



# REVIEW OF RESEARCH

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## WOMEN FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF KARNATAKA

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### ABSTRACT

India was ruled by the British for about 200 years. India became an independent nation in 1947 thanks to the sacrifices and movements started by its freedom fighters. As a day of commemoration for the patriotism and hardships of our freedom fighters, August 15 has been and continues to be the most cherished by all Indians. As early as the 18th century, Female Freedom Fighters of India established a significant mark of courage and heroism, demonstrating that women were not prepared to be relegated to the background of the freedom struggle. The women who fought for the country's freedom will always be remembered as a part of Indian history. Karnataka is unique in the role that women played in the freedom movement. Women participated very actively and gave their lives for the cause of their motherland both before and during the Gandhian era. In Karnataka, the freedom struggle under Gandhi roughly began in 1920. The freedom fighters were forever changed by Gandhiji's 1924 visit to Belgaum. They also participated in the No Tax Campaign, salt Satyagraha, and individual Satyagraha. Both men and women fought for social and economic values and the spread of democratic ideas. In India, Queen Channamma of Kittur sparked a rebellion against the British. Kittur Chennamma was born in Kakati, a small village in the present-day Belagavi District of Karnataka, India, on October 23rd, 1778. She was raised in the Lingayat community and received early instruction in horseback riding, sword fighting, and archery. At the age of 15, she tied the knot with Raja Mallasarja, a Desai family member. She is remembered for her bravery and her lack of fear during the Indian Mutiny of 1857-1858. It is thought that Lakshmibai was the most powerful and brave woman who fought for freedom. She was the Maratha queen and the Rani of Jhansi.



**KEYWORDS:** Women Freedom Fighters, Satyagraha, Socio-economic Background, Princely States of Karnataka, British Rule in Karnataka.

### INTRODUCTION

State It is a source of great pride to note that a woman, the Queen of a small state in Karnataka called for the first ever revolt against the powerful British. Kittur was in a strategic location from a political and military standpoint at the time. She ranks among the best freedom fighters not only in Karnataka but around the world. Thackeray was killed and a British force defeated by Queen Channamma. She was defeated in the second battle with the British army. As a result, Queen Channamma of Kittur initiated a period of Indian rebellion against the British. In addition to more than fourteen

other smaller princely states, Karnataka was primarily divided among five distinct administrations during this conflict. The Bombay presidency, the Madras presidency, the Mysore princely State, the Nizams, and Coorg were the five administrations. People who speak Kannada responded positively to the political awakening and actively participated in the freedom movement despite this kind of indifferent and uneven proposition. The Bombay presidency's southern region included the districts of Belgaum, Dharwad, Karwar, and Bijapur, which were all referred to as Bombay Karnataka. These four districts were part of the Bombay presidency, which was run by the British, and were heavily influenced by the political awakening there. Mysore was an educated princely state that responded to this national call in its own unique way. Everyone finds inspiration in the name Kittur Rani Channamma. She was the first Indian woman to engage in combat with the British. Nizam's State included the districts of Gulbarga, Raichur, and Bidar. Until the late 1940s, no one was able to alter Nizami rule. After freedom, nonetheless, by police activity it was integrated into the Indian Association. The Madras presidency included the coastal South Kanara (Dakshina Kannada) and inland Bellary districts. There was no continuity between the two districts because of how far apart they were.

### **Karnataka Queen fought against?**

Chennamma, Queen of Kittur, a princely state in present-day Karnataka, was born on October 23, 1778. One of the first Indians to lead an armed rebellion against the British was She. She is regarded as one of India's most prominent female warriors and freedom fighters.

