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## Contribution of Women Freedom Fighters from Bihar, in India's Independence Movement

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Bihar is a land of rich culture and heritage. Bihar has its significant role in Indian history from Vedic age to modern India. Patna the capital, situated on the bank of river Ganga has seen many emperors and rulers ruling the state dynamically. Women has also special mark in the history. They have actively participated in each and every scenario. The same happened in the time of independence movement of India. The power of women actively participated in the free struggle, and at the request of Mahatma Gandhi, assumed social responsibility. In the 19th century, several schools were opened in Bihar to educate women. Many educated families allow women to participate in public events. During his Bihar tour, the woman began attending Gandhiji's public conference. The natural consequence of this was the participation of women in political and social reforms. This acknowledged the momentum.

Key Words: *Freedom movement, Bihar, India, Women, Independence movement*

### Introduction:

Indian independence movement is one of longest battle that India has fought against the Britishers. In this fight against the Britishers almost every age of people has participated in this. Not only age, even it was beyond the gender. All the freedom fighters have actively participated and the momentum gained its pace.

There is no question that ladies took an interest in the Indian enemy of colonialist battle masse. If we somehow managed to review the names of ladies pioneers in our public development, we will observe that the rundown is an extremely lengthy one. Beginning with Sarojini Naidu, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay and Mridula Sarabhai at the public level, we might happen to commonplace level pioneers like Annie Mascarene and A.V. Kuttimaluamma in Kerala, Durgabai Deshmukh in Madras

Presidency, Rameshwari Nehru and Bi Amman in U.P., Satyawati Devi and Subhadra Joshi in Delhi, Hansa Mehta and Usha Mehta in Bombay and a few others. As a matter of fact, such is the idea of our patriot development that it is truly challenging to recognize territorial level and all-India level pioneers. Numerous ladies started at the neighborhood level and proceeded to become players in the patriot place stage. Other than this multitude of Indian ladies, there were additionally Irish ladies like Annie Besant and Margaret Cousins, who brought their own insight into the Irish experience of British abuse to bear on India.

### **Review of Literature:**

In the chapter of National women and struggle (IGNOU), it says that women has played significant role in freedom movemvnt. The mid 20th century likewise saw the rise of numerous city and townbased ladies' affiliations. Dissimilar to the young ladies' schools referenced over, these were started by ladies themselves. Maybe there was something in the air around then which made ladies need to contact one another, to do exercises together and to expand their psychological and actual skylines.

In the radiance of the Swadeshi unsettling, ladies' affiliations like the Mahila Shilpa Samiti and the Lakshmir Bhandar were set up by the nieces of Rabindranath Tagore, Hironmoyee Devi and Sarla Devi. The Hitashini Sabha, a ladies' gathering, coordinated a presentation of Swadeshi merchandise in 1907. Close by with the Ladies foundation of these ladies' associations, ladies' diaries like the BharatMahila were likewise turning out to be very well known. Kumudini Mitra wrote in one of the issues that on the off chance that the Indians dismissed British products in enormous amounts, there would be an extraordinary commotion in England and that would compel the Viceroy, LordCurzon, to renounce Partition.

In other history books, it is evedent that ladies went to prison in huge numbers both over the span of the Quit IndiaDevelopment and the past Civil Disobedience Movement. these captures frequently tossed their homegrown lives into disorder. Notwithstanding, forthe actual ladies, the prison came to imply another world, the everyday practice of whichwas very unique in relation to the everyday homegrown toil. Here, they figured out how to turn, singpatriot tunes, teach themselves, learn new dialects and associate withladies whom they would somehow never have met in their lives. Large numbers of theworking class ladies had their initial experiences into the existences of 'criminal ladies'who had been sentenced for homicide and other genuine offenses.

### **Objectives:**

- **Analyze the role of women in freedom movement**
- **Find out women participation in the Bihar's struggle movement**
- **Influence of prominent leaders in motivation of women freedom fighters**

### **Research Methodology:**

This study is based on descriptive research design. The researcher has taken observation methodology to find the objectives of the study. To get the utmost result, secondary data is used for the study. Sample taken for the study is women of Bihar who have participated in the independence movement.

