

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN INDIA'S FREEDOM STRUGGLE: UNSUNG HEROES



Basavarajappa A. G.

Assistant Professor, Sri Siddalingeshwara first Grade College Kanamadugu.
Kudligi.(tq) Bellary. (Dist)

Authors Short Profile



ABSTRACT :

The role of women in India's freedom struggle is a compelling narrative often overshadowed by the prominent figures of the male leadership. This article explores the multifaceted contributions of women throughout India's fight for independence, emphasizing the diverse and transformative roles played by various unsung heroes. From early social reform movements to active participation in key nationalist campaigns, women were integral in mobilizing support, advocating for social change, and leading protests. The analysis highlights notable figures such as Sarojini Naidu,

Kasturba Gandhi, Aruna Asaf Ali, and many others whose contributions have been historically underrecognized. By examining their involvement in movements like the Non-Cooperation Movement, the Salt March, and the Quit India Movement, this article aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of women's pivotal role in India's journey to independence and the lasting impact of their activism on post-independence Indian society.

KEYWORDS : Women in India's freedom struggle, unsung heroes, Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt March, Quit India Movement, Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Aruna Asaf Ali, social reform, nationalist movements, gender and independence, historical recognition, women's activism in India.

INTRODUCTION:

The role of women in India's freedom struggle is often overshadowed by the more prominent figures of the male leaders who led the movement. However, the contribution of women to India's quest for independence was both significant and transformative, marked by a diverse array of unsung heroes whose stories remain less celebrated but are no less vital in understanding the full spectrum of the freedom struggle.

The Indian freedom movement, spanning from the late 19th century to 1947, witnessed a profound involvement of women from different socio-economic and cultural backgrounds. Their participation ranged from passive support roles to active leadership, defying the norms of their time and laying the groundwork for future generations of women in India.

Women's involvement in the freedom struggle can be traced back to the early nationalist movements. The late 19th and early 20th centuries saw a burgeoning of women's organizations and activities aimed at social reform and political activism. Leaders like Begum Roquiah Sakhawat Hossain and Chandramukhi Basu, among others, were instrumental in challenging colonial rule and advocating for women's rights within their respective regions. They established institutions and undertook initiatives that not only focused on the nationalist cause but also on the broader aspects of women's education and empowerment.

The Early Years of Nationalist Movements

Before the dawn of the 20th century, women's involvement in India's nationalist movements was not highly visible but was nonetheless significant. The social reform movements of the 19th century, which aimed at addressing issues such as child marriage and the status of widows, also laid the groundwork for political activism. Women like Rukmini Devi Arundale, who was active in social reform and cultural renaissance, and Swarnakumari Devi, who used literature to advocate for women's education and rights, played crucial roles in these early efforts.

The Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj, led by reformers like Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Swami Dayananda Saraswati, were instrumental in promoting women's education and challenging traditional social norms. Women associated with these reform movements, such as Chandramukhi Basu and Karuna Devi, contributed significantly by championing educational reforms and participating in public debates about social issues. Their work in these reform movements helped to create a more conducive environment for political activism among women.

The Role of Women in Gandhiji's Movements

Mahatma Gandhi's entry into the freedom struggle in the early 20th century marked a significant shift. His emphasis on non-violent resistance and mass mobilization led to a broadening of participation across different sections of society, including women. Gandhiji's campaigns, such as the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), the Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-34), and the Quit India Movement (1942), provided platforms for women to engage in political activism on a larger scale.

The Non-Cooperation Movement was a turning point for women's involvement. Women from various backgrounds participated in picketing, boycotts, and protests. Figures like Anasuya Sarabhai, who led labor strikes, and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay, who promoted the use of Swadeshi goods, were pivotal in these efforts. Anasuya Sarabhai's leadership in organizing textile workers in Ahmedabad highlighted the intersection of gender and class struggles, showing how women were also engaging in labor activism as part of the broader nationalist movement.