### **DEFINITION**

#### **Rani Abbakkadevi**

Ullala's Rani Abbakkadevi belonged to the Chowta dynasty. She was trained in warfare by her uncle Thirumalaraya, who also helped her rise to power as queen of Ullala. She turned down the Portuguese's tax demands. In 1555, they declared war on her. This war was won by Abbakka. Once more, in 1568, the Portuguese viceroy Antonio Noronha entered Ullal. After making his way out of there, Abbakkadevi attacked the Portuguese with a group of 200 soldiers. In this attack, General Peixoto was killed. Numerous Portuguese soldiers were taken hostage. An admiral Portuguese named Mascarenhas was killed in another battle. The Portuguese were ordered to leave the Mangaluru fort by Rani Abbakka. However, the wealth of Ullal enticed the Portuguese to continue their assault on the city. Abbakka reached an agreement in 1570 with Zamorin of Calicut and the Sultan of Vijayapura. The Portuguese killed Zamorin's general, Kutty Pokar Markar, while he was returning from capturing the Mangaluru fort. Finally, Portuguese defeated Abbakka and imprisoned her with the assistance of her estranged husband. She passed away in the jail. Veerarani Abbakkana Utsava is held annually at Ullala in honor of Rani Abbakkadevi.

#### **Ballari Siddamma**

Ballari Siddamma was born in Dundasi Village, Haveri District, in 1903. On April 13, 1938, she waved the flag to entice her arrest. She spent a month in prison. She was the first woman in the state of Mysuru to take part in the flag-raising ceremony. In 1939, she participated in Chitradurga's Aranya Sathyagraha. She was sentenced to prison for cutting down wild date trees in the Davanagere forests of Anagodu and Mayakonda. Additionally, she joined the Quit India movement. She actively participated in Aramane Satyagraha or Mysuru Chalo. She became Davanagere's MLA. Mathrumandir was established to safeguard the health of rural women.

### **Women Freedom Fighters in India**

Men and women are inseparable components of human society, and they have always shared both happiness and sorrow. Women have not trailed behind men in their efforts to escape slavery. The history of their homeland is littered with the gallant acts of men and women who fought for its independence. Like many other stories, the struggle for India's independence was fought together by men and women. It is impossible to study women's contributions without also studying women's social

and economic positions in society. One begins to wonder how these women of India, who were portrayed as slaves of their men's people and steeped in ignorance and superstitions by western observers like the Abbe Dubois and Miss Mayo, could have so suddenly acquired the courage, endurance, determination, and spirit of sacrifice that they displayed in such abundance during the freedom fight. The role that women played in the fight for freedom is so remarkable and glorious. They shared with their male relatives the difficulties that Satyagraha brought. Even the most uneducated and unlettered women, of which there were thousands, displayed such understanding of the situation and awareness of the sacrifices and suffering that were made in the struggle that those who had previously scoffed at them were forced to admire them and realize that a lack of culture does not necessarily imply a lack of education. The status of women in India was greatly influenced by the British and the West as a whole. Social stability in India had been significantly undermined by the numerous wars and political upheavals of the 18th century, though this was less so in the remote rural areas. New forces of disruption were felt as British power began to spread in the final quarter of the 18th century. The Indians, as the heirs of an ancient culture, were viewed as ignorant and superstitious by the British, who remained outsiders. The Christians missionary followed the British soldier and administrator, ranting against the Indian religion, manners, and customs and promising to reveal an open door to heaven through his Christian faith. In order to convert people to Christianity, he frequently used methods that were neither moral nor honest. With very few exceptions, the English officer in India was an insufferable snob and frequently a tyrant. He wanted to disrupt India's political structure as well as her economic and social stability. A response was unavoidable as a result. In politics, there were rising tides that culminated in the 1857\*-1858 struggle for freedom. By the middle of the 19th century, powerful reforming movements in the social and religious fields were doomed to failure. Mohipatram Rupram established the Prathana Samaj in Gujarat, Dayanand Saraswati established the dynamic social reform organization of the Arya Samaj in Lahore in 1877, which was openly and avowedly antagonistic to Christianity and sought to revive all that was free and liberal in the ancient Vedic culture, and Mahadev Govind Ranade in the Deccan made an all-out effort at social reform by establishing the National Social Conference in 1877.