## Data Interpretation & Analysis:

### Some of the freedom fighters of Bihar



**Prabhavati Devi**



**Vindhyavasini Devi**



**Ram Pyari Devi**



**Tara Rani Srivastava**



**Tarkeshwari Sinha**

Prabhavati Devi was an Indian political dissident. She was hitched to Jai Prakash Narayan on sixteenth May 1920. He encouraged her to study and master winding with Charkha. The couple mutually chose not to have any kids until the nation was liberated from unfamiliar burden. She was captured in Lucknow in 1932 during the call of a blacklist of unfamiliar merchandise. She was depended with the gig of getting sorted out young lady volunteers by Gandhi Ji and Rajendra Prasad.

Prabhavati laid out Mahila Charkha Samiti at Patna to include abandoned and deserted ladies in the charkha or the turning wheel development on the Gandhian model. At the point when Quit India Movement began, she was captured and shipped off Bhagalpur prison. The most recent couple of years were particularly excruciating for her as she was viewed as experiencing progressed disease. She kicked the bucket On 15 April 1973.

Vindhyavasini Devi committed herself to social work in the wake of meeting with Gandhi Ji in 1919. She turned into a super durable individual from Congress moreover. Her positive energy affected numerous and they unhesitatingly sent their little girls to fight the offer of unfamiliar merchandise and alcohol.

Vindhyavasini Devi, alongside different ladies was captured during salt unsettling in 1930. She was shipped off Muzaffarpur prison in 1932 and the public authority pronounced the Kanya Swyam Sevika Dal unlawful.

Slam Pyari Devi was hitched to Jagat Narayan Lal on twelfth March 1930 and on 30th March she took part in Salt Satyagraha. She was imprisoned for one year. She was well known to the point that she crushed Kisan pioneer Sahajanand Saraswati to turn into an individual from the All India Congress Committee and stayed a part till 1939. She was more than once captured for her political addresses.

Tara Rani was brought into the world in a straightforward family in Saran, Bihar, and got hitched to Phulendu Babu. She used to sort out ladies in and around her town and went with her significant other, on challenge pilgrim rule. They joined the Quit India Movement of Gandhi Ji in 1942, controlled dissents, and intended to raise the Indian banner on the top of the Siwan Police Station. They figured out how to assemble a group and started their walk towards the Siwan Police Station, yelling 'Inquilab'. At the point when they were walking towards them, the police began lathi-charge. Whenever the dissent couldn't be controlled the police depended on terminating. Phulendu was hit and tumbled to the ground. Undaunted, Tara gauzed him with the assistance of her sari and kept on driving the group towards the station yelling 'Inquilab' while holding the Indian banner. Her significant other passed on, when Tara returned however she kept on supporting the opportunity battle.

Brought into the world on December 26, 1926 in Bihar, Sinha was not reserved to the continuous opportunity battle in the country. An understudy of Bankipore College in Patna, she joined the 1942 Quit India Movement at the youthful age of 16. The preliminaries of Indian National Army warriors at the Red Fort in 1945 pulled in her a ton and she leaned towards governmental issues. She was before long chosen the leader of the Bihar understudies Congress. Sinha was among the individuals who got Mahatma Gandhi in Nalanda, who was in the district to control the Hindu-Muslim uproars during the Partition. Sinha passed on August 14, 2007 in New Delhi.

This must be acknowledged that the support of ladies from Bihar reinforced the ladies' liberation development. As the outcome, ladies of the state and the nation are not behind men in that frame of mind of achieving instruction and work.

### **Conclusion:**

It can be concluded from the study that, women of Bihar has actively participated in the freedom movement of India. The freedom movement of Bihar has witnessed the immense role of women participating in the freedom fighting. Most of the women who participated were educated and better halves of great freedom fighters.

These women never came to backfoot once they have entered in this fight of independence. The motivations of eminent freedom fighters also helped a lot to organize the power of women and use their energy in positive direction. Gandhi ji was one of the most influential leader of that era. From his Satyagrah to Dandi march every step became motivational and influential.

### Findings:

- The women have no doubtedly had played most significant role in the freedom movement of Bihar
- Women have proved to be the half of the sky and sharing their part on notable front.
- The eminent leader and father of nation Mahatma Gandhi has given major impact on the freedom fighters.
- After Mahatma Gandhi visited several parts of Bihar, he was able to give momentum to the independence movement.
- The had greater impact on the women of Bihar, they followed the path shown by Gandhi ji.

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