

YA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
CHIRALA

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT



TOPIC: FREEDOMS FIGHTERS

2025-2026

SUBMITTED BY:

1.V.Srilekha Y24101093015

2.D.Sai latha Y24101093004

3.U.Shoron Y24101093014

4.D.Dhanusha Y24101093003

5.N.Margrat Y24101093011

6.K.Hepsibha rani Y24101093008

7.SK.Mehurunisa Y24101093013

8.L.Vaishnavi Y2410109309.

SUBMITTED TO:

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

I. SUGUNA KUMARI MADAM

V. A . Degree college chirala.
Department of History

Project work of Semister - 04 paper - 03

Topic — Free dom Fighters.

Submitted to :- I. Suguna madam.

Team members :- 1. V. Sailekha.

2. D. Sailatha.

3. Sk. Mehurnisa.

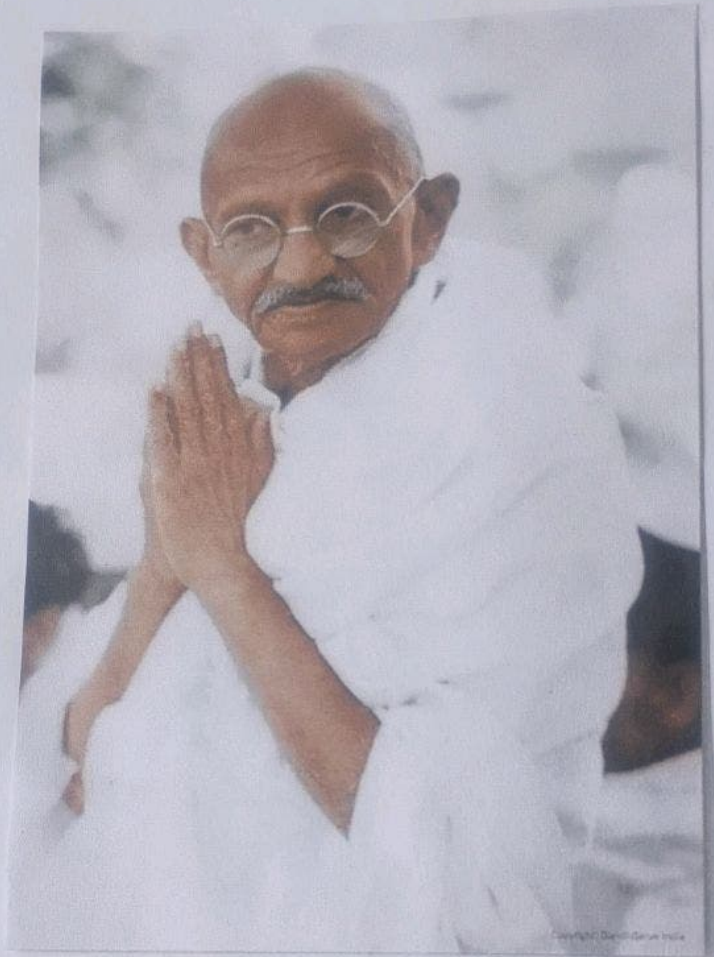
4. U. Sharon.

5. N. Margaret

6. Hepi Siba.

7. Vyshnavi

8. D. DhanuSha.



* Mahatma Gandhi *

The Full name of Mahatma Gandhi was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.

His father's name was Karamchand Gandhi.

His mother's name was Putlibai Gandhiji.

was Born on 2nd October, 1869 At Porbander in Gujarat. His parents were Rich.

Mahatma Gandhi got his early education

At Porbander itself. He was not a brilliant from his childhood. After passing the entrance.

Returned to India and started to practice in the Bombay High Court. He went to South Africa to appear in a case of a businessman.

There he saw the bad treatment of the Europeans towards the Indians. He fought for their rights. At last he got success.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in 1915. He fought "Satyagrah" against the English landlords. He led many struggles for the Indians. India became free on August 15, 1947.

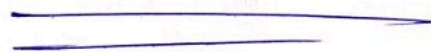
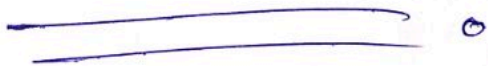
Mahatma Gandhi was shot dead in Delhi on the 30th January, 1948 by Nathuram Godse.

