Individual Satyagraha and was arrested and imprisoned for four months. He followed it up by participating actively in the "Quit India" movement in 1942 and performed as saboteur. Wanted by the police for cutting telegraph wires and similar acts to disrupt the communication system, he remained in the underground for about seven months. Arrested and detained in the Hukkeri Sub-Jail, Patil died under detention in the Belgaum Civil Hospital. [BDG; WWIM, II, p. 241]

Thacharthoti Kammod: Resident of Pookkottur amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 1 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in

the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Kammod died on 22 June 1922 in detention at the age of 20. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Thadayi Moidu: Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements. (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moidu was one among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Conf.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Thaggi Chinnabbi alias Vaudalam Cheppudora: Resident of v. Gudem, t. Chintapalli, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1922-24, launched by Alluri Sitarama Raju, in the Agency area against the atrocities of the British Government. He was accused for his rebellious act under the Sections 121, 121A, 122, 143, 147, 148 and 395 of Indian Penal Code and his property confiscated. He got injured during the Pedagaddapalem encounter on 6 December 1922 and was captured. Chinnabbi died in the hospital at Narasipatnam on 20

September 1923. [F.Nos. 2 & 23 A, FASRRF, 1923, pp. 11, 33 & 34; 85, 87 & 195, APSAH; ASRR, p. 117].

Thakaraktan Mayan: A resident of Kavanoor amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 May 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Mayan died on 22 May 1922 in detention at the age of 20. [Pub Deptt., G.O. (MS) No. 960, Public 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Thangayattil Alavi: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British Colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was sentenced to transportation for life and kept as a State Prisoner at Tanjore. Alavi died on 10 March 1930. [G.O. (MS) No. 473, Pub Deptt (G), 08.04.1930, TNSAC]

Thankappan Hanumanparambu: Resident of Punnapra, distt.

Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Hanumanparambu joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Thankappan Kollamparambu: Resident of Mannakkelathu, Vayalar, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Kallamparambu was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Thankappan: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was connected with the Vayalar firing which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P.

Ramaswamy's military reached on that day Vayalar Labour Camp, attacked the labourers gathered therein and shot Thankappan dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5 January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Tharakuzhiyil Eni: Resident of Kuruvamabalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Eni was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Thattan Thoppiyitta Ayamad: Resident of Chemmalasseri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway

goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Ayamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Thattatha Marakkar: Resident of Thiruvazhamkumi in *t.* Walluvanad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was sentenced to transportation for life on 26 January 1922 under Section 121 of Indian Penal Code for waging war against the King by the Court Martial, Tirur Moplah Force, in Case No.34/22. He was sent to the Andamans, and on his return, detained at Berhampur. Due to illness, Marakkar was sent to Penitentiary Jail in Madras and died there in Madras Government General Hospital on 4 June 1932 at the age of 45. [Law Deptt (G), G.O. (MS) No. 2410, 23.06.1932, TNSAC]

Thayyalungal Unnian: Resident of

Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Unnian was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to Enteritis in the jail hospital in May 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Thayyam Pokku: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Kunhalan. He was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Pokku was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to acute Enteritis in the jail hospital on 11 June 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Ord.Ser.) No. 822, 13.10.1922; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Thazhathetil Kuttiassan: Resident of Chemalasseri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kuttiassan was one among

those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Thazheth Veetil Pokker: Resident of Kavanur amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Malappuram Sub-Jail and had been implicated in a forced conversion case. Pokker was in police custody for trial under the Madras State Prisoners Act, 1819, and died in jail at the age of 22 even before the trial could begin. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (Mis.Series) No. 749, 25.09.1923, TNSAC]

Thekkethil Alavi: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a tenant-cultivator. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara

Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Alavi was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Thekkethil Moidin: Resident of Chemmalasseri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Moidin was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Thekkodan Koyyamu: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed

confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (For details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Koyyamu was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Thekkodan Kunjolan: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (For details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Kunjolan was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Thekkodan Saidalavi: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (For details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Saidalavi was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll,

F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Thengil Appa Nambiar: Belonged to Kerala (place not known), he was an activist of the *Karshaka Sangham* of Irikkoor which took the initiative in providing relief to the people suffering from “black” marketing and hoarding. The *Sangham* activists requested for permission of landlord to cultivate the land of Kavumbai. When the *Jenmi* refused, they appealed for some action from the ministers and officials of Madras Government. Not getting any response, the peasants under the leadership of the *Karshaka Sangham* decided to occupy the area and cultivate it even if they had to face police action. The police did turn up, cordoned off the area and fired upon the activists of the *Sangham* on 30 December 1946. Nambiar lost his life in this firing. [ASK, p. 33; KKK. p. 64]

Thennatan Alavi: Resident of Vettikkattiri amsom, *t. Wandoor*, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 5 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and

insufficiency of clean water and food), Alavi died on 20 June 1922 in detention at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Thennatan Moideen: Resident of Vettikkattiri amsom, *t. Wandoor*, distt. Malappuram, Kerala. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 5 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moideen died on 20 June 1922 in detention at the age of 60. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No.960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Thevan Meentharaa: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar’s notorious proposal for setting up an ‘American model’ of administrative arrangement. (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Meentharaa was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Thimmanna Das: Born at Nagarathpet,

Bangalore, Karnataka. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Das died of bullet wounds in the police firing on a procession at Mysore Bank Circle, Bangalore, on 16 August 1942. [PMRA; PMLC]

Thippaiah: Born in Bangalore, Karnataka, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. Thippaiah died of bullet wounds in the police firing on a procession in Bangalore City on 17 August 1942. [PMRA; PMLC]

Thiruthummal Marakkar: Resident of Karuvarakundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Marakkar died on 24 June 1922 in the jail at the age of 35. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Thomam: Born in v. Vaikom, Kerala, he took part in the Travancore State Congress' movement for responsible government. Participating as a volunteer in the massive protest meeting of the Travancore State

Congress at the Cantonment Maidan in Quilon on (Chingam 17, 1114) 2 September 1938, in defiance of the prohibitory orders, he received bullet wounds when police opened fire to disperse the gathering. Thomam died the same day. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 5/45, B. No. 38, 1945, KSAT; Confd. Section Files, No. 323/38 (Report of District Magistrate Quilon, to Chief Secretary, 4 September), KSAT; Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S. File No. 339/45, KSAT; *FST*, pp. 360-61]

Thoppil Kumaran: Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, an 18-year old activist in the Punnapra firing incident, he operated during the Martial Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, Kumaran was shot dead by the military. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, p.79; *EMK*]

Thottakatt Kunhi Moideen: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative

Jenmis, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to Acute Enteritis in Jail Hospital in June 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Thottathusseri Kumaran: Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, and a participant in the Punnapra Police Camp Case, he operated during the Martial-Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, Kumaran was shot dead by the military. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. Nos. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, pp. 94-5]

Thummalapally Narayana Reddy: Resident of v. Mudigonda, t. Devarkonda, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Butcha Reddy. He was a MBBS (Osmania) and worked for the Congress. He resigned *Nizam* Government's service and set up private practice at Warangal from September 1944. He participated in the 'Join Indian Union Movement' of 1947-48 which was run all over the former Hyderabad State for achieving the its integration with the Indian Union. On 30 June 1947, at about 1 p.m., while returning home from his dispensary in Warangal

proper, he was surrounded by about 60 *Razakars*. He received stab injuries in the stomach at the hands of the *Razakars* and died almost immediately as a martyr for the cause of the Join Indian Union Movement. [*WWFSAP*, II, p. 535; *WWIM*, II, pp. 273-74].

