



# ROLE OF WOMEN IN INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

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**Abstract:** India got Freedom after a long and difficult battles/struggle. All the visionary individuals together with ladies has played the critical part to urge back our nation from the British government. To ignore the contributions of women to the Indian independence struggle would be to ignore an essential part of that history. This report sheds emphasis on the Indian women who have actively contributed to the Indian national struggle and societal transformations. To raise awareness of the many women who participated in India's independence struggle, it examines their contributions to the cause. The Indian women who have shown such dedication have earned a prominent place in the ranks of freedom warriors. From the history we know that numerous ladies like Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, Aruna Asif Ali, Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Kamla Nehru, Begum Hazrat Mahal, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Kalpana Datta, Savitribai Phule, Durga Bhabhi, Annie Besant, Sucheta Kripalani, Zeenat Mahal, Lakshmi Sahgal, etc. has played a most imperative part in making India free from British rules. Their conscientious and admirable involvement in the Freedom struggle is evident. Each Indian salute the brave women who had sacrificed herself and their families for the glory of the Nation.

**Keywords:** British rule, Indian national movement, Ladies Freedom Fighters.

## I. INTRODUCTION

II. : Freedom which we are enjoying today is not easily come in our lap. Numerous individuals (men and women) have sacrificed their lives for the victory of the country. The fact is that a free and independent India would still be a pipe dream if it weren't for the efforts of women independence warriors. These women stepped up when the great Freedom Fighters locked up inside the jail needed them the most. A number of social reformers, including Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Jyotibai Phule, faced severe obstacles while working to improve women's position in India during the time of the East India Company. Many women at this time learned the martial arts and were proficient practitioners. Rani Laxmi Bai fought for the independence of India. From this historical perspective, we learn that in 1817, women in India led the fight against the British under the leadership of Bhima Bhai Holkar. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, whose bravery and eminent competence as a leader made her a rare and inspiring example of true patriotism. Women of the 20th century like Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, Annie Besant, and many more are being reevaluated today for the contributions they made to the technological and political areas.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

**Manmohan kaur (1985):** In her book 'Women's in India Freedom struggle' the creator examined the part of ladies of India in Freedom battle from 1857 to 1947.

**O.P. Ralhan (1995):** In this book the creator clarifies the social financial conditions of Indian ladies who played a major part in freedom movement. The enormous commitment of these ladies ought to be come within the take note of the present generation.

**AnupTaneja (2005):** The book's author conducted a thorough investigation of women's involvement in national movements and uncovered women's awareness and Women's roles in the Quit India and Indian National Army movements and the non-cooperation movement.

**Suruschi Thaper (2006) :** The author of the book "Women in the Indian national movement: concealed faces and unheard voices" addresses the role that Indian women played in the revolutionary Indian Freedom Movement.

**Manraj Singh (2014) :** The author of the article titled "Role of women in India's struggle for freedom" provides an overview of the role of women in the Indian freedom movement between 1901 and 1947, focusing particularly on the contributions of women in Punjab.

**Namrata Singh (2015) :** The author of "the women's question: participation in the Indian national movement and its impact" looks at how women during Gandhi ji's Non-Participation Movement affected society in India during the time of the national movement.

2.To investigate the significance of distinctive ladies Freedom fighters .

#### **Objective of the Study:**

1.To think about the part of ladies, within the freedom movement of India.

3.To make mindfulness almost Freedom fighters.

4.To think about the give up of ladies Freedom fighters.

**Research Methodology:** The supplementary materials were used to complete this work. Books written by researchers and research papers published in a variety of national and international journals have formed the backbone of the research used to compile this paper's information.

**Findings:**There are so numerous ladies who has played a surprising part in freedom.Some role model ladies are specified as under:

**Rani Lakshmi Bai :** Rani Lakshmbai was the ruler of Jhansi. She played a huge part within the revolt of India in 1857. She is known as the bravest ruler . She was the wife if lord of Jhansi ,Raja Gangadhar Rao. They embraced a child, after the passing of Lord Gangadhar Rao ,the British government did not permit her to form her adopted child, the ruler of Jhansi. At that point the British took over Jhansi beneath it is control .Rani Lakshmi bai did not acknowledge this kind of run the show. she took the armed force and revolted against the British government. She battled against all chances and amid her final time when she got no way assist, she set herself on fire. The fire of mettle and bravery was sufficient to form her title into brilliant history.

**Begum Hazrat Mahal:** Begum Hazrat Mahal has stamped her as driving lady of the primary Indian war of autonomy in 1857. She was hitched to the lord of Lucknow .When the revolt started, she was the primary freedom who influenced the individuals to battle and raises their voices against the British government. She leads the revolt and served as a image of resistance for Muslim women in India.

**Sarojini Naidu:** She was one of the foremost conspicuous Ladies freedom fighters who battled against the British government. She worked tirelessly to advance equality for women and played a pivotal role in establishing women's groups. She was a crucial figure in both the insurrection and the Quit India movements. Women's empowerment and social welfare were common themes in the speeches she delivered. She led the Indian National Congress and was named the country's first female senator after India won its independence. Her commitment in battle for freedom , will always be remembered.