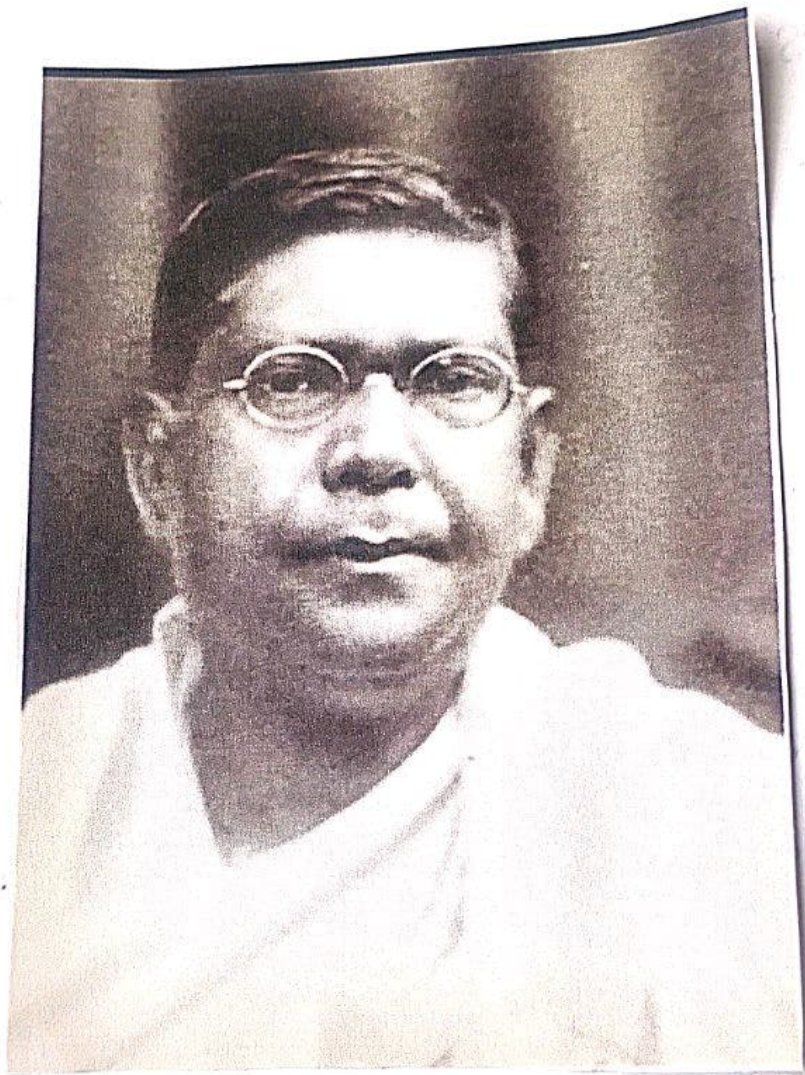


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C. R. Das :

Quick facts :

Born : 5 Nov, 1870, Kolkata

Died : 16 June, 1925 54 (years) Darjeeling

Cause of death : fever

Spouse : Basanti Devi

Children : Chittaranjan Das, Kalyani Devi, Aparna Devi.

Education : Presidency University (1890)

Parents : Nilmoni Devi, Dhubanmohan Das

Party : Swaraj party.

Chittaranjan Das (5 November 1870 - 16 June 1925), popularly called Deshbandhu was a Bengali freedom fighter, political activist and lawyer during the Indian independence movement and mentor of Subhas Chandra Bose. He was the founder leader of the Swaraj party in undivided Bengal during the period of British colonial rule in India. His name is abbreviated as CR. Das. He was closely associated with a number of literary societies and wrote poems apart from numerous articles and essays.

Chittaranjan Das was born 05 November 1870 to a well-known November 1870 in Bengal Hindu to Baidya family in Kolkata but his family originally from the village named Telibagh, situated in present day Tongibari upazila of the Munshiganj district of Bangladesh. Das family were members of Brahmo Samaj. Chittaranjan was the son of the Brahmo social reformer who edited the English Church weekly The Brahmo Public Opinion. Some of his cousins Rajan Das, Satish Rajan Das, Gita C. His eldest grandson was Siddhartha Shankar Ray and his grand daughter is Justice Meghna Bose.

He married Basanti Devi (1880 - 1974) and had three children Aparna Devi (1898 - 1972) Chittaranjan Das (1899 - 1928) and Kalyani Devi (1902 - 1983).