Thyagarajan: Resident of Tamilnadu (residence not known), he worked in the Electric Millwright at the Golden Rock Workshop of the South Indian Railways at Trichy in Tamilnadu. He participated in the South Indian Railways Labour Union's strike from 24 August 1946. (For details, refer to the write-up on Krishnamurthy). Thyagarajan was shot dead by the Malabar Special Police on 5 September 1946 when they stormed the compound of the Golden Rock Workshop to frighten the agitating workers into submission to the "white" tyrannical administration. [*PA*, 29 September, 27 October, 1 December 1946; *LMI*, Vol. 23, pp. 157-69]

Thythara Ramankutty alias Padathu Raman Kutty: Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, and a participant in the Punnapra confrontation, he operated during the Martial Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, Ramankutty was shot dead by the military. [Freedom Movement

Files (II), F. Nos. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, pp. 94-5; EMK]

Timma: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, Timma was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 279]

Timmanaguda Menasinhaal: Born on 8 October 1911 at *v.* Menasigi, *t.* Ranebennur, distt. Haveri, Karnataka; s/o Hanammaguda. He actively participated in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. While taking part in looting the treasury of Kuppelur village in the last week of February 1943, Menasinhaal died in a bomb burst. [*SSS*, I, p. 791]

Timmappa *alias* **Rangappa Mazumdar:** Resident of Nargund Town, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Jayappa Mazumdar. A clerk, he joined the anti-British resistance of 1857. Timmappa was caught and hanged by neck on 28 June 1858. [*Poll Deptt*, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, 24 June 1858]

Tippayya: Resident of Bangalore, Karnataka. At the age of 15, he took part in the "Quit India" movement in 1942. He participated in the picketing and stopping railway trains. During the imposition of

curfew in Bangalore City Tippayya was shot dead by the police in a firing on the picketers on 17 August 1942. [*KQIC*, p. 52]

Tirakappa: Born perhaps in 1907 at *v.* Koganur, Dharwar (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka; s/o Yemanappa Madiwalar. A labourer, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. He, along with fellow saboteurs, raided the Government Treasury on 1 April 1943 and received severe bullet wounds when the police fired on the group. Tirakappa succumbed to his injuries the same day. [*WWIM*, I, p. 363]

Tirupur Kumaran *alias* **O. K. S. R. Kumaraswami Mudaliar:** Born on 4 October 1904, resident of Odakkadu, Tirupur, distt. Coimbatore, Tamilnadu; s/o Nachimuthu Mudaliar. He took part in the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930. In January 1932, the Congress volunteers belonging to Desabandu Youth League in Tirupur took out a procession to picket the toddy shop at Tirupur main road, defying the prohibitory order in vogue. Mudaliar took an active part in the procession which started on 11 January 1932 morning from Mangala Vilas and entered into the main road. The processionists marched holding the National Flag aloft and singing patriotic songs. As they were approaching the police station on the main road, K.V. Mohmed – the Circle Inspector – with the help of policemen, prevented the

processionists from proceeding further, and also ordered them to disperse. When they refused, a brutal *lathi-charge* was made upon them, in which Mudaliar, B.S. Sundaram and Raman Nair were seriously injured. Kumaraswami's skull was fractured, and he fell down losing consciousness but kept the National Flag aloft, raising the nationalist slogans. The police took the badly injured Kumaraswami and others to the Government hospital in a bus. But before he could be properly treated, his condition worsened and he died the next day, 12 January 1932, at 11 a.m. at the Government hospital at the age of 27. He is remembered even today in Tamilnadu as *Kodi Kaththa Kumaran* (who saved the honour of our National Flag). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 340, 27.02.1932; FFPO No. 1844/1968, 25.04.1968; Coimbatore District Jail Slip No. 51, TNSAC]

Torabaz Khan: Resident of Hyderabad capital city; s/o Rustum Khan; Rohilla *Jamadar*. He led a band of Rohillas, Arab rebels and a large crowd armed with *lathis*, spears and derelict muskets, to attack on the British Residency at Hyderabad, on Friday, the 17 July 1857, a little before 5 p.m. The general discontent prevailing elsewhere in the country against the British power, penetrated into the Hyderabad State also. In spite of the assumed loyalty of some top ranking nobles of Hyderabad to the Britishers, the inhabitants of the state were generally in sympathy with the Mughal throne and wished to get rid

of the British at whose hands they seemed to be suffering so much. They co-operated with the mutineers, and with the anti-British movement. But the ill-organized, ill-trained and ill-equipped mutineers could not cope with the well-organized, trained and equipped British troops. A good number of the rebels were killed, and Khan, while trying to escape, was taken prisoner on 22 July 1857. His property was confiscated by the Government for the attempted attack on the Residency. He was sentenced to transportation for life, but while waiting for transportation, he escaped from the jail on 18 January 1859. A reward of Rs.5,000/- was proclaimed by the Nizam's Government on 19 September 1859 for his arrest. He was traced and shot dead on 24 January 1859 while resisting arrest. Khan's corpse was hung up by chains in a public place in Hyderabad, as a warning against any future anti-British rebellion. Thereafter the pro-British policy of the Nizam and his *Dewan* completely disheartened the rebels and left them in the lurch. [EM, 19 March 1962, pp. 262-63; HA, III, 1883; TFSIH, II, (1857-85), pp. 82-3 ; VGRC, ROTSOHITUO, 1857 A.D., pp. 197, 199 & 301 ; WWFSAP, I, p. 535 ; WWIM, III, p. 148].

