

I. Ancient India

Personality	Key Contributions/Facts
Sushruta	"Father of Indian Medicine" and "Father of Surgery". Authored Sushruta Samhita (Sanskrit) - part of the Great Trilogy of Ayurvedic Medicine. Sushruta Samhita covers pathology, anatomy, surgical management (fractures, dislocations, skin grafting, rhinoplasty)
Thiruvalluvar	Also known as Valluvar & Thirukkural (Sacred Verses). Collection of couplets on ethics, politics, economy, love. 1330 couplets divided into 133 chapters. Chapters categorized into Aram (Righteousness), Porul (Wealth), Kamam (Love)

II. Medieval India

Personality	Key Contributions/Facts
Sant Dnyaneshwar	Marathi saint, poet, philosopher. Revered figure in Bhakti movement. Authored Dnyaneshwari (commentary on Bhagavad Gita) and Amrutanubhav (Marathi). Composed abhang (devotional poems)

Srimanta Sankardeva	Saint-scholar, polymath, social-religious reformer. Propagated Ek-Sarana-Hari-Naam Dharma (Vaishnavism, monotheistic, Lord Krishna). Founded Vaishnavite monasteries called Sattras. Created new forms of music (Borgeet), theatre (Ankia Naat, Bhaona), dance (Sattriya), literary language (Brajavali). Literary works: Bhakti Pradipa, Bhakti Ratnakara, Kirtanna Ghosh
Rani Durgavati	Queen of Gond kingdom. Contemporary to Mughal emperor Akbar. Took reins of Gond kingdom after husband's death. Repulsed attack by Baz Bahadur (Malwa). Patron of learning, allowed Pushtimarg Cult seat at Garha. Constructed reservoirs (Ranital, Cherital, Adhartal). Defended kingdom against Mughal Subedar Abdul Mazid Khan
Sant Tukaram	Saint poet and philosopher (Bhakti movement), contemporary of Shivaji Maharaj. Belonged to 'Warkari' sect. Known for Abhanga devotional poetry and community-oriented worship (Kirtans). Abhanga: In praise of Lord Panduranga/Vitthal (Vishnu). Famous work: Tukaram Gatha (1632-1650) in Marathi. Contributed to Bhakti movement (equality, devotion, social reform)
Lachit Barphukan	Ahom general, first Barbarua (military and judicial head). Led Ahom campaigns against Mughals (Jahangir, Shahjahan) as commander-in-chief. Founder of Paik practices (forced labor system). Belonged

	to the Lukhurakhun clan. Appointed by King Swargadeo Chakradhwaj Singh. Led Ahom forces to victory in Battle of Saraighat
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III. Modern India

Personality	Key Contributions/Facts
Sakthan Thampuran	Raja Rama Varma Kunjipillai (Rama Varma IX). Ruled Cochin kingdom (1790-1805). Transferred Cochin kingdom seat to Thrissur. Started Thrissur Pooram (temple festival). Ended Yogiatrippads institution, entrusted temple management to government
Rani Chennamma	Queen of Kittur. Refused to recognize Shivalingappa (adopted son) as heir, leading to Revolt. Kittur Revolt (1824): Early armed rebellion against British EIC, woman-led anti-colonial struggle
Fakir Lalon Shah	Contemporary of Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Swami Vivekananda. Founded 'Lalon Akhrah' (10,000 followers across religions). Father of Baul Music (Baul songs - UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage). Influenced Rabindranath Tagore and Nazrul Islam

Raghoji Bhangre	Tribal revolutionary leader, Koli community. Father Ramji Rao Bhangre led Koli rising (1822-29) against moneylenders and British (hanged in Cellular Jail). Led Koli community against exploitative moneylenders and colonial rule
Thakur Ranmat Singh	Sardar in service of Maharaja of Rewa. Key role in starting the Revolt of 1857 in Satna. Set up a military organization in the jungle. Attacked English Residency of Nagaud. Fought against combined army of English and Bundelas
Kandukuri Veeresalingam	Social reformer and nationalist, "Father of Telugu Renaissance movement". Worked for upliftment of Harijans, remarriage of widows. Started girl's school in Dowlaiswaram. Constructed 'Brahmo Mandir' and 'Hitkarini School'. Novel Rajasekhara Charitramu (first novel in Telugu literature). Started Viveka Vardhini journal
Kadambini Ganguly	First Indian-educated female doctor. Member of Brahmo Samaj. One of six representatives in the first female delegation of 1889 Indian National Congress. Helped organize Women's Conference in Calcutta (1906) Worked with Kamini Roy on government committee for women miners' conditions. Her efforts resulted in India's first Age of Consent Act (1891)