1. Lala Lajpat Rai :

Quick facts :

Born : 28 Jan 1865 Dhudike

Died : 14 Nov 1928 (63 years) Lahore, Pakistan

Cause of death : Baton Charge

Children : Payal Agrawal, Amlit Rai Agrawal, Parvati Agrawal,

Parents : Radh Krishna, Gulab Devi

Education : Government College University Lahore,

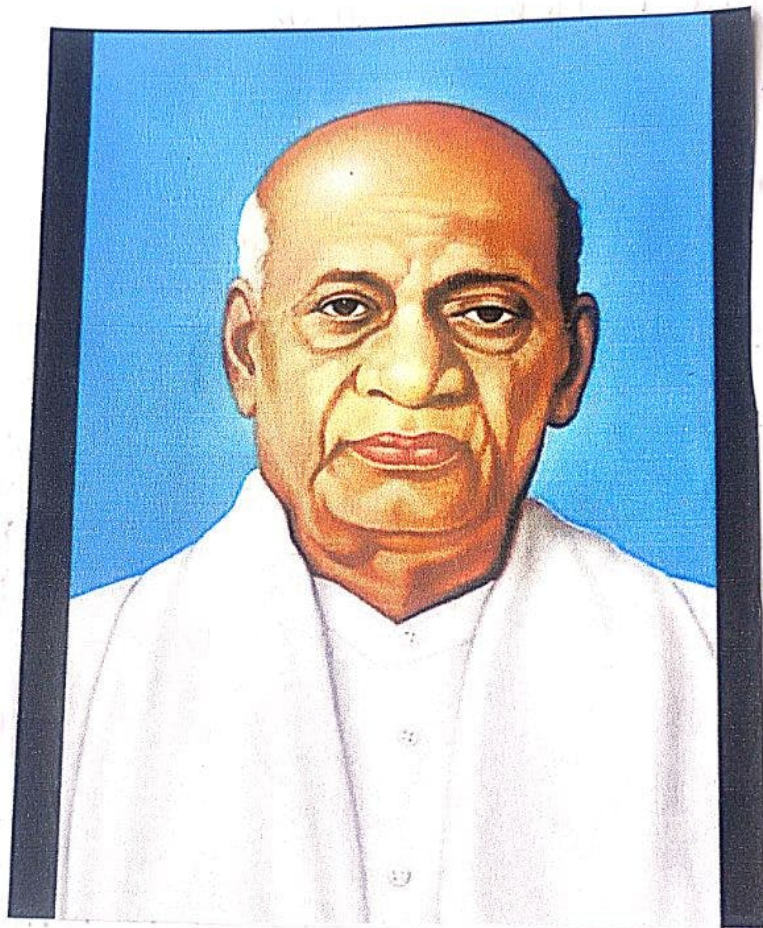
Organizations : Hindu Mahasabha, All India, Trade Union Congress
founded

Lala Lajpat Rai 28 January 1865 - 14 November 1928 was an Indian revolutionary politician and author, popularly known as Punjab Kesari. He was one of the three members of the Lal Balu Pal trio. He died of severe trauma (fractured skull) after being hit in October 1928 during a baton charge by police in Lahore when he led a peaceful protest march against the Rowlatt Act.

Lajpat Rai was born on 28 January 1865 into a Agrawal family in Jain family as the eldest son of six children of Munshi Radh Krishna, an Urdu and Persian gov school teacher and Gulab Devi Aggarwal at Dhudike in the Jalandhar district in of the Punjab province of British India Moga district, Punjab. It has been suggested that Lala Lajpat Rai's family were Jains and that Jain principles influenced them.

He spent much of his youth in Jagran. His house still stands in Jagran and houses a library and museum. He also built the first Educational Institute R.K. High School in Jagran.

Lajpat Rai had his initial education in Government Higher Secondary School, Rawalpindi, Punjab province where his father was posted as an Urdu teacher. In 1880, he joined Government College at Lahore to study law, where he came in contact with Partlow and future freedom fighters, such as Lala Har Dayal and Pandit Gurmudita.



balu Alivelamma

Bazu Alivelamma (September 1895 - 13 November 1973) was a prominent Indian freedom fighter and a social activist from Andhra Pradesh.