Tukaram: Resident of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; s/o Mahipati. He joined the resistance against the British under Baba Saheb in 1857. Soon after his capture, Tukaram was shot dead by musketry at Nargund

on 10 June 1858 at 5 p.m. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, 10 June 1858]

Tummanah Talari: Resident of Yesur (Hesarur), t. Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the

struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Talari was captured by the British in course of the battle for Koppaldurg, and blown to death with a cannon in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]

U

- U. Gangadharan:** Born on 29 August 1918 at Attingal, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala; s/o Ulakan and a farmer who studied up to the seventh standard; he took part in the popular movement for responsible government in Travancore State (1938) and participated in a demonstration against the arrest of some of the leaders of the movement. When the demonstrators were fired upon by the Travancore State Army at Attingal on 21 September 1938, Gangadharan received severe bullet injuries and died after a few days. [Freedom Movement Files, II, F. No. 1826/44 (District Magistrate Trivandrum to Chief Secretary to Government, 21 September 1938), KSAT; Bulletin No. I, II, All Travancore Jatha Committee, C.S. F. No. 339/45, KSAT; WWIM, II, p. 92, RR, I, p. 448]
- U. P. Kunjickrishna Nayanar:** Belonging to Kerala (place not known), born on 23 June 1916 and studied up to the Matriculation, he participated in the Civil Disobedience movement in north Malabar in 1931. Arrested for taking part in a political conference in Kunhimangalam village in 1931, in defiance of the prohibitory orders, he was arrested and sentenced to seven months' imprisonment. While imprisoned in the Cannanore Central Jail, Nayanar died in detention. [Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 796/31, B. No. 46, 1931, KSAT; WWFFK, pp. 285-86]
- Uddaraju Venkatraju:** Resident of v. Kumudavalli, t. Bhimavaram, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, belonged to *Kshatriya* community; s/o Subba Raju; studied up to the 4th class. A cattle doctor, he used to administer remedies to cattle suffering from ailments. He was convicted and sent to Vellore Central Jail from 4 August 1930 to 20 January 1931, for his active participation in the Civil Disobedience movement. He also took part in the Bhimavaram disturbances on 17 August 1942, in connection with the "Quit India" movement. He joined in a procession which raided and burnt the Revenue

Divisional Office and the Collector's Office. From there, they proceeded towards the police station where the police opened firing on the crowd. As a result, Venkatraju fell victim to the police bullet near the Bhimavaram Taluk Office and died. [Pub Deptt (G1-A), (Madras), G.O. No. 2190, 15-10-1946, APSAH; ASMEAB, 29-12-1999; WWFSAP, III, p. 550; WWIM, I, p. 367].

Ukunda: Resident of Kurlahalli, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured in an encounter with the British at Koppaldurg, Ukunda was shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 279]

Ulliappa Ravuttar: Resident of Mahilampatti, Tamilnadu. When the Khilafat-Non-Cooperation movement spread to Karur, its volunteers turned aggressive and forced a Drama Company to give benefit performances for the Khilafatists. On the Company's curt refusal, the volunteers turned hostile, giving the police the pretext for resorting to indiscriminate firing. Ravuttar was killed in this firing at the beginning of 1921. [Judl Deptt, G.O. No. 806, 28.10.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O.No.935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

Unduvelu Venkadu: Resident of v. Minchalapadu, *t.* Palnad, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. He belonged to *Madiga* community and was the Sub-Inspector's syce (servant

for the horses). He participated in the Forest *Satyagraha* in resisting the forest and police officials from taking away the cattles, for their illegal grazing in the forest. Police indiscriminately opened firing on the resisters and Venkadu was shot dead, along with two people on 26 February 1922. [CDLFLCASP GT-DMG, Cir. No. 406, 28-2-1922, APSAH]

Urvee: Belonged to Hammigi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He participated in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Urvee was captured by the British during the battle over Koppaldurg, sentenced to death and blown away with cannon in 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 278]

Uyhunnan Moyan: Resident of Urangattiri amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 6 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moyan died on 28 June 1922 in the jail at the age of 52. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

V

- V.K. Kittan:** Resident of Vadakkekulangara, Thazhcjayil Veedu, Kalarkoodu, Sanathanapuram, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Kittan also joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948 & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- V.R. Damodharan:** Resident of Parappila Vattathara, Punnapara, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Damodharan joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948 & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]
- V.C. Narayanan:** Resident of Vazhakkupirayidam, Beach, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal of setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass the agitators and their families, Narayanan joined others in

- demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]
- V. Dharmarajan:** Born in 1916, resident of Uppathur, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu and educated up to ESLC, he was a four-*anna* Congress member of Devakottai Town, eking out his livelihood by running a typing school. Also an activist in the National Movement, he took part in the anti-British activities throughout and was arrested and awarded 2 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 38 (5) of DIR from June to August 1941. Freed thereafter, he plunged into the "Quit India" movement and was shot dead by the police on 17 August 1942 at Devakottai in front of the Civil Courts Building. [Pub Deptt G.O. (MS) No. 467, 10.02.1947; Pub Deptt (Military) (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 3.12.1948; Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip No. 1443; FFPO No. 9121/1980, 21.07.1980, TNSAC]
- V. Gopala Pillai:** Born on 3 May 1915 at Ittava, distt. Kollam, Kerala, he took part in Kadakkal in the disturbances over the State Congress' movement for responsible government on 30 September 1938. Sentenced to life imprisonment for his role but released in 1943, Pillai expired shortly after release. [Judicial Files No. 78 of 114 Sessions Court Quilon, Kadakkal Riot Case 1 PE 1/ 1938, Commitment Order, 29 May 1939, KSAT]
- V. Muthirulappan:** Resident of Paruthiyur, p.o. Puliyal, distt. Ramanathapuram, Tamilnadu. A political activist, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was shot dead by the police on 18 August 1942 while taking part in a protest demonstration during the movement. [Ramanathapuram District Jail Slip No. 364 & Clean Copy No. 364, TNSAC]
- V. Palaniyandi:** Resident of Bodinaickanur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu. He participated in Individual Satyagraha of 1940, and served rigorous imprisonment for it from 16 June to 15 August 1941. In 1942 Palaniyandi joined the "Quit India" movement and was beaten to death by the police for his anti-British activities. [FFPO No. 9287/1980, 26.09.1980, TNSAC]
- V. Sankaralinga Mudaliar:** Born in 1880, resident of Kinetradi Street, Kadalaiyur, distt. Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942 and was shot dead in the police firing on a demonstration in which he participated towards the end of August 1942. [Tirunelveli District Jail Slip No. 284, TNSAC]
- V. Veeraiyan:** Resident of Kotharipoulam, Kavil Kuhhagai in Tamilnadu; s/o Veerahathi. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army, but left it in 1942, and joined the Indian National Army in Malaya. He was recruited as a soldier in the Third Guerrilla

Regiment of the INA. Veeraiyan fought the British forces at various places and eventually lost his life in the course of a British air-attack in 1944. [INA Papers, F. No. 379/INA (1945), NAI; *WWIM*, II, p. 340]

Vadakkeveetil Kolathoor Mammad:

Resident of *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Mammad was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; *ALS*, pp. 139-48; *PPRM*, pp. 332-44; *MM*, pp. 179-209]

Vadapalli Gangachalam:

Resident of *v. Vadapalli, t. Razolu*, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. Belonging to *Rajaka* community, he took part in the Civil Disobedience movement (1930). On the occasion of the Venkateswaraswami Car festival in Vadapalli, on 30 March 1931, along with the deity, a Congress Flag and photos of Mahatma Gandhi and some other national leaders were placed on the chariot. It was objected by the Government officials, and while the procession was about to start, the Sub-Inspector of Razolu removed the portraits of the national leaders. Consequent to it, the People refused to draw the car without the portraits. Over this issue, a commotion took

place at Chinnavadapalli. While police arrested some people and *lathi-charged*, the crowd retaliated by throwing stones and mud on the police. Police eventually opened indiscriminate fire on the crowd; Gangachalam received a bullet shot and died at the time of a being taken to his house. [SMEAV, 2-10-1987, Vadapalli; *WWIM*, I, p. 106].

