

Female Freedom Fighters From Bengal: A Testament To Courage And Resilience

Ranjabati Mukhopadhyay

Abstract:

This research delves into the remarkable contributions of female freedom fighters from Bengal during India's struggle for independence. Through a comprehensive analysis of historical documents, biographies, and testimonies, this article highlights the pivotal roles played by woman in challenging colonial oppression and fostering revolutionary movements. By examining the socio-political landscape of Bengal and the diverse tactics employed by these women, this study aims to illuminate their often overlooked but significant impact on the fight for liberation.

Keywords: *Female Freedom Fighters, Bengal, Independence Movement, Resistance, Sacrifice, Legacy.*

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I. Introduction:

The struggle for Indian independence was a multifaceted movement characterized by the collective efforts of individuals from diverse backgrounds, united in their quest for freedom from British colonial rule. Amidst the tumult of this epochal struggle, the role of women, particularly from Bengal, remains a poignant and often overlooked aspect of history. Bengal, with its rich cultural heritage and vibrant socio-political landscape, served as a crucible for revolutionary fervor, spawning a generation of fearless female freedom fighters who defied societal norms and colonial oppression to play pivotal roles in the fight for liberation.

The participation of women in the nationalist movement marked a departure from traditional gender roles and challenged the entrenched patriarchy of Indian society. In Bengal, where women were often confined to domestic spheres, the emergence of female freedom fighters was a radical assertion of agency and autonomy. Motivated by a deep sense of patriotism, inspired by nationalist ideologies, and driven by a desire for justice and equality, these women transcended the limitations imposed upon them to actively engage in various forms of resistance.

This introduction seeks to provide an overview of the socio-political context in which female freedom fighters from Bengal emerged, highlighting the factors that spurred their involvement in the struggle for independence. It will explore the challenges they faced, both from colonial authorities and societal conventions, and examine the enduring legacy of their contributions to India's journey towards freedom. Through a nuanced examination of their courage, resilience, and unwavering commitment to the cause, this research aims to illuminate the often overlooked but significant role of women in shaping the course of history during a pivotal period in India's quest for self-determination.

Socio-Political Context of Bengal:

Bengal, historically a center of cultural and intellectual ferment, witnessed the rise of nationalist sentiment in response to British colonial rule. Economic exploitation, cultural hegemony, and political repression fueled discontent among the masses, paving the way for organized resistance movements. Women in Bengal, although relegated to traditional roles within the patriarchal structure, were not immune to the injustices of colonialism. The oppressive regime of the British East India Company and subsequent British Raj created fertile ground for dissent, leading to the emergence of revolutionary ideologies and organizations.

Profiles of Prominent Female Freedom Fighters:

Pritilata Waddedar: Pritilata Waddedar, a name etched in the annals of Indian history, stands as a symbol of courage, determination, and unwavering commitment to the cause of freedom. Born on May 5, 1911, in Daulatpur village of Chittagong, now in Bangladesh, Pritilata emerged as one of the most iconic figures in India's struggle for independence, known for her daring exploits and indomitable spirit in the face of colonial oppression.

From an early age, Pritilata displayed exceptional intellect and a fervent desire for learning. Despite the limited opportunities available to girls in her time, she pursued her education with zeal, eventually becoming a teacher at a local school. However, it was her deep-seated patriotism and sense of justice that propelled her towards the path of resistance against British rule.

The turning point in Pritilata's life came with the infamous incident at the Pahartali European Club in Chittagong on September 23, 1932. The club, a symbol of British privilege and exclusivity, was off-limits to Indians, serving as a stark reminder of colonial arrogance and oppression. In response to this injustice, Pritilata, along with a group of revolutionaries led by Masterda Surya Sen, orchestrated a daring raid on the club.

Disguised as a Punjabi woman, Pritilata led the charge, inspiring her comrades with her fearless resolve and unwavering determination. Despite facing heavily armed guards, the group managed to infiltrate the premises, launching a surprise attack that sent shockwaves throughout the colonial establishment. Though the raid ultimately ended in tragedy, with Pritilata choosing to martyr herself rather than face capture, its impact reverberated across the length and breadth of the nation, inspiring countless others to join the struggle for freedom.