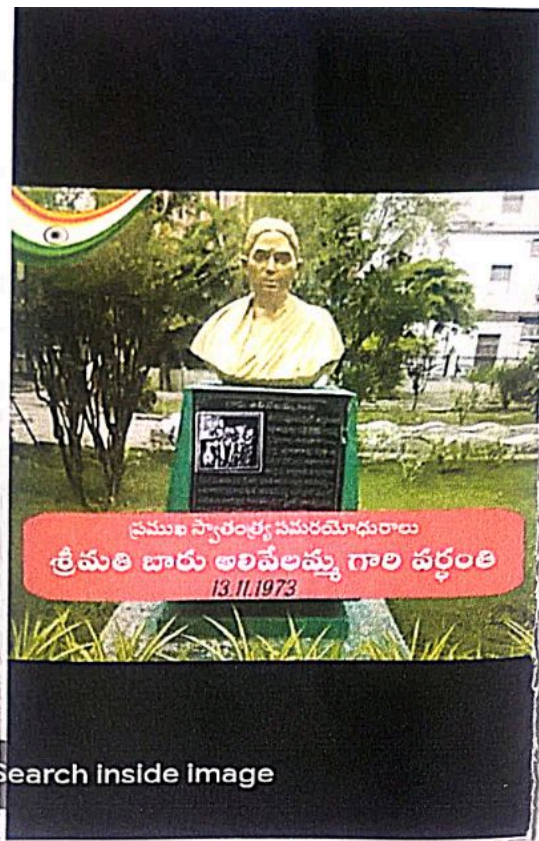
Key Information About Bazu Alivelamma:

Birth: she was born Kakimada Andhra Pradesh in September 1895, to Patzi Krishna Rao and Sri Patzi Venikubamma.

Family marriage: she married Bazu Rasa Rao a notable freedom fighter who served as the Secretary of the All India Congress Committee from 1917 to 1935.

Freedom struggle: Alivelamma was actively involved in the Indian independence movement she and her family were deeply committed the cause.

children: They had five children two sons and three daughters - many of whom were also involved in the freedom struggle.



Legacy: she passed away on November 13, 1973 in Raohmunda, Andhra Pradesh in 1930, alongside activist Kamala Nehru Aiveelamma led a mass boycott of foreign clothes and liquor in Allahabad, present-day Prayagraj she was punished harshly for her involvement and spent the next several years in numerous jails, including

A statue of Bazaru Aiveelamma stands in Raohmunda Freedom Fighters Park amongst a collection of monuments honoring



the women who fought for swaraj or Indian
 self governance The statues were 1920s
 For several years following her her work
 in congress the for nearly two sons
 became their daughter gesha and son
 Venkata Govinda Rao were particularly
 involved Venka Govindarao Bapu as the
 was popularly known joined the youth
 wing of fight for freedom when
 was only 9 and was subsequently
 when his high school senior years

* TANGUTURI PRAKASAM PANTULU *

1 TANGUTURI PRAKASAM PANTULU:- (23 August 1872-20 May 1957) was a pioneering Indian freedom fighter. "Andhra Kesari" (Lion of Andhra), and the first chief minister of Andhra state. he notably confronted British police during the 1928 Simon Commission protest, served as Madras Presidency chief minister and published the Swarajya journal.

Key Aspects of TANGUTURI PRAKASAM PANTULU'S

- 1 Life:- • Early Life Born to a Brahmin family in Vinodachalapalem, he later moved to Rajahmundry for education. he was a successful lawyer, graduating as a barrister in London.
- 2 • Freedom struggle:- he left a thriving legal practice to join the Indian National Congress in 1921. he actively took part in the salt march in 1930.
- 3 • Andhra Kesari:- He earned the title "Andhra Kesari" when he defied British armed police to shoot at his bare chest during the 'Simon go

Back Protest.

- 4 Political Roles: he served as the 12th chief minister of Madras Presidency and the first chief minister of Andhra State in 1953.
- 5 Contribution: he was a strong proponent of rural upliftment, social development and freedom of the Press.
- 6 Death: he passed away on 20 May 1957 in Hyderabad following a stroke during a political tour. and the demise of his subsequently, he enrolled difficulties away a political tour.
1. Tanguturi Prakasam was born on 23rd Aug 1887 to Sri Gopalakrishnaiah and Srimathi Subbamma. he was born into a middle class and family spent most of his childhood in his native village, Vinodaswaram, in Ongole taluk of then Madras Province. when Tanguturi was twelve years old, his father passed away. the sudden demise of his father in shock. By 1888, Tanguturi's family was passed his matriculation examination. In 1890, he entered into