Valakkayil Moosamolla:

Resident of Kalikavu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 24 December 1921 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moosamolla died on 17 February 1922 in jail detention at the age of 36. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Valapparambil Moideen Molla:

Resident of Perambalam, Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, *t. Ernad*, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Molla was one

among those militant peasants who died in the 26 August 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48; PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]

Valayilathody Kunhayam: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnappalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhayam was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Valiakath Alassan: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

movement. Alassan was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to colitis in the jail hospital in July 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Valipatan Moideen Kutty: Resident of Karuvarakundu amsom, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 8 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Kutty died on 18 June 1922 in the jail due to a pneumonia attack at the age of 30. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Valiyathodi Koya Moideen: Resident of *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala and a tenant-cultivator there in Pukkottur amsom, Manjeri, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (for details, see the entry on Ahmmad Kutty). Moideen was one among those militant peasants who died on 26 August 1921 in the firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, 1921, NAI; HMR; ALS, pp. 139-48;

- PPRM, pp. 332-44; MM, pp. 179-209]
- Vallabhadas:** Resident of Bagewadi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the struggle against the British in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Arrested in course of the battle for Koppaldurg, Vallabhadas was sentenced to death and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [SI1857WI, p. 280]
- Valliammai Ammal (Smt.):** Born at Devakottai, distt. Sivaganga, Tamilnadu. Educated up to the primary standard, she took active part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. Smt. Ammal received severe bullet wounds in the police firing on the demonstration she joined at Devakottai on 17 August 1942 and died the same day. [WWIM, I, p. 372]
- Vallikkapatta Mammad:** Resident of Malappuram amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a religious teacher. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Mammad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]
- Vallinkadan Ahamad:** Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was arrested and detained in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Ahamad was kept in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to colitis in the jail hospital in July 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confd.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]
- Vanchinathan *alias* Sankara Iyer:** Born in 1880 in Shenkottah, distt. Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu; s/o Ragupathy Iyer. From his early days, he was courageous and disciplined. Deeply devoted to the traditional ways of Hindu society, he believed that the Indian social institutions were being trampled under the British aggressively through a process of Europeanization and the spreading of Christianity. He grew up in the political climate of militant patriotism and was impressed with the revolutionary secret societies in Bengal – the *Anushilan* and the *Jugantar*. He became a member of a similar secret society – *Bharatha Matha Association*- organized by Nilakanta Brahmachari, with the object of eliminating the oppressive Europeans

standing in the way of the Indian aspirations. Its members used to take an oath in blood before the image of Goddess Kali for committing themselves to end the foreign rule and safeguard the "Sanatan Hindu Dharma". Vanchinathan Iyer, who started his career as an employee in the Forest Department of Travancore State, remained in touch with the revolutionaries in Bengal and other parts of Tamilnadu. He took 3 months' leave and went to Pondicherry to get training in revolver-shooting from V.V.S. Iyer. In March 1911 he collaborated with V.V.S. Iyer and Shankarakrishna Aiyar for assassinating Ashe, the District Collector of Tirunelveli, at the Maniyachi Railway Junction. As planned, he carried out the assassination by shooting Ashe on 17 June 1911. Since he did not wish to be captured, insulted, tortured and forced to give out revolutionary secrets, Iyer committed suicide by shooting himself on the same day at the same spot. The killing of Ashe was the first political assassination of an European in the southern part of India. [Judl Deptt (Confid.), G.O. Nos. 474 and 475, 23.03.1912; Judl Deptt, G.O. No. 1471, 16.09.1912; Tirunelveli District Jail Slip No. 774, TNSAC]

Vara Latchadu *alias* **Varahalu**: Resident of v. Laxmipuram in the Agency area, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh. He joined Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Rampa Freedom Struggle, 1922-24, and in the exploits against the oppressive British power in the Agency area. Latchadu received

bullet injury while fighting against the British Malabar Reserve Police led by Sweney, on the night of 6 December 1922, between 11.45 pm and 12.45 a.m. at Lingapuram, and died. His dead body was sent to Krishnadevipeta. [F.No. 22, FASRRF, 1922, p. 159 & F.No.4, FASRRF, 1924, p. 28, APSAH]

Variankunnath Kunhamad Haji: Born in Nellikottu in Eranad, South Malabar, Kerala; s/o. Moideen Haji and Aminakutty Hajjamma. A close associate and relative of Ali Musaliar, an important rebel Mappila leader, he and his father were exiled to Mecca for a short period for anti-government activities. Thereafter they came back, but continued with their anti-British demeanour. He became a significant Khilafat leader in Majeri and Nilambur, and led an attack on the British army at Kallamala, as well as on the Gudalur Police Training Camp. He also proclaimed himself a ruler in the area, paralyzing the British administration there for a short period. But Haji was captured from Kallamoola in January 1922, and after a summary trial at Martial Law Court, shot dead on 20 January 1922. [Weekly (Summary) Report of the Rebellion, Govt. of India (Home. Dept.) for the year 1921-22, *Reports of the Administration of the Madras Presidency for the year 1921-22 (Madras, 1932)*, *The Fort, St. George Gazette*, No. 37, Madras, 12 September 1922, Part-I, Public Dept., *Kerala Patrika*, 29 October 1921]

Vasu Edakulathu: Belonging to distt.