Pritilata's sacrifice did not end with her death but became a rallying cry for future generations of freedom fighters. Her name became synonymous with courage and resilience, serving as a beacon of hope for all those who dared to dream of a free and independent India. In recognition of her bravery and selflessness, Pritilata was posthumously awarded the status of a national hero, with streets and institutions across India named in her honor. Beyond her role as a revolutionary, Pritilata's legacy endures as a testament to the power of ordinary individuals to effect extraordinary change. Her life exemplifies the ideals of sacrifice, patriotism, and unwavering commitment to justice, serving as an inspiration to all who strive for a better world.

Matangini Hazra: Matangini Hazra, affectionately known as the "Gandhi Buri" or "Old Lady Gandhi," was a towering figure in India's struggle for independence. Born on October 19, 1870, in the small village of Hogla, in the district of Midnapore, Bengal, Matangini emerged as an emblem of courage, resilience, and unwavering commitment to the cause of freedom.

From an early age, Matangini exhibited a fierce spirit of independence and a deep-seated desire for justice. Despite the constraints of her gender and social status, she defied societal norms and dedicated herself to the upliftment of her community. As a widow and a mother, she faced numerous challenges, but her indomitable spirit remained unbroken.

Matangini's transformation into a freedom fighter came in the wake of Mahatma Gandhi's call for nonviolent resistance against British colonial rule. Inspired by Gandhi's principles of truth and nonviolence, she joined the Indian National Congress and actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement. Her leadership and organizational skills quickly earned her the respect and admiration of her peers. However, it was during the Quit India Movement of 1942 that Matangini Hazra's true courage and resolve came to the fore. At the age of 72, she led a procession of protesters towards the Tamluk police station in Midnapore district, defying the colonial authorities' ban on public gatherings. Despite facing brutal repression from the police, including baton charges and tear gas, Matangini remained steadfast in her commitment to nonviolence and refused to back down.

The defining moment of Matangini's life came on September 29, 1942, when she led a peaceful procession towards the Tamluk police station, demanding the release of imprisoned freedom fighters. As she advanced towards the police barricades, she was ordered to halt. Undeterred, she continued to march forward, holding the Indian flag aloft and chanting slogans of freedom. In a tragic turn of events, Matangini Hazra was shot dead by British police bullets, becoming a martyr for the cause of Indian independence. Her death sent shockwaves throughout the nation, galvanizing support for the freedom struggle and inspiring countless others to join the fight against colonial oppression. Matangini Hazra's legacy endures as a beacon of hope and inspiration for future generations. Her selfless sacrifice and unwavering commitment to the cause of freedom serve as a reminder of the transformative power of individuals to effect change against seemingly insurmountable odds. In recognition of her bravery and service to the nation, Matangini Hazra's name is etched in the annals of Indian history, alongside other luminaries of the independence movement.

Kalpana Datta: Kalpana Datta, a name synonymous with courage, resilience, and unwavering dedication to the cause of freedom, occupies a revered place in the annals of India's independence movement. Born on July 27, 1913, in Sripur, in the district of Jessore, now in Bangladesh, Kalpana emerged as a prominent figure in the revolutionary struggle against British colonial rule.

From an early age, Kalpana exhibited a keen intellect and a fiery spirit of independence. Her passion for social justice and equality led her to join the Indian independence movement at a young age. Inspired by the revolutionary ideals of Subhas Chandra Bose and influenced by the political climate of the time, she became actively involved in underground activities aimed at overthrowing British rule.

Kalpana's pivotal role in the Chittagong Armoury Raid of 1930 catapulted her into the spotlight of the freedom struggle. As a member of the revolutionary group led by Masterda Surya Sen, she played a crucial role in planning and executing the audacious attack on the British armory in Chittagong. Despite facing insurmountable odds, including heavily armed British forces and the risk of capture or death, Kalpana remained resolute in her commitment to the cause of independence.