### Female Freedom Fighters of India with Names List in PDF

- The Lady Freedom Fighters fought for our liberation with true spirit and unwavering courage, enduring a variety of exploitations, tortures, and hardships.
- The women took the initiative to lead the struggle when the majority of male freedom fighters were imprisoned.
- There are a lot of great women on the freedom fighters' list of names, and their dedication and unwavering loyalty to India's service have made their names etched in history.
- At the beginning of 1817, women began participating in India's struggle for freedom.
- In gorilla warfare, Bhima Bai Holkar bravely defeated the British Colonel Malcolm.
- Prior to the "First War of Independence (1857)," many women fought against the British East India Company in the 19th century, including Rani Chennamma of Kittur and Rani Begum Hazrat Mahal of Awadh.
- Ladies assumed a splendid part in the conflict of Freedom (the Incomparable Revolt) of 1857, gaining appreciation and appreciation for even the revolt's chiefs.
- The brave troops of the Rani of Ramgarh, Rani Jindan Kaur, Rani Tace Bai, Baiza Bai, Chauhan Rani, and Tapaswini Maharani go to war.
- Rani Lakshmbai of Jhansi was one of the bravest freedom fighters in Indian history. Her bravery and exceptional leadership demonstrated true nationalism and patriotism in the nation.
- Women from rural and educated families as well as women from different castes, religions, and communities joined the national independence movement.
- Names from the 20th century such as Sarojini Naidu, Kasturba Gandhi, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, and Annie Besant are still recognized for their distinctive political and battlefield accomplishments.

To teach the British revenue officer a lesson, the women of Shinganamakki village near Ankola made sure he didn't eat or drink all day when he came to their village to forcefully collect tax. They hid the sugar, tea utensils, and tea leaves when he wanted to make his own tea. This was their method of rebellion against the British government.

Other local communities are lending their support to the campaign, which is being launched to commemorate 75 years of independence. The street vendors' associations in Vijayanagar and Shivajinagar supported two programs earlier this week, while the transgender community supported a program on Wednesday in RT Nagar. With banners and the national flag, the women go to places like markets, schools, and other open spaces to sing, tell stories about women who fought for freedom, and read the preamble of the constitution aloud. The campaign has included the stories of women who fought for freedom regardless of caste, class, or religion.

"These ladies were a piece of different opportunity developments like the Quit India Development, Salt Satyagraha, Swadeshi development, and numerous other for which Mahatma Gandhi had called for. They were all over the movement, and their stories are very interesting. Most of the time, we only remember a few famous people who fought for freedom, and even history talks about them. As a result, Du Saraswati, a writer and one of the campaign's leaders, stated, "With this campaign, we are attempting to tell the stories of the unseen women to the next generations."

## 10 Freedom Fighters of Karnataka

### 1. Karnad Sadashiva Rao

In 1911, while still a young lawyer, he participated in social activities for the advancement of women. Together with his wife Shantabai, he established the Mahila Sabha and successfully persuaded women to leave their homes. He also joined Gandhi's Satyagraha movement as one of the first volunteers from Karnataka. He was one of the Congress Party's most influential members because of his role in the party's expansion in Karnataka. The Non-Cooperation Movement in the South Kanara District was sparked by him. Sadashiva Rao was also considered as a candidate for the 1937 Provincial elections.

### 2. Aluru Venkata Rao

Aluru Venkata Rao is to thank for the way that Karnataka now appears on the Indian map. He was given the title of Kannada Kula Purohita (High Priest) and was in charge of the Karnataka Ekikarana (unification) movement. He was the first to present a resolution at the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat that called for the fusion of people from all regions. He likewise played a main part in joining individuals.

### 3. Kamala Devi Chattopadhaya

Kamala Devi was a champion of the Indian Renaissance and a well-known figurehead during India's struggle for independence. She rose to prominence as a prominent organizer for Gandhi's Congress' women's and youth section in order to gather volunteers for national Satyagrahas.

### 4. Umabai Kundapur

Umabai was one of the brave women freedom fighters in Karnataka who willingly gave her life for Satyagraha and the Swadeshi movement. During that time, a lot of underground workers from the Quit India campaign showed up at her Hubli home to ask for food and money. While hiding behind the curtain, Umabai put her own life at risk to assist everyone.