Alappuzha, Kerala, he was connected with the Olathala Camp Firing of Vayalar, which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day C.P. Ramaswamy's military reached Olathala Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein and shot Edakulathu dead on the spot. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5 January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October, 1946 NMML, PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Vasu: Resident of Mundepalli, Kalavamkodam, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan). Vasu was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Vasudevan: Resident of Puthenvalli, Kalavamkodam, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. (for more details, see the entry on Agneess Lonappan.) Vasudevan was shot dead by the military on 27 October 1946. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Vatakepat Kunhayamad: Resident of

Kuruvamabalam amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (For details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil alias Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhayamad was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Vattanthodika Moideenkutty: Resident of Vellila, *t.* Walluvanad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (for details, see the entry on Aboobakkar). Moideenkutty was one among those militant peasants who died on 9 December 1921 in the firing by British troops. [PPMAK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; HMR]

Vattiparampath Kunhalan Gurikkal: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Mappilla

outbreak in parts of the Ernad and Walluvanad Taluks Malappuram in February and March 1915. He was detained on 15 September 1915 as per G.O. Nos 2080-83 Judicial Department, dated 03.09.1915, and 390 Public Department, dated 10.06.1920. Gurikkal remained in jail even after the Malabar Rebellion of 1921-22 and died on 25 March 1925 at Chenglepet at the age of 39. [Pub Deptt, G.O. No.832, 27.08.1925, TNSAC]

Vayalpalayil Veeran: Resident of Kuruvambalam amsom, t. Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a Quran-reader. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon. (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Veeran was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Veerabattina Mogalayya: Resident of Warangal proper, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); a political worker, he took part in the annual session of the *Andhra Saraswat*

Parishat held in the Warangal Fort in 1944. There he lost his leg while resisting the attack by the communal elements on the conference workers. Later, he hoisted the Indian National Flag on 11 August 1946, on the Warangal Fort in spite of the threats of the Razakars. For this act, Mogalayya was later killed by the Razakars in front of his helpless mother witnessing this ghastly tragedy. [WWFSAP, III, p. 303; WWIM, II, p. 340].

Veerabhadra Rao: Resident of Guntur, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh. He attended the meeting at Guntur Gandhi Park on 13 August 1942, at 6 pm, held to protest against the arrests of the Indian National Congress leaders for their 'Quit India' Resolution. While the crowd gathered and listened to the Radio news, some threw stones on the road side from the park. This enraged the police who opened fire on the assembled protesters. Rao was hit by a bullet, sustained injuries and succumbed to these. [*Andhra Patrika*, 16 August 1942]

Veeran Kutty: Resident of distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept in the Cannanore Central Jail as an under-trial prisoner where a jail outbreak occurred on 4 December 1921 at 4.00 p.m. when the

prisoners were let out of their cells for meals. Kutty received bullet wounds when the police opened fire to control the outbreak and died the same day. [Pub Deptt (G), G.O. (Ord.Series) Nos.1084 and 1085, 25.04.1922, TNSAC]

Veeran: A resident of Vellayoor, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he actively participated in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jemis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was the brother of Variyankunnath Ayamad—the most prominent leader of the Malabar rebellion. He took part in the Pandikkad camp attack during the rebellion and was killed in the battle against the armed British troops. [Pub Deptt, G. O. No. 813, 22.08.1925, TNSAC]

Veerana Thevan: Resident of *v.* Perungamanallur, *t.* Peraiyur, distt. Madurai, Tamilnadu; he took part in the Kallar riot at Perungamanallur against the Colonial Madras Government's policy of registering Kallars as criminal tribes under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911. A popular and well-known political agitator, George Joseph, inspired them not to obey the British and he started a civil disobedience agitation. When the Kallars of Perungamanallur and the neighbouring villages refused to register themselves as Criminal Tribes, police force was used to coerce them to obey. In the resultant

clash and police firing in that place on 3 April 1920, Thevan was shot dead on 21 April 1920. [H/Deptt (Judl), G.O. No. 1315, 26.05.1920; Judl Deptt, G.O. (Ord.Series) No. 109, 27.4.1921; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 935, 10.09.1931, TNSAC]

Veerappa: Resident of distt. Raichur, Karnataka; prominent landlord of the district, he took part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British during the battle at Koppaldurg, Veerappa was blown away with a cannon. [WWIM, III, p. 151]

Veerappan: Belonged to *v.* Edair Kadu, *p.o.* Vadaku Sefhi Marudur, distt. Thanjavur, Tamilnadu. He was a civilian employee in the British-Indian Army but left his service in 1942 to join the Indian National Army. He was trained as a soldier and placed in the Third Guerrilla Regiment. He was deployed on the Burma (now Myanmar) front to fight under the INA flag. Veerappan fought the Allied forces on several occasions and finally died in the course of an engagement in 1944. [WWIM, II, p. 343; ROH, pp. 796-97]

Veeraputtappa: Resident of Holenarasipur, distt. Hassan, Karnataka; *s/o* H. M. Shivananjappaai (adopted). A hotel-owner, he took part in the 'Mysore Chalo' movement in 1947 for responsible government in the Mysore State. Veeraputtappa was killed in the police firing on a group of political

workers (including him) at his house. [PMRA; PMLC; WWIM, II, p. 340]

Vegesna Balarama Raju: Resident of v. Ganapavaram, *t.* Bhimavaram, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. Belonging to *Kshatriya* a community and aged 22, he became a freedom fighter. He took part in the *Satyagraha* at Bhimavaram on 17 June 1930, in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement. He was arrested for his anti-British activities and awarded imprisonment for six months. Initially, he spent one month at Rajahmundry Central Jail and later was transferred to Alipuram Camp Jail, where he spent two months, and contacted an incurable disease. The authorities released him on 5 December 1930 instead of 17 December 1930. He reached his house on 7 December 1930 and died at 12 p.m. on 19 December 1930. [*Andhra Patrika*, 25 December 1930]

Vegesna Narayana Raju: Resident of v. Vempadu, *t.* Bhimavaram, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; belonged to *Kshatriya* community; s/o Krishnam Raju. He gave up his studies after completing the 5th class, and established *talimkhanas* to train several young men in sword-play. He took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942, and along with his associates, set fire to the offices and broke open the Sub-Jail and fed the prisoners therein. While he was snatching guns from the hands of the police at the Bhimavaram Police Station on 17 August 1942, the Sub-Inspector of Police, *mugged* to shoot

him. Raju breathed his last on 18 August 1942. [SMEAB, 29-12-1999, Warangal; WWFSAP, III, p. 460; WWIM, I, p. 373; HFMAP, p. 154].