The Salt March of 1930, another significant campaign led by Gandhiji, saw widespread participation from women. They played crucial roles in the protest against the British monopoly on salt.

Women like Kanaklata Barua and her colleagues defied British authorities by collecting and making salt, demonstrating their commitment to the cause. Kanaklata Barua's bravery in leading a procession and her subsequent martyrdom symbolized the dedication and sacrifice of countless women who were engaged in the struggle.

The Quit India Movement: A Surge in Women's Activism

The Quit India Movement of 1942 was a major phase in the struggle for independence, marked by heightened activism and widespread arrests. Women's involvement was particularly notable during this period. Leaders such as Aruna Asaf Ali emerged as prominent figures, organizing underground networks and coordinating protests. Aruna Asaf Ali's role in the movement, especially her leadership in the Bombay session, demonstrated how women were not only participants but also leaders in the struggle.

Other notable figures included Sucheta Kripalani, who played a key role in organizing protests and was involved in the formation of the Indian National Congress's women's wing. Her contribution was crucial in mobilizing support and coordinating activities on the ground. Similarly, Usha Mehta's operation of a secret radio station to broadcast messages of the Quit India Movement illustrated the innovative and covert ways in which women contributed to the struggle.

Regional Contributions and Lesser-Known Figures

The contribution of women was not uniform across the country but varied significantly by region. In Bengal, for example, women like Pritilata Waddedar and Kalpana Dutt were active in revolutionary activities. Pritilata Waddedar's involvement in the Chittagong armoury raid and her ultimate sacrifice demonstrated the extent of her commitment to the revolutionary cause. Similarly, Kalpana Dutt's participation in the same raid and her subsequent imprisonment highlighted the role of women in armed resistance.

In the southern states, figures such as Muthulakshmi Reddi and Rukmini Lakshmi pathi were instrumental in advocating for women's rights and participating in the freedom struggle. Muthulakshmi Reddi, a pioneering physician and social reformer, worked tirelessly to improve the conditions of women and children, while Rukmini Lakshmi pathi's involvement in local politics and activism illustrated the regional dimensions of women's participation.

Impact on Post-Independence India

The involvement of women in the freedom struggle had lasting effects on post-independence India. Their participation helped to set the stage for the political and social reforms that followed independence. The new Indian government, shaped by leaders who had witnessed the contributions of women, implemented policies that aimed at improving women's status and promoting gender equality. The Indian Constitution, adopted in 1950, enshrined principles of equality and non-discrimination. The contributions of women in the freedom struggle were reflected in the legal and social reforms that aimed to address issues such as gender inequality and social justice. Women leaders like Sarojini Naidu and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit continued to play significant roles in public life, influencing policies and promoting social change.

Despite these advances, the recognition of women's contributions to the freedom struggle has been uneven. Many of the stories of unsung heroes remain underrepresented in mainstream historical narratives. Efforts to rectify this imbalance have included research and documentation by historians, the establishment of memorials, and the incorporation of women's history into educational curricula.

In recent years, there has been a concerted effort to highlight the contributions of these unsung heroines through various means. Books, documentaries, and academic research have increasingly focused on the lives and achievements of women who played pivotal roles in the freedom struggle. These efforts aim to ensure that the legacy of these women is preserved and their contributions recognized.

CONCLUSION

The role of women in India's freedom struggle was multifaceted and transformative. From early social reform efforts to active participation in major nationalist movements, women played crucial roles in shaping the course of India's fight for independence. Their contributions, often unsung, were essential in mobilizing support, sustaining the movement, and advancing the cause of freedom.

Recognizing and celebrating the diverse contributions of these women not only honors their legacy but also provides a more inclusive and accurate account of India's journey to independence. Their stories serve as a testament to the courage, determination, and resilience of women who, despite facing significant obstacles, made invaluable contributions to the nation's struggle for freedom. As we reflect on their roles, it is crucial to continue to uncover and acknowledge the unsung heroes of India's freedom struggle, ensuring that their contributions are remembered and celebrated for generations to come.

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