



Review Article

A STUDY ON WOMEN INDIAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS

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Abstract- The role of women in freedom struggle is extremely important. They also participated in the Indian struggle for Independence. The list of great women whose names have gone down in history for their courage, true spirit, dedication and undying devotion to the service of India's freedom struggle.

Keywords- Indian struggle for Independence, freedom.

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Introduction

The history of Indian struggle for Independence would be incomplete without mentioning the contributions of women. The women of India will occupy the foremost place because of sacrifice made by women. They fought with unafraid courage, true spirit, faced various tortures, exploitations, and hardships to give us freedom. These women came forward and took charge of the struggle, when most of the men freedom fighters were in prison. For their dedication and undying devotion to the service of India, the list of great women names have gone down in history long one.

Bhima Bai Holkar: Bhima Bai Holkar born on date 17 September 1795 and died on 28 November 1858. She was a daughter of Yashwant Rao Holkar, Maharaja of Indore. Bhima Bai Holkar fought bravely against the British colonel Malcolm and defeated him in guerilla warfare in 1817.

Rani Lakshmi Bai

Rani Lakshmi Bai born on 19 November 1828 and was named Manikarnika. Her family members called her Manu. In 1842, she was married to Raja Gangadhar Rao, the Maharaja of Jhansi and became the Rani of Jhansi. An outstanding example for all future generations of women freedom fighters is Rani of Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai whose heroism and superb leadership. Also, her enemies admired her courage and daring into the battlefield. She fought valiantly and refused to surrender and fell as a warrior should, fighting the enemy to the last. Her remarkable courage inspired to many men and women, fighting the enemy to the last. Rani Lakshmi Bai died on 18 June 1858 [1,2].

Sarojini Naidu

Sarojini Naidu was born on 13 February 1879 in Hyderabad to Aghore Nath Chattopadhyay and Barada Sundari Devi. Sarojini Naidu is also known by the The Nightingale of India. She was the first Indian woman to become the President of the Indian National Congress. She was the first woman to become the governor of a state in India. She was a prolific writer, distinguished poet, renowned freedom fighter and one of the great orators. She was arrested along with Mahatma Gandhi for her involvement in the Quit India movement in 1942 and was jailed. After Independence, Sarojini Naidu became the Governor of Uttar Pradesh. She was

India's first woman governor. Sarojini Naidu died in office on March 2, 1949 [3].

Kasturba Gandhi:

Kasturba Gandhi was born on April 11, 1869 to a prosperous businessman Gokuladas Makharji of Porbandar. At thirteen years old, she got married to Mohandas Gandhi. In the year of 1904, Kasturba Gandhi first involved herself with politics in South Africa when she helped Mahatma Gandhi and others establish the Phoenix Settlement near Durban. From the period between 1904 and 1914, Kasturba Gandhi was actively involved in the Phoenix Settlement near Durban. In the year 1913, she raised her voice against the inhuman working conditions of Indians in South Africa. She focused on helping improve the welfare of women in Champaran, Bihar in 1917, where Gandhi was working with indigo farmers. Kasturba took part in nonviolent protests against the British rule in Rajkot in 1939. She died on 22 February 1944, at the age of 74 [4,5].

Conclusion

India achieved Independence on August 15, 1947 because of sathyagrahas, sacrifices, a century of revolutions, struggle, blood shedding by freedom fighters. The women shouldered critical responsibilities in India's struggle for freedom. Women freedom fighters bravely faced the baton of the police and went behind the iron bars. Hundreds and thousands of Indian women dedicated their lives for obtaining freedom of their lives for obtaining freedom of their motherland.

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