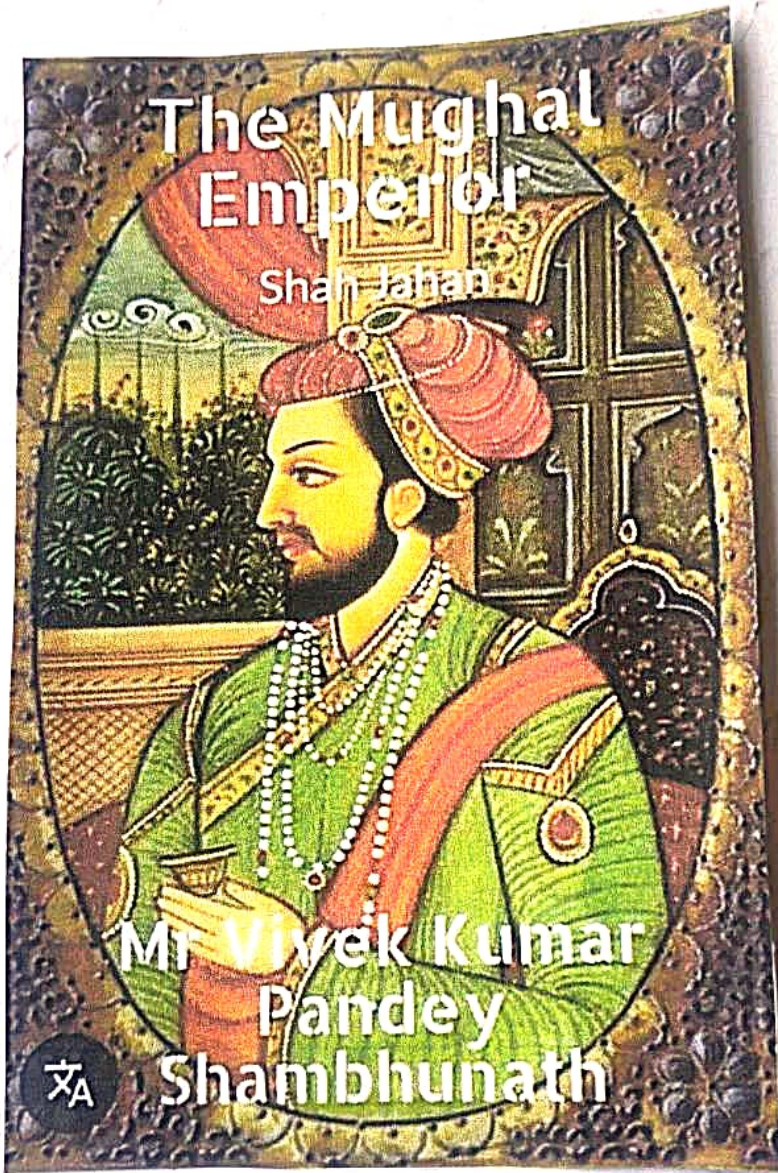
as a pleader and actively participations in local politics. In 1904 Tanguthuri moved to the United Kingdom to further his legal studies. Upon completing his studies and qualifying India in 1907 and commenced legal practice in the Madras High Court. Fourteen years until 1921, he continued his law. However, Tanguthuri the 'Swaraj Split' 1927, Tanguthuri became an active follower of Congress inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and got wholly involved in politics. On October 29, 1921 He founded Swarajya during the Provincial elections held in 1937 Congress Apart from his political achievements, his liberal outlook towards Press Freedom was remarkable. The Library Movement started in India in 1910 and played a significant role. Movement began in 1914 and Telangana and Tanguthuri actively was Tanguthuri was passionate about introducing village libraries to promote of social development of Andhra Pradesh. State was formed in 1953. Tanguthuri became

The Mughal Emperor

Shah Jahan

Mr. Vivek Kumar
Pandey
Shambhunath

ख



4)
Tanguturi founded Sri Venkateswara University in 1954 at Tirupati. He also laid great emphasis on rural development inspired by Mahatma Gandhi. Tanguturi pioneered reforms to uplift poor, precursor of the government's efforts to abolish the zamindari system in the country. In the early 1950s, Tanguturi came up with Pika development concept for rural development. The prime objectives of this concept were to improve the standard of living of the rural folk and to develop the rural economy through self employment and community building. This concept was to improve the standard of living of the rural folk and to develop the implemented in Madras Presidency and focused on several axes, in building cottage industries, Pika development concept was successful as it brought positive changes to the lives of rural people in Madras Presidency and the efforts to it became a in Presidency a vanguard.