Vegiraju Satyanarayana Raju alias Aggiraju: Resident of v. Kumudavelli, *t.* Bhimavaram, distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Venkata Narasimha Raju; belonged to *Kshatriya* community; educated up to the fourth class. An agriculturist, he came under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, joined the Non-Cooperation movement, and worked as a Congress volunteer in the Bhimavaram Congress Camp. He liked adventures and was curious to know different places in the country. While he was going on a tour to Calcutta along with his friend, he heard about the stories of Alluri Sitarama Raju in the train from the co-passengers. Excited by the news about Sitarama Raju, he got down from the train at Annavaram Railway Station, proceeded towards the Agency area and met Sitarama Raju in about May 1923. Soon, he became a close associate of him who waged the 1922-24 Rampa Rebellion against the British Government in the Agency area of Vishakapatnam. Attacking the British Police several times, Aggiraju was captured on 6 May 1924 by the Intelligence Inspector, Upendra Patnaik, at Bodlagandi near Kirrabu village. Convicted under Section 121 of Indian Penal Code by the Additional Agency Sessions Judge, Waltair, and sentenced on 13 May 1925 to transportation for life, he was

confined in the Rajahmundry and Tiruchirapalli Jails. Finally, he was deported to Cellular Jail in the Andamans, where he died while serving the term of imprisonment. [Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), G.O. No. 1451, 24-8-1938, p. 201; PCO, 7-5-1924, APSAH; WWFSAP, III, p. 499; ASRR, pp. 103, 154 & 156]

Vegisima: A resident of distt. West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh, he joined the demonstrations organized to demand the British exit from India during the "Quit India" movement that broke out on 8 August 1942. Vegisima suffered bullet injuries while taking part in a public rally that was fired upon by the police in November 15, and died on the spot. [Pub Deptt, F. No. 2190, 1946, TNSAC]

Velappan Thandarapalli Nivarthil: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was involved in the Olathal Camp Firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Olathala Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Nivarthil dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Velappan: Resident of Kadathirapalli, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he

participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was caught up in the Olathal camp firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Olathala Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Velappan dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Velayudhan Kollechuveetil: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He was connected with the Menasseri Camp of Vayalar, which took place on 27 October 1946. C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's military reached Menasseri Labour Camp on that day and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Kollechuveetil dead. [Travancore Information and Listener, VII No. 5 January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October and 15 November 1946, NMML, PVCS, pp. 78-9]

Velayudhan Theekara: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was involved in the Olathal Camp Firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached

Olathala Labour Camp on that day and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Theekara dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Velayudhan: Belonging to distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, he was an ex-serviceman who took active part in the popular mobilization. When the military attacked the Menasseri-Olathal Volunteer Camp near Punnapra, he stabbed a soldier, and died on the spot on 27 October 1946 by a bullet fired in return from the military. The military wreaked their vengeance on him by hitting his body with their rifle butts. Velayudhan's body lay there completely shattered. [Travancore Information and listener, VII No. 5 January 1947, KSAT; *The Hindu*, 30 October 1946, NMML, *The Hindu*, 15 November 1946, NMML; *IPV*, pp. 94-5]

Velayudhan: Resident of distt. Alappuzha, Kerala, and an activist in the Punnapra firing incident, he operated during the Martial-Law that C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar imposed on Ambalappuzha and Shertallai (now Cherthala). He took part in the demolition of the Mararikulam Bridge at night. When the military started re-constructing it, he and others tried to prevent them. In the ensuing confrontation on 26 October 1946, Velayudhan was shot dead by the military. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, KSAT; Freedom Movement Files (II), No. 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT; *IPV*, pp. 94-5]

Vellal Kunnan Alavi: Resident of Pullipatha amsom, t. Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala; s/o Moideen; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Alavi was shot dead while attempting to escape from Bellary Alipuram Jail on 4 August 1922 at the age of 32. [Law Deptt (G), G.O. (Ord.Series) No. 2448, 07.10.1922, TNSAC]

Vellana Valappil Athan Kutty: Resident of Trikolam, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was kept as a Mappilla State Prisoner under the Madras State Prisoners Regulation, 1819, and detained in Trichinopoly in conformity with the orders of the Madras Governor in Council, dated 07.11.1925. Kutty fell ill while in detention and died on 20 March 1928 in Trichinopoly. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (Mis.Series) No. 456, 18.05.1928, TNSAC]

Vellanchola Kunhalavi: Resident of Malappuram, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the

combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. Kunhalavi was detained in Malappuram Sub-Jail and died due to acute enteritis in the jail hospital in June 1922. [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. (MS) No. 998, 28.11.1922, TNSAC]

Vellavi Moosakutty: Resident of Areakode amsom, *t.* Ernad, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, aged 46. He was taken into custody for his role in the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jenmis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 18 June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Moosakutty died on 3 July 1922 in detention at the age of 46. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Velu: Born in Vanjarammodu, distt. Trivandrum, Kerala. A 7th class dropout he took *beedi*-making as his occupation. According to the police report, he was the main conspirator behind the well-known Kadakkal Riot Case. On 5 October 1938, the people of Kadakkal in Kottarakara *Taluk* started an armed revolt against the toll collection at the Kadakkal

market. The occurrence also reflected the popular discontent against the government, its curtailment of civil liberties and the Criminal Law Amendment Act 18 X of 1935. Arrested and manhandled by the police at Kottarakara in this connection, Velu died due to tortures in the Chengannur Lock-up. [Freedom Movement Files, (II), F. Nos. 1/45, 1945 B.No. 38, 674/45, 1945 B.No.39, & 357/46, 1946, B. No. 49, KSAT; Judl. Files, No. 78 of 114 Sessions Court Quilon, Kadakkal Riot Case 1 PE 1/ 1938, Commitment Order 29 May 1939, KSAT; Kadakkal N. Gopinathan Pillai, *Kadakkal kathipadarna Viplava jatha*; Kusuman, K.K, *Extremist Movement in Kerala*, Kerala Historical Society, 1977, p. 35; *WWFFK*, p. 627]

Velutha Edayanu: Belonging to Kerala (place not known), he participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. He was involved in the Olathal Camp Firing at Vayalar which took place on 27 October 1946. On that day C. P. Ramaswamy's military reached Olathala Labour Camp and attacked the labourers gathered therein. In the process they shot Edayanu dead. [Punnapra-Vayalar Records, CPIDOA]

Veluthangodan Kunhayamu: Resident of Chemmalasseri amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala; a coolie. He was taken into custody in connection with

the Malabar rebellion of 1921 and transported to Podanur Central Prison along with 100 other Mappila rebels in an almost air-tight Railway goods wagon (for details, see the entry on Akkara Veetil *alias* Kunnapalli Achuthan Nayar). Kunhayamu was one among those who had been suffocated to death in this wagon tragedy, notoriously known as the Black Hole of Podanur (20 November 1921). [Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 734, 12.09.1922; Pub Deptt, G.O. No. 290, 01.04.1922, TNSAC; Report of Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras, dated 27.09.1922; Under-Secretary Safe Secret Files, F. No. 390A, dated 20.01.1923, NAI; *Malayala Manorama*, 22 November 1921; WTS]

Vemula Virayya: Resident of v. Nadimpalem, *t.* Golugonda, distt Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Somayya; belonged to *Bagata* community. A farmer, he took an active part in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24), led by Alluri Sitarama Raju against the high-handed activities of the British Government in the Agency area. Along with his leader, he fought against the British authorities and participated in many encounters against the police. Convicted under Section 121 of Indian Penal Code and sentenced on 13 May 1925 for life imprisonment, he was kept imprisoned in the Rajahmundry Central Jail up to October 1926 and later transferred to Bellary Central Jail. Virayya died on 27 December 1926, while serving the period of imprisonment in the

Bellary Central Jail. [RBC], C.No. 5230, 1926, APSAH; WWFSAP, III, p. 228; WWIM, II, p. 341].