Sree Narayana Guru	Born into Ezhava community.Embraced Advaita Vedanta. Consecrated Shiva idol at Aruvippuram (1888), challenged caste system."One Caste, One Religion, One God for Man". Wrote "Daiva Dasakam" and "Atmopadesa Satakam". Established schools for underprivileged Built temples open to all castes. Organized All Religions Conference (1924)
Bipin Chandra Pal	Freedom fighter and nationalist leader.Popularized Swadeshi and Swaraj.Preached 'composite patriotism'.Imprisoned in Vande Mataram sedition case.Wrote on Bengal Vaishnavism. Publications: Bande Mataram (daily), New India (Weekly Journal), Hindu Review (Monthly)
Shyamji Krishna Varma	Founded Indian Home Rule Society, India House (London). Inspired Veer Savarkar. Publication: "Indian Sociologist" (English Monthly). First President of Bombay Arya Samaj. Barred from practicing law (1905). Shifted base to Paris
Madame Bhikaji Cama	Revolutionary icon, "Mother of the Indian Revolution".Advocate of Indian freedom abroad. Started Paris edition of Bande Mataram. Co-founded Paris Indian Society/Bharat Mandal (1905). First person to hoist Indian flag on foreign soil (1907, Stuttgart, Germany). Flag co-designed by Cama and Shyamji Krishna Varma

Sri Aurobindo	Indian nationalist, poet, philosopher, yogi. Founder of Anushilan Samiti. Arrested in Alipore Bomb Case (1908). Associated with journals: Jugantar, Bande Mataram, Karmayogi. Established Sri Aurobindo Ashram (Pondicherry, 1926). Emphasized spiritual nationalism, Integral Yoga system. Books: The Life Divine, Savitri, Essay on the Gita, The Synthesis of Yoga, Defense of Indian Culture
Taraknath Das	Journalist, teacher, philanthropist, revolutionary. Joined Anushilan Samiti (1903). Started anti-British newspaper, 'Free Hindustan' (USA). Associated with Ghadar Movement (1913). Implicated in Indo-German conspiracy case (1917). Established Taraknath Das Foundation (1935)
Vallinayagam Olaganathan Chidambaram Pillai	Popularly 'Kappalottiya Tamilan' and Sekkizuththa Semmal. First Indian to run a Swadeshi Ship (1906). Disciple of Lokamanya Tilak. Interested in labor welfare, participated in Tuticorin Coral Mills strike (1908). Literary Works: Meyyaram, Meyyarivu, commentary on the Thirukural, compiled Tamil grammar works (Tholkappiam)
Kartar Singh Sarabha	Indian revolutionary. Member of Ghadar Party (founded 1913). Put together the Punjabi issue of the Ghadar newspaper. Mobilized Indian soldiers to revolt, setup arms unit in Ludhiana . Charged with

	sedition in Lahore Conspiracy Case, executed (1915)
Rash Behari Bose	Revolutionary leader. Inspired by French Revolution of 1789. Member of Yugantar group. Link between revolutionaries of Punjab, United Provinces, and Bengal. Involved in Delhi Conspiracy case (1912). Founded the Indian Independence League (1942, Tokyo). Role in Gadar Movement and formation Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army)
Pingali Venkayya	Freedom fighter. Believer in Gandhian principles, nationalist. Soldier in the British Army (South Africa, Anglo-Boer war). Designed the Indian National Flag (on request of Mahatma Gandhi). Participated in Swadeshi Andolan. Literary works: 'Bharatha Deshaniki Oka Jatiya Patakam' (National flag of India) in 1916
Ramprasad Bismil	Joined Arya Samaj Youth Association. Involved in Mainpuri Conspiracy (1918). Established Hindustan Republican Association (1924). Mastermind behind Kakori Conspiracy Case
Chandrashekhar Azad	Participation in Non-Cooperation Movement. Joined Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). Involved in Kakori Train Robbery (1925), shooting of John P. Saunders (1928), attempt to attack Viceroy's train (1929) Reorganised HRA

	into Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
Shaheed Bhagat Singh	Influenced by revolutionary socialism, Marxism, communism. Founded Naujawan Bharat Sabha (1926). Changed name of Hindustan Republican Association to Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (1928). Bombed the Central Legislative Assembly with Batukeshwar Dutt (1929). Works: Why I Am an Atheist, The Jail Notebook
Ashfaqulla Khan	Founded Hindustan Republican Association (1924). Participated in Kakori Train Action (1925)
Saheed Udham Singh	Influenced by Bhagat Singh. Witnessed the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919), vowed revenge. Formed Azad Party in Chicago (part of Ghadar Party). Shot Michael O'Dwyer (1940)
Shivaram Hari Rajguru	Member of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA). Participated in assassination of John Saunders (1928). Hanged with Bhagat Singh and Sukhdev (1931)