**Kasturba Gandhi :** She was the spouse of the father of country Mahatma Gandhi and an Indian political dissident who was included within the India autonomy movement .She was one of the preeminent supporters of Gandhi's programs. She worked with her spouse and was the pioneer of the women satyagraha .She played a really critical part as a driving women's freedom fighters. She raised her voice for gracious rights. Amid the indigo grower movement, she made difference individuals to form them mindful of wellbeing, cleanliness, cleanliness, perusing and composing.Ladies were seeking out for motivation at Kasturba and

routinely inquired her to sort out walks and dissents. In 1942, Kasturba was arrested once more for taking part within the quit India movement. The inscriptive winner breathed her final in Aga Khan royal residence in Pune where she had been detained after a life of struggle.

**Kamla Nehru:** She played a noteworthy part in sorting out the no assess campaign within the Joined together territories. Kamala Nehru joined the non-participation movement in 1921 She risen as a solid woman and broke all generalisations within the Indian freedom movement. She began a enormous dissent along with the other ladies pioneers against the shops in Allahabad offering liquor and remote texture. When her spouse Jawaharlal Nehru was detained by British for conveying a discourse considered as 'seditious', she went in his place to convey it. When her spouse was imprisoned, she kept up her battle and built up a dispensary for harmed fighters in SwarajBhawan.

**Vijay Lakshmi Pandit:** In India, Vijay Lakshmi Pandit broke new ground by becoming the country's first female cabinet minister. The local decentralised administration appointed her to that position. She was an advocate for women's education and equality. To fight for India's independence, she became president of the Congress party and a member of the non-participation movement. In 1942, she got involved with the campaign to "Quit India."

**Savitri Bai Phule:** She was one of the primary line reformers, educationalists and writers. She instructed the windows and attempted to halt sati culture. She Was one of the progressive ladies who made numerous changes in our society. She was the spouse of Jyoti Rao Phule, who was an extraordinary activists and social reformer. They both battled against all these generalisations and made individuals mindful of women's strengthening. She was decided to teach the young ladies of society. She known for her gutsy scholarly works.

**Zeenat Mahal:** She played a vital part within the 1857 disobedience against the East India Company in supporting her Spouse Bahadur Shah Zafar II. She is spotted the autonomy movement through her conciliatory and political endeavours. She remained an persuasive figure within the freedom movement in spite of being banished to Rangoon by the British.

**DurgaWati Devi:** Durgawati Devi known as Durgabhabi was a Freedom fighters. She was One of the few progressives lady who effectively taken an interest in freedom movement against the British run the show. She made a difference Bhagat Singh eludes from British after Saundras murdering. She was exceptionally courageous lady. She was the spouse of HSRA part Bhagwati Charan Vohra, other individuals of Hindustan Communist Republican Affiliation alluded to her as Bhabi and she got to be prevalent as Durga Bhabi in Indian progressive circles.

**Annie Besant:** She was a supporter of Of Indian autonomy and played a vital role within the Theosophical society. She had taken an interest within the political exercises in India. She driven the foundation of the Indian run the show movement.

**Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay:** Kamala Devi Chattopadhyay was a freedom fighter and Indian social reformer. She devoted her life to improving the lot of Indian women in society and the economy. In 1923, she became a member of the Gandhian group Seva Dal. In 1926, she connected with the movement's early leader and sought for a seat in the Madras provincial legislative assembly. She made history by running for office as India's first female legislator. She actively participated in salt movement in 1930.

**Kalpna Dutta:** Kalpna Dutta was activist of Indian independence movement and in 1931 she joined the republican Indian army of surya Sen. She used to build bombs and work as a courier agent for the revolutionaries. She had the duty of attacking a European club in Chittagong. Kalpna was arrested in 1933 and imprisoned for life. Kalpna was dedicated to relief efforts during the Bengal famine and Bengal division. She joined the Indian Communist Party in 1940. She worked towards women's education and empowerment.

**ArunaAasif Ali** : ArunaAasif Ali was an autonomy pioneer and Political activists who played a key part within the Quit India movement, which pressurised the British government to give freedom to India. She was the head of the Delhi branch of the Indian National Congress and a well-known person in the organisation.

**Sucheta Kripalani**: SuchetaKripalani was a solid advocate of women's rights and education she taken part within the Indian autonomy movement within the 1940s and worked towards elevating the status of ladies in India. She became involved in the drive to have Indians leave the British Empire and she worked closely with Mahatma Gandhi on a number different campaigns. From 1963 until 1967, she led the government of Uttar Pradesh as its first and only female chief secretary.

**Conclusion:** We can affirm without reservation that women played critical roles in India's fight for independence. They have successfully participated in national campaigns by holding public rallies, organising picketing of stores selling distant spirits and items, and more. They fearlessly faced the baton of the British police authorities and reported to prison. Therefore, the narrative of the fight for Indian independence cannot be fully told without including the role women played.

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