Vemuri Ramulu: Resident of v. Chirala, *t.* Ongolu, distt. Prakasham, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Mahalakshamma *alias* Subbamma; aged about 22; belonged to *Vysya* community. From 8 February 1938, he took part in a strike organized by the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Workers' Union at Chirala. A variety of grievances was put forward by the workers, to the management but no settlement was effected. It eventually led to a serious discontentment of the workers' discontentment and caused rioting. On 14 February 1938, in the afternoon at 1:30 pm, a large crowd gathered outside the factory and attacked the police stationed there with stones. Mr. H.H. Carleston, Sub-Collector, Ongole, ordered firing on the crowd of workers at 3:30 pm to restore order. Ramulu received bullet injuries in the firing and died on the spot. [Pub Deptt (G), (Madras), Confid, G.O. No. 339, 24-2-1938; & G.O. No. 1577, 20-9-1938, APSAH; *The Hindu* 15 February 1938]

Venakkan John: Resident of Kochunnithara, Punnapra, distt. Alappuzha, Kerala. He participated in the movement for responsible government in Travancore, and against C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar's notorious proposal for setting up an 'American model' of administrative arrangement. When a temporary police camp was set up in Punnapra to counter the agitation and harass

the agitators and their families, John joined others in demanding for its withdrawal, and eventually for its destruction. During the activists' raid on the camp, he died in the police firing on 24 October 1946. [Freedom Movement Files (II), F. No. 774\46, B. No. 46, 1946, 265/48, B. No. 63, 1948, & 133/48, B. No. 64, 1948, KSAT]

Venkappa Naik: He was *Shetsanadi* of Nargund, distt. Gadag, Karnataka, who took part in the resistance against the British in 1857 led by Baba Saheb at Nargund. Arrested, tried and sentenced to death, Naik was hanged on 24 June 1858 in front of the Petah of Nargund. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, L. No. 322/1858, 24 June 1858]

Venkatachalam: Hailed from Tamilnadu (residence not known), a worker and trade-union leader of Textile Workers. Union of Coimbatore, he was falsely implicated in the murder of Ponanan, a watchman of Ranga Vilas Textile Mill. [for details, refer to entry on Chinniah] Sentenced to death by the Sessions Court and confirmed later by the High Court and the Privy Council, Venkatachalam was hanged on 8 January 1946. [PA, 27 January 1946]

Venkatappa Guntannavar: Born in 1881 at Sureban, *t.* Ramdurg, distt. Belgaum, Karnataka; s/o Venkappa Guntannavar. He participated in the movement for responsible government in the Ramdurg State, led by the *Praja Sangh* (1938-39). The

Praja Sangh conducted a procession demanding the release of its leader, B. N. Munaavalli, and others on 7 April 1939. Guntannavar was killed, along with 3 other persons, when the State Police opened fire on the demonstrators near the Ramadurg Jail. He was wounded and died on 7 April 1939. [*Samyukta Karnataka*, 9 April 1939; *WWIM*, II, p. 108]

Venkatappa Nayak: Resident of Surapur, distt. Yadagiri, Karnataka. He objected the continuance of a British Officer in the State as an adviser for some more years. Arrested for his refusal, and being escorted to Chinglepet Prison in Madras Presidency, Nayak shot himself dead on 11 May 1858 at Ambatur. [*SI1857WI*, p. 248]

Venku Pandu: Resident of v. Boduluru, *t.* Rampachodavaram, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. He took part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1879-80, against the oppressive rule of the *Mansabdar* and British officials in the Chodavaram Division of the Godavari Agency. Along with his leader, he took active part in the attacks and burnings of many police stations. He also killed a constable near Chodavaram before he was captured. Sentenced to death, Pandu was hanged by the Government in about November 1880 at Yelleshwaram. [IPMGFSGJD, 1880, p. 76; Judl Deptt, (Madras), G.O. No. 2833, 7-12-1880, APSAH]

Vettanthodika Marakkar: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar,

Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen.) Marakkal was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, p. 372-74]

Vettanthodika Moideenkutty: Resident of Pandikad amsom, *t.* Ernad, Malabar, Kerala, he was involved in an armed confrontation in his village with the British during the Malabar rebellion of 1921-22 and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. (for details, see the entry on Apankollan Moideen) Moideenkutty was one among those who died in the 14 November 1921 firing by the British troops. [H/Poll, F. No. 241, Part 1-A, 1921, NAI; PPMK, MAKIHS; Pub Deptt (Confid.), G.O. No. 202, 15.03.1922, TNSAC; PPRM, pp. 372-74]

Vettikkattiri Sultan: Resident of Vettikkattiri amsom, *t.* Wandoor, distt. Malappuram, Kerala, he was taken into custody in connection with the Malabar rebellion of 1921 against the combination of the British colonial authorities and the exploitative *Jemis*, and coinciding with the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movement. He was detained on 5

June 1922 as an under-trial prisoner and kept in the Manjeri Sub-Jail. Together with brutal police tortures and a serious attack of pneumonia in the jail (due to very bad sanitary conditions, overcrowding and insufficiency of clean water and food), Sultan died on 21 June 1922 at the age of 25. [Pub Deptt, G.O. (MS) No. 960, 20.11.1922, TNSAC]

Virayya Hiremath: Born in 1921 at v. Koganur, distt. Dharwad, Karnataka; s/o Ayyappayya Hiremath, A farmer educated up to the primary standard, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. While attempting to raid the government treasury on 1 April 1943, Hiremath received bullet wounds in the firing and died on the same day. [DDG; WWIM, I, p. 138]

Virendranath Chattopadhyaya: Resident of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, he was a veteran revolutionary and a founder of the 'League against Imperialism' in Berlin, Germany. He worked vigorously for the overthrowing of Imperialism in India. He had succeeded in putting in the revolutionary ideals before the people and inculcating in the minds of Indian youth abroad, a revolutionary fervour. He was chased by the British authorities and remained an exile all his life. Undergoing great hardships, Chattopadhyaya died in exile in Russia in 1942. [WWFSAP, I, p. 549]