Sarat Chandra Bose	Member of Bengal Legislative Council, Indian National Congress. Alderman in Calcutta Corporation. Joined Civil
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	<p>Disobedience Movement (1930). Involved with Forward Bloc (founded by Netaji Subash Chandra Bose). Opposed partition of Bengal and Punjab (1947). Published newspapers: The Socialist Republican, Mahajati, The Nation</p>
Narasimha Gopalaswami Ayyangar	<p>Joined Madras Civil Service (1905). Elected to Council of States (1943-47). Part of Drafting Committee of Indian Constitution . Helped shape Article 370. Report on Reorganisation of the Machinery of Government (1949). Minister for Defence, Railways and Transport</p>
Laxman Nayak	<p>Tribal leader of Bhumia community . "Gandhi of Malkangiri" (Gandhian principles). Participated in Individual Satyagraha (1940). Participated in Quit India Movement (1942). Advocated use of Charkha</p>
Tileswari Koch	<p>Shot by British during Quit India Movement (1942). Dhekiajuli martyr, part of 'mrityu vahini' (suicide squad) Martyrs' Day observed on September 20 in Dhekiajuli</p>
Asaf Ali	<p>Lawyer, freedom fighter, first Ambassador of independent India to the United States . Founding member of Home Rule League at Delhi. Participated in Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Individual Satyagraha and Quit India Movement. Defended Shaheed Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt in central</p>

	assembly bomb case 1929. Elected to Central Legislative Assembly in 1935 as a member of Muslim National Party
Arun Chandra Guha	Freedom fighter and writer. Member of Constituent Assembly, Member of Parliament (1946-1963). Involved in Swadeshi movement (1905). Member of Jugantar Party. Published Bengali and English journals, Mandira and Forward . Subscribed to Jatindranath Mukhopadhyay's Zimmermann plan. Literary works: Shristi Sahyata, First Spark of Revolution
Prasanta Chandra (P.C.) Mahalanobis	Founded the Indian Statistical Institute Established the National Sample Survey (1950) and set up the Central Statistical Organisation. Shaped India's second Five year Plan (1956-61), also called the Mahalanobis Plan. Gave Mahalanobis distance (statistical measure). Received Padma Vibhushan
Govind Ballabh Pant	Freedom fighter, first CM of Uttar Pradesh . Started Kumaon Parishad (1916), elected to All-India Congress Committee. Elected to United Provinces Legislative Council on a Swaraj Party ticket (1923). Took part in Salt March, Quit India Movement. Instrumental in making Hindi an official language . Linguistic Reorganization of States (as India's home minister). CM contributions: Protesting zamindari system,

	passing the Hindu Code Bill. Award: Bharat Ratna (1957)
Lala Hansraj	Educationist Influenced by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Co-established the first Dayanand Anglo-Vedic Schools System (DAV) in Lahore (1886). Proposed the inclusion of the Ashok Dharma Chakra at the Centre of the National Flag
Sukumar Sen	First Chief Election Commissioner of India (1950-1958). Conducted first two Lok Sabha elections of India (1952 and 1957) Introduced indelible ink to avoid voter impersonation. Served as the Chairman of the International Election Commission. Award: Padma Bhushan
Shyamlal Gupta Parshad	Poet and lyricist Freedom fighter, journalist, social worker, and teacher. Composed patriotic song 'Vijayi Vishwa Tiranga Pyara' (Jhanda Geet) in 1924. Participated in Salt Satyagraha and Quit India Movement. Social worker: Founded organizations including college, orphanage, and girls' school. Opposed dowry system, advocated for widows' remarriage. Edited a monthly magazine called 'Sachchiv' Awarded 'Padma Shri' in 1973
Sucheta Kriplani	Freedom Fighter and India's first women Chief Minister (Uttar Pradesh, 1963). One of the fifteen eminent women that were part of the drafting committee. Founding member of the All India Mahila Congress

	<p>(1940).Participated in Quit India Movement .Participated in relief activities (Bihar earthquake, Noakhali riots). Part of several delegations: Parliamentary Delegation to Turkey (1954); International Labour Organization (1961), United Nations General Assembly (1949)</p>
Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay	<p>Freedom fighter, social reformer, art enthusiast and politician. Played a key role in the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) . First woman to run for a legislative seat in India, in the Madras provincial elections. Convinced Mahatma Gandhi to give women equal opportunity in the Salt Satyagraha of 1930. Joined Seva Dal and trained women activists. President of Congress Socialist Party (1936)</p>

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