### 5. Onake Obavva – One of the Fearless Freedom Fighters of Karnataka

a Hindu fighter from Karnataka who fought Hyder Ali's troops in the Chitradurga kingdom of Karnataka with an onake (pestle). In the Chitradurga fort, her husband was a guard on the watchtower. She belonged to the Holayas, or Chalavadi. She is an example of Kannada female pride and one of the freedom fighters from Karnataka.

## 6. Nittur Srinivasa Rau

a participant in the struggle for Indian independence who was a fan of Gandhi. In addition to being Chief Justice of the High Court of Mysore State (now Karnataka), he was the first chairman of India's Central Vigilance Commission.2] He was appointed as the acting governor of the state of Mysore and was the first person to translate Mahatma Gandhi's autobiography into Kannada.

## 7. V. N. O'key

Vasudev O'key, who was born O'key, possessed the rare combination of humanism, creativity, and humility. Through his artwork and graphics, he significantly contributed to the documentation of tribal Indians and collaborated with Sane Guruji. Prior to kicking the bucket in a senior residents' home in Panvel, he battled covertly during desolate crises.

## 8. Kittur Rani Chennamma – The Queen of Kittur

The reigning monarch of Kittur, a former princely state in Karnataka. In order to maintain control over her realm, she organized an armed revolt against the British East India Company in 1824, a violation of the Paramountcy. She overthrew the Company in the first rebellion, but she died as a prisoner of war in the second. Because she was one of the first and few women freedom fighters in Karnataka to command rebel forces against British colonial control, she is still regarded as a folk hero in that state and a pivotal figure in the Indian independence movement.

## 9. Sangolli Rayanna

In the nineteenth century, Indian fighter, military commander (Shetsanadi), and rebel in the Kittur princely kingdom in the present-day Indian state of Karnataka. Sangolli Rayanna was taken captive by the British during the 1824 revolt. He was eventually let go by them. He pursued Shivalingappa, the adopted son of King Mallasarja and Rani Chennamma, as the king of Kittur and persisted in his battle against the British. He started a guerilla war against the British and organized the locals.

## 10. K.G Gokhale

A prestigious columnist noted for his political work, Mr. Gokhale. His provocative articles significantly encouraged readers to join the cause of liberation. He was in charge of the chamar schools, worked as a bhangi—a janitor—in the Harijan quarters, and traveled throughout the Belgaum District as the Secretary of the Harijan Sangha.

Karnataka is unique in the role that women played in the freedom movement. Women participated very actively and gave their lives for the cause of their motherland both before and during the Gandhian era. In Karnataka, the freedom struggle under Gandhi roughly began in 1920. When Gandhiji went to Belgaum in 1924, the freedom fighters were forever changed. They also participated in the No Tax Campaign, salt Satyagraha, and individual Satyagraha. Both men and women fought for social and economic values and the spread of democratic ideas. In India, Queen Channamma of Kittur sparked a rebellion against the British.

Sati Joymoti and Kanaklata Baruah are two women who fought for freedom in the North East. Joymoti was a queen to King Gadadhar Singha and was a princess of the Ahom. Kanaklata Baruah, on the other hand, was one of the Assamese leaders who joined the Indian Independence Movement. Among the women who fought for freedom were Savitribai Phule, Ramabai Ranade, Rani Laxmi Bai, Sarojini Naidu, and Madam Bhikaji Cama, all of whom made significant contributions to education. Begum Hazrat Mahal and Rani Lakshmbai were women who fought for independence and took part in the first war. In India's first war of independence in 1857, these courageous and fearless women stood their ground against the British forces. Jhansi ki Rani, or Rani Lakshmi bai, was one of the greatest and first women to fight for India's freedom. She fought alone with the British army without a trace of fear. She was regarded as a significant female freedom fighter and was married to the king of Jhansi.