Following the failure of the Chittagong Armoury Raid, Kalpana, along with other members of the revolutionary group, went underground to evade capture by colonial authorities. Despite the constant threat of arrest and the challenges of living life on the run, she continued to organize and mobilize resistance against British rule, becoming a symbol of defiance and resistance in the face of oppression.

Kalpana's unwavering commitment to the cause of freedom was further evidenced by her participation in the Quit India Movement of 1942. Alongside other prominent leaders such as Subhas Chandra Bose and Aruna Asaf Ali, she played a key role in organizing protests and demonstrations aimed at ousting the British from India. Her leadership and organizational skills were instrumental in galvanizing public support for the movement and spreading the message of independence across the country.

Despite facing numerous challenges and setbacks, Kalpana never wavered in her belief that India deserved to be free from colonial rule. Her resilience, courage, and unwavering dedication to the cause of freedom serve as a shining example for future generations of Indians. In recognition of her contributions to the independence movement, Kalpana Datta's name is revered as a symbol of courage and defiance against oppression.

Bina Das: Bina Das, a name etched in the annals of India's struggle for independence, stands as a beacon of courage, determination, and unwavering commitment to the cause of freedom. Born on August 24, 1911, in Bengal, Bina emerged as a prominent figure in the revolutionary movement against British colonial rule, known for her daring exploits and steadfast resolve in the face of oppression.

From a young age, Bina exhibited a fierce spirit of independence and a deep-seated desire for justice. Inspired by the nationalist fervor sweeping across India, she joined the revolutionary organization Jugantar, where she received training in firearms and explosives. Despite the risks involved, Bina remained undeterred in her commitment to the cause of independence, believing firmly in the principle that freedom could only be achieved through struggle and sacrifice.

Bina Das's defining moment came on February 6, 1932, when she attempted to assassinate Bengal's Governor, Stanley Jackson, during his visit to the convocation ceremony at the University of Calcutta. Armed with a pistol hidden in her purse, Bina fired several shots at Jackson, narrowly missing him but injuring herself in the process. Despite being arrested and subsequently sentenced to nine years in prison, Bina's act of defiance sent shock waves throughout the colonial establishment, inspiring others to join the struggle for freedom.

While in prison, Bina continued to defy her captors through hunger strikes and acts of resistance, refusing to bow down to the oppressive regime. Her unwavering resolve and indomitable spirit earned her the admiration and respect of her fellow inmates, who saw her as a symbol of courage and defiance in the face of tyranny. Following her release from prison, Bina remained active in the nationalist movement, working tirelessly to mobilize support for the cause of independence. Despite facing continued harassment and surveillance from colonial authorities, she never wavered in her commitment to the ideals of freedom and justice.

Bina Das's legacy endures as a testament to the power of individual action in the face of injustice. Her courage, resilience, and unwavering dedication to the cause of freedom serve as an inspiration to all who strive for a better world. In recognition of her contributions to the independence movement, Bina Das's name is revered as a symbol of courage and defiance against oppression.

Kalyani Das: Kalyani Das stands as a beacon of courage, resilience, and revolutionary fervor in the annals of India's struggle for independence. Born into a time of British colonial dominance, she emerged as a formidable figure, challenging the oppressive regime with unwavering determination and unwavering commitment to the cause of freedom. From a young age, Kalyani Das was imbued with a spirit of rebellion against colonial oppression. Inspired by the ideals of nationalism and freedom espoused by leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, she joined the ranks of the Jugantar group, a revolutionary organization dedicated to overthrowing British rule in Bengal. With her indomitable spirit and unwavering commitment to the cause, Kalyani Das quickly rose through the ranks, becoming a prominent figure in the struggle for independence.