- Virupakshappa:** Resident of Davanagere, Karnataka, he took part in the "Quit India" movement of 1942. He joined the picketing at the Taluk Office and also participated in stopping the military vehicles and railway trains. Virupakshappa was shot dead by the police in firing on the picketers at Davanagere on 17 August 1942 at the age of 25. [KQIC, p. 49; SSS, II, p. 564]
- Vishnu Bhagwan:** Resident of v. Tandur, distt. Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). An Arya Samaj worker, he took an active part in the *Satyagraha* movement for Civil Liberties launched by the Arya Samaj in 1938 in the *Nizam's* territories. He was arrested and imprisoned in the Gulbarga, Aurangabad and Hyderabad Jails. Seriously wounded in the *lathi*-charge by the police inside the Hyderabad Jail on 2 May 1939, Bhagwan died the same day. [WWIM, II, p. 343].
- Vishnu Hirekoppa** *alias* **Vishnu Kulkarni:** Resident of Hirekoppa in the Nargund Princely State (now in distt. Gadag), Karnataka, he actively participated in the Nargund revolt and was reported to have beheaded the British Officer, Manson, at Sureban on the night of 29 May 1858. Hirekoppa was captured and hanged publicly at Nargund in 1860. [Poll Deptt, No. 197, Part-XII, DD, Vol. No. 30, L. No. 47/1858, 16 June 1858]
- Vobul Doss:** Resident of Begewadi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Captured by the British during the battle at Koppaldurg, Doss was blown away with a cannon. [WWIM, III, p. 152]
- Voola Thammayya:** Born at v. Pedda Ramannapalem, distt. Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh; s/o Vallasayya. He joined Alluri Sitarama Raju in the Rampa Rebellion (1922-24) against the oppressive practices of the British Government in the Agency area. He was wounded severely while fighting the British Police on 6 December 1922 at Peddageddapalem. Admitted to a hospital at Narsipatnam, Thammayya died there soon after his admission. [F. Nos. 3 & 22, FASRRF, 1924, pp. 28 & 159, APSAH; WWIM, I, p. 375]
- Vullengala Chandrayya:** Resident of v. Aknoor, t. Jangaon, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Sivalingam, a carpenter. While giving evidence in a Court of Law, he exposed the atrocities that were perpetrated on the villagers of Aknoor by the Razakars and the *Nizam's* Police. By way of taking vengeance on Vullengala Chandrayya and eight other villagers for giving evidence against them in a Court of Law, the Razakars and the *Nizam's* Police raided Aknoor village in August 1946 and shot Chandrayya dead. [WWFSAP, III, p. 254; WWIM, II, p. 344]
- Vyanakatrao Bhosle:** A *Shiledar* of Nargund Princely State (now in

distt. Gadag), Karnataka, he was arrested for 'his participation in the revolt of Baba Saheb against the

British in 1857' and shot dead by musketry on 28 June 1858. [Poll Deptt, No. 226, Part-XIII, DD, Vol. No. 31, 24 June 1858]

Y

- Yadagiri:** Resident of v. Chilpakunta, *t.* Suryapet, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana). An agricultural labourer, he joined the Village Guerilla Squad during the anti-feudal struggle of the Communists in Telangana. He was arrested and tortured in connection with a raid on a bus and a lorry belonging to the *Nizam's* Military at Tirumalagiri. But he refused to disclose the particulars of any participants even in the face of death. Yadagiri was shot dead by the *Nizam's* Military in 1946-47 for abusing a Military Officer and spitting on his face. Yadagiri, thus, became a martyr for the cause of resistance against autocratic and feudal domination. [WWFSAP, II, pp. 602-03].
- Yalya:** Belonged to of Hammigi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka; he took part in the Uprising against the British led by Bhjimarao of Mundargi in 1857-58; captured by the British and tried by Court Martial, Yalya was sentenced to be blown away with a cannon; his sentence was carried out in 1858. [SII1857WI, p. 279; HFMK, 1, pp. 272, 440]
- Yanadayya Kadiyala:** Resident of v. Kattipadu, distt. Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, he took part in the "Quit India" movement that started in August 1942. On his refusal to contribute to the British War Fund, he was arrested on 11 February 1943 and detained in the Ongole Police Station (now in distt. Prakasam) Kadiyala was reported to have committed suicide the very next day. [WWIM, I, p.159]
- Yella Pandari:** Resident of v. Aknoor, *t.* Jangaon, distt. Warangal, Andhra Pradesh (now in Telangana); s/o Ramayya and a weaver. While giving evidence in a Court of Law, he exposed the atrocities that were perpetrated by the *Razakars* on the villagers. In order to take vengeance for this action, a combined raid by the *Razakars* and the *Nizam's* Police was made on this village in August 1946. Pandari was shot dead along

with eight others of the village during this attack, highlighting the anti-feudal struggle that Communists carried on in Telangana. [WWFSAP, III, p. 321; WWIM, II, p. 351]

Yelugulur Jaggayya: Resident of v. Vedlagedda, *t.* Rampachodavaram, distt. East Godavari, Andhra Pradesh. He earned his livelihood, mainly as a *shikari*. He took active part in the Rampa Rebellion of 1879 against the atrocities of the *Mansabdar* and British officials in the Chodavaram Division of the Godavari Agency. A lieutenant of Dwarabandham Chandrayya, he succeeded in looting and burning the Addateegala Police Station two times. On 30 April 1880 a reward of Rs. 2000/- was proclaimed for his capture. It encouraged Kotum Narsayya to give information to the police of the movement of the rebels. Inspector Engledow, along with ten constables, went to the *jungles* of Vellagalapalem where the rebels had taken shelter. At 4 am on 31 October 1880, armed action began in which the Inspector fired and hit Jaggayya a little above the navel; he ran 100 yards and fell. He was alive until carried to the camp at Jaddanghi, where he died. [Judl Deptt (Madras), G.O. No. 390, 13-11-1880 ; G.O. No. 2769, 26-11-1880 ; G.O. No. 2779, 29-11-1880 & G.O. No. 1307, 2-7-1881 ; IPMGFSGJD, 1880, P. 82; Judl Deptt (G), (Madras), G.O. No. 2551, 12-12-1881, APSAH; MHDFC, p. 18.]

Yerrabolu Appi Reddy: Resident of v. Mallareddygudem, *t.* Huzurnagar, distt. Nalgonda, Andhra Pradesh. He was a Communist organizer of the peasant revolt in Telangana. At 5 am on 6 December 1946, around 500 soldiers of *Nizam's* Military raided Mallareddygudem village in search of the peasant rebels. They stealthily came on to the fields and attacked the village taking advantage of the darkness at dawn. Hearing of the arrival of the Military, nearly 600 villagers (400 males and 200 females) gathered to face them. Seeing this gathering the Military started firing on it without any provocation. Reddy was hit in the firing and died immediately. The villagers however continued their resistance, and seven more of them, including a lady, lost their lives. The incident gives a glimpse of the anti-feudal struggle that was carried on by the Communists in Telangana since 1946. [*Andhra Patrika*, 7 December 1946; WWFSAP, II, p. 456]

Yllya: Resident of Hammigi, *t.* Mundargi, distt. Gadag, Karnataka. He took active part in the anti-British struggle in 1857-58 under the leadership of Bhim Rao and Kanchan Gowda. Fighting for the recovery of the British held Koppaldurg, Yllya was captured and shot dead by musketry in June 1858. [*SI1857WI*, p. 278]

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