The endeavors made by Indian ladies will constantly assume a significant part in the Indian battle for freedom. To secure our liberation, they fought with unwavering courage and true spirit despite numerous tortures, exploitations, and sufferings. Women led the fight when most male freedom fighters were imprisoned. Sarojini Naidu was an independent freedom fighter and poetess. She was born in Hyderabad on February 13, 1879, under the name Sarojini Chattopadhyaya. She also became India's first woman to be elected governor of both a province and a state following independence. She was selected as the president by the Indian National Congress. She was a strong proponent of women's rights and empowerment and established the Women's Indian Association. Her participation in the Quit India and Civil Disobedience movements resulted in her arrest and imprisonment. Bajirao and Maharana Pratap, for example, have been talked about all over the country and will live on in history. The vast majority of us have perused texts about the fearless men fighters yet very little is had some significant awareness of the ones who additionally courageously battled for opportunity.

When you think of women who fought for our nation's freedom, can you name five people who come to mind? We know Rani of Jhansi who battled the English, however could we at any point review additional ladies who liberated us from rulers other than the English? Most likely not.

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## **Five unsung female warriors who bravely fought for independence despite the odds:**

### **1. Mata Bhag Kaur**

Mai Bhago, the only daughter of a prominent village landowner in present-day Amritsar, went on to become a great warrior. In the 1705 Battle of Muktsar, she led a group of 40 Sikh warriors against a 10,000-strong Mughal army.

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## **HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:**

In areas directly under British rule, the Congress movement and nationalism's spirit were more pronounced. However, it just so happened that Indian princes ruled more than half of Karnataka. In the Nizam's state, in addition to Mysore and the Kannada Districts, there were nearly a dozen smaller princely states like Sondur, Savanur, Ramadurg, Jamkhandi, Mudhol, and Akkalkot. British Indian provinces surrounded these princely states, which had separate and independent administrations. Political upheaval and agitation emanating from British-administered territories had an impact on these territories. It was only natural that the citizens of these states shared the political aspirations of their neighbors living outside of their borders for democracy and freedom. Therefore, the people of princely states were impacted by the political upsurge in British India.

The state of Karnataka has made a significant contribution to the freedom struggle. The courage and bravery of Kannadigas are well-known traits. They have always held the belief that having freedom is more valuable than having a life. When people talk about freedom, they always think of the rulers of Karnataka—the Kadambas, Hoyasalas, Chalukyas of Badami, Vijayanagar Kings, and many others—and their love and commitment to freedom. Dr. D. C. According to sarkar, " since the development of Chalukyan tradition from sixth hundred years, Kannadigas have assumed a surprising and significant part throughout the entire existence of opportunity development". Additionally, there is some evidence

of Karnataka kings who ruled Bengal, Bihar, and other parts of India. The culture of Karnataka is one of a kind in that women make sacrifices. Attimabbe from the tenth century, Akka Mahadevi from the twelfth century, Gangambika of Vijayanager, Onake Obavva, Rani Kittur Channamma, and Belavadi Mallamma are all names that come to mind. Rani Channamma of Kittur was the first Indian woman to rebel against the British in 1824. She was from Karnataka. The seventeenth century artist Sarvajna of Karnataka has lauded, in his structures in trios called as "Vachanas", Kannada culture and its matchless quality. In Karnataka culture, people referred to him as the "pole star." He has made it clear in his writings that everyone deserves freedom and does not need to be tied down in any way. He has eloquently depicted the loyalty and patriotism of the Karnataka people in his "Vachanas." He held the firm belief that one must make sacrifices for one's country.

### IMPORTANT WOMEN FREEDOM FIGHTERS:

Gold letters ought to be written about the Karnataka women satyagrahis and how they played a role in the struggle for freedom in history. In order to achieve their goal, they sacrificed everything they had to their homeland and devoted their lives to the cause of freedom. Karnataka is unique in the role that women played in the freedom movement. Women participated very actively and gave their lives for the cause of their motherland both before and during the Gandhian era. In Karnataka, the freedom struggle under Gandhi roughly began in 1920. There will undoubtedly be some emphasis on the leadership of prominent individuals who stand out due to their greater initiative, forceful personality, or organizational skills, as there has always been in all human history. Mahatma Gandhi led the freedom struggle from 1920 to 1947. His leadership attracted people from all walks of life. The freedom fighters were forever changed by Gandhiji's 1924 visit to Belgaum, and many women became devoted followers of Mahatma Gandhi. The main ladies members in the opportunity development in Karnataka were Umabai Kundapur, Bellary Siddamma, T Sunandamma, Kamaldevi Chattopadhyaya, Nagamma Patil, Krishnabai Panjekar, Subbavva Jois, Yashodharamma Dasappa, Padmavati Bidari, Jayadevitai Ligade, Sitabai Ramchandra, Madagaonkar and Shakuntala Kurtakoti.

Among Gandhi's female freedom fighters, Umabai Kundapur was a pioneer. In 1923, she arrived in Hubli from Bombay. Sri Anand Rao Kundapur, her husband, was a Nationalist himself, and he encouraged young Umabai to be a part of social and public life. Sadly, she decided to dedicate her life to serving her country after becoming a widow at a young age. During her time in Bombay, she was able to hear the speeches of important Congress nationalist leaders. She met Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Hubli's primary leader at the time, while she was there. The Bhagini Samaj and Tilak Kanya Shala worked to inspire women to join the national movement and train them for it. Umabai assumed control of these centers after a few years. On the eve of Gandhiji's visit to Belgaum in 1924, Umabai's efforts to raise women's awareness of national issues were highly commendable. She traveled throughout Karnataka and brought female volunteers to the annual National Congress session. She was given the position of Chief Leader of the Seva Dal's women's wing for all of these things. Umabai visited the Karwar district once more for the Salt Satyagraha movement. On January 26, 1933, she was given the position of Director for the non-cooperation movement in recognition of her extraordinary bravery in bringing people together. She was detained on Satyagraha charges. She continued to be involved in Adult Education and other social programs after she was released from jail. Another name to remember for her active involvement in the freedom movement is Bellary Siddamma. She was brought into the world in 1903 in Dhundasi town in Haveri taluka. The national spirit was instilled in her by her father. She was also spiritually inclined. She was married to Bellary Murigeppa, a Gandhiji follower and ardent nationalist.

The imposition of the death penalty on Mallappa Dhanashetti and his associates was the first significant event that shocked Bellary Siddamma and propelled her into public life. They were hanged despite the efforts of state leaders. Many more children were inspired to join the freedom movement by this incident. Siddamma declared at this time that India should be freed from the British and that independence should be achieved at all costs. She was an extremely courageous woman. She went on a tour of all the Davangere and Chitradurga villages nearby, spoke to men and women in their native tongue, and she asked for their help. She quickly rose to prominence as a prominent Mysore State state

leader due to the excellent work she did organizing women volunteers. Her relationship with Sardar Veeranagouda Patil, K. F. Patil, Nagamma Patil, S. Nijalingappa and T. Siddalingaiah empowered her to grow her exercises. Her participation in the memorable April 1938 Shivapur Congress session was her first significant public activity. It was the princely Mysore State congress's first session. On April 12, 1938, the leaders who carried the national flag were detained and imprisoned during that session. Bellary Siddamma was arrested shortly after she raised the national flag. The Mysore State police arrested her as the first lady. She traveled extensively throughout Karnataka and Mysore after her release. Her activities were mostly concentrated in the rural areas. Her participation in the Quit India Movement's program to cut down toddy trees in Turvekere, Chitradurga district, under S. Nijalingappa's leadership was her second major political activity. She was very involved in doing work in the shadows. A Tamrapatra was given to her in honor of her service to women and the nation.

It was in 1933 when Mahatma Gandhi visited Karnataka for the subsequent time as a feature of his countrywide visit to teach individuals against unapproachability. Sardar Veeranagouda Patil and his wife Nagamma were among the prominent Congress leaders who greeted him at Mangalore. Because they were already aware of the cause to which Mahatma Gandhi was devoted, their presence was significant. By that time, they had established the second Harijan Balika Ashram of its kind in India, modeled after the one in Sabarmati. She visited all of the districts nearby and chose Harijan girls to run her Ashram. She spoke to both men and women at a meeting in Byadagi and urged the people not to cooperate with the government. On the same day, the government arrested her. Jayadevitai Ligade was Sri Mallappa Warad's granddaughter, and she had a lot of connections to Lokamanyu Tilak, M. G. Ranade, and Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Together with her mother, Jayadevitai took part in the salt satyagraha movement. She only fought for freedom in the districts of Bidar, Gulbarga, and Raichur. She was in charge of organizing the National Movement against the oppressive Nizam of Hyderabad, a British Raj stooge. In 1946, Jayadevitai gave a speech to a large crowd at Zahirabad, which was close to Basavakalyana.

Kamaladevi was born in Mangalore on April 3, 1903, to an affluent family. Her marriage to Harindranath, Sarojini Naidu's brother, caused a stir in the religious community and propelled her to national fame and acclaim through the stage. She had numerous opportunities to meet great leaders like Gokhale, Pandita Ramabai, and Mahatma Gandhi. She offered her assistance in organizing female volunteers in Pune. Additionally, she took part in the salt satyagraha. In 1931, she was in charge of Seva Dal. Her primary responsibility was to organize and educate women for a variety of jobs, including first aid.

## CONCLUSION:

This large number of ladies political dissidents in for sure partaken sincerely and with extraordinary boldness in the opportunity battle in the state. Especially when it comes to recruiting female volunteers, distributing literature, and providing valuable social assistance for the national movement's cause. They also participated in the No Tax Campaign, salt Satyagraha, and individual Satyagraha. These men and women who fought for freedom also fought for democratic ideas and socioeconomic values. They fought for the establishment of a representative government, India's economic growth, and most importantly, freedom for their homeland.

to fighting fires, to confronting lathis and bullets. As a result, Kamaladevi returned to Mangalore in 1934 after receiving training. She coordinated drives for Adult Education and unions. She organized the congress committee and raised political consciousness. Additionally, she was a part of the Quit India Movement. She worked in social services her entire life after achieving independence. In 1966, she received the Ramon Magsaysay Award as a tribute to her deserving work. Krishnabai was a leading female freedom fighter. She was born in Honnavar on August 8, 1906. She opened a primary school and Mahila Samaja in Dharwad after finishing her education. The Swadeshi Movement was led by Krishnabai. She was soon well-known for her bravery and unwavering determination, and the Dharwad District Congress Committee asked her to go around looking for people to join the Salt Satyagraha. Through her speeches, she traveled from village to village, inspiring people. She was



detained in 1932 for giving speeches critical of the government. In 1940, she was the VP of Karnataka Pradesh congress board.

Her anti-British rallies earned her a second one-year prison term in 1942. Subbamma was M. N. Jois's wife, and he was a dedicated congressman. She participated in the Karwar district "No Tax Campaign" and salt Satyagraha with her husband. Under the inspiring leadership of Gouramma, she actively participated in the flag-raising and leaflet-distributing events in which a significant number of women participated. Later, the "No Tax Campaign Movement" included a significant number of women. She later took care of an Ashram in Shimoga that was opened by K. A. Venkataramaiah for the children of satyagrahis. In addition, Subbamma attended the Shivapur congress session.

Yoshadharamma Dasappa held a special place in the first generation of women Gandhian freedom fighters. She was Sri's spouse. A prominent congressman from the former Mysore State, H. C. Dasappa. At the Shivapur Congress session on April 10, 1938, Yashodharamma faced the government for the first time. It was the primary meeting of the Mysore congress. She alongside different ladies members protected the flagpole for which she was captured. She was also involved in a lot of underground activities. Yashodharamma delivered speeches to the satyagrahis to oppose the government's decision to name the building housing the Mysore town police after Hamilton, who was notorious for his cruel and inhuman treatment of Nationalists. When the Niggers youth League was founded in 1936, Doddaballapur's T. Sunandamma was closely associated with leaders like T. Siddalingaih and T. Narasimha Iyengar. When Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel was asked to speak to the league, he accepted. T. Sunandamma and her husband had a strong connection to how it worked during the Shivapur Congress Session. Volunteers were led by T. Sunandamma. She led a group of white-clad women to defend the national flag there. Together with Yashosharamma Dasappa, she participated actively in the Mysore Town Hall Satyagraha.

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