One of Kalyani Das's most notable contributions was her involvement in various revolutionary activities aimed at undermining British authority. She played a pivotal role in organizing underground networks, disseminating anti-colonial literature, and coordinating acts of sabotage against British installations. Fearless and resolute, she actively participated in planning assassinations of British officials and orchestrating armed resistance against colonial forces, risking her life for the greater cause of freedom.

Kalyani Das's commitment to the cause of independence was not confined to acts of resistance alone. She was also deeply involved in grassroots organizing, mobilizing support among the masses and galvanizing public sentiment against British rule. Through her impassioned speeches, writings, and advocacy work, she sought to instill a sense of national pride and unity among her compatriots, inspiring countless others to join the struggle for liberation. Despite facing immense personal risks and sacrifices, Kalyani Das remained undeterred in her quest for freedom. Even in the face of relentless persecution and suppression by the colonial authorities, she continued to defy oppression with unwavering courage and fortitude. Her unwavering spirit and steadfast commitment to the cause served as a source of inspiration for generations of freedom fighters, fueling the flames of resistance against colonial rule.

Labanya Prabha Ghosh: Labanya Prabha Ghosh stands as a pioneering figure in the annals of India's women's empowerment movement. Born in a time when societal norms often restricted women's opportunities and aspirations, she defied conventions and broke barriers to champion the cause of gender equality and social justice. This essay explores the life and legacy of Labanya Prabha Ghosh, highlighting her remarkable contributions to the advancement of women's rights in India.

Labanya Prabha Ghosh was born into a society characterized by entrenched patriarchal structures and gender biases. However, from a young age, she exhibited a strong sense of independence, intellect, and determination that set her apart from her peers. Encouraged by her progressive-minded family, she pursued education with zeal and determination, defying societal expectations that relegated women to the confines of domesticity.

As she came of age, Labanya Prabha Ghosh became increasingly aware of the myriad challenges faced by women in Indian society – from limited access to education and employment opportunities to systemic discrimination and violence. Determined to challenge the status quo, she embarked on a lifelong journey dedicated to uplifting the lives of her fellow women and advocating for their rights and freedoms.

One of Labanya Prabha Ghosh's most notable contributions was her tireless advocacy for women's education. Recognizing that education is the key to empowerment, she campaigned vigorously for the establishment of schools and colleges for girls, breaking down barriers to access and enabling countless young women to pursue their dreams and aspirations. Through her efforts, she helped empower generations of women with the knowledge, skills, and confidence to chart their own destinies.

In addition to her advocacy for women's education, Labanya Prabha Ghosh was also deeply engaged in the struggle for women's political rights and representation. She was a vocal proponent of women's suffrage, lobbying for the right of women to vote and participate in the democratic process. Her relentless efforts paved the way for the eventual enfranchisement of women in India, ensuring that their voices would be heard and their concerns addressed in the corridors of power.

Beyond her activism, Labanya Prabha Ghosh was also a trailblazer in the field of literature and journalism. She used her writing as a powerful tool for social change, fearlessly addressing taboo subjects such as gender inequality, child marriage, and dowry violence. Her incisive commentary and thought-provoking essays challenged prevailing attitudes and norms, sparking conversations and catalyzing movements for change.

Throughout her life, Labanya Prabha Ghosh remained steadfast in her commitment to the cause of women's empowerment, inspiring countless others to join the struggle for gender equality and social justice. Her legacy continues to resonate today, serving as a beacon of hope and inspiration for women and girls across India and beyond. As we honor her memory, let us reaffirm our commitment to building a more equitable and inclusive society where every individual, regardless of gender, has the opportunity to thrive and fulfill their potential.

Vina Majumdar: Vina Majumdar occupies a revered place in the history of India's women's rights movement, renowned for her relentless advocacy for gender equality, social justice, and human rights. Born in an era when women's voices were often silenced and their aspirations limited, she emerged as a fearless champion of change, breaking barriers and paving the way for a more equitable society. This essay delves into the life and legacy of Vina Majumdar, highlighting her significant contributions to advancing women's rights in India.

From an early age, Vina Majumdar exhibited a keen sense of social consciousness and a deep commitment to justice. Inspired by the ideals of equality and fairness, she dedicated herself to the cause of empowering marginalized communities, particularly women. Armed with a strong academic background and a passion for social reform, she embarked on a lifelong journey of activism and advocacy that would leave an indelible mark on Indian society.

One of Vina Majumdar's most enduring contributions was her pivotal role in the founding of the All India Women's Conference (AIWC) in 1927. As one of its founding members and later as its President, she transformed the AIWC into a powerful platform for women's voices, advocating for their rights across a wide spectrum of issues, including education, employment, healthcare, and political representation. Under her

leadership, the AIWC became a driving force for social change, spearheading campaigns and initiatives to address the systemic injustices faced by women in Indian society.

Vina Majumdar's advocacy extended beyond the confines of the AIWC, encompassing a broad range of social and political causes. She was a vocal proponent of women's suffrage, campaigning tirelessly for the right of women to vote and participate in the democratic process. Her efforts played a crucial role in the eventual enfranchisement of women in India, ensuring that their voices would be heard in the governance of the nation.

In addition to her work on women's rights, Vina Majumdar was also deeply engaged in issues of social justice and human rights. She was an outspoken critic of caste discrimination, communalism, and religious intolerance, advocating for a more inclusive and egalitarian society. Her commitment to pluralism and secularism served as a guiding light in a time of rising sectarian tensions, inspiring others to embrace diversity and tolerance as core values of the Indian nation.

Throughout her life, Vina Majumdar remained unwavering in her dedication to the cause of justice and equality. Despite facing resistance and opposition from entrenched interests, she persevered with courage and conviction, challenging the status quo and effecting tangible change. Her legacy endures as a testament to the power of activism and advocacy in creating a more just and equitable world.

Sarala Devi Chaudhurani: Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, born on September 9, 1872, was a pioneering figure in the Indian nationalist movement and a prominent advocate for women's rights and education. She hailed from an illustrious family with a tradition of social reform and activism, which greatly influenced her own beliefs and actions. From an early age, Sarala Devi displayed a passion for learning and social justice. She received a progressive education at home, which was unusual for girls in that era. Her father, Swarnakumari Devi, and her uncle, Rabindranath Tagore, were instrumental in shaping her worldview and nurturing her intellectual curiosity. Sarala Devi's activism began in earnest when she became involved in the Indian nationalist movement. She actively participated in the Swadeshi movement and the Non-Cooperation movement, advocating for Indian independence from British rule. She was a vocal critic of colonial oppression and worked tirelessly to mobilize women in the struggle for freedom.

A staunch advocate for women's rights, Sarala Devi dedicated herself to promoting women's education and empowerment. She believed that education was the key to women's liberation and worked to establish schools and colleges for girls across India. She also founded the Bharat Stree Mahamandal, one of the first women's organizations in India, which fought for women's suffrage, property rights, and social equality.

Sarala Devi's activism extended beyond India's borders. She was involved in the international feminist movement and participated in conferences and meetings around the world to promote women's rights and gender equality. In addition to her activism, Sarala Devi was a prolific writer and poet. She wrote extensively on a wide range of subjects, including women's issues, nationalism, and spirituality. Her writings inspired generations of Indians and helped shape the discourse on social reform and nationalism in India. Sarala Devi Chaudhurani's legacy continues to resonate today. Her pioneering efforts in the fields of women's rights and education laid the groundwork for future generations of Indian feminists and social reformers. She remains a symbol of courage, resilience, and progressive thought, inspiring people around the world to strive for a more just and equitable society.

Suhasini Ganguly: Suhasini Ganguly, also known as Suhasini Sen, was a prominent Indian freedom fighter and social activist who played a significant role in the Indian independence movement. Born on November 12, 1908, in Kolkata, she was deeply influenced by the nationalist fervor that swept across India during her youth.

Suhasini Ganguly's involvement in the freedom struggle began at a young age when she joined the Indian National Congress and actively participated in various non-violent protests and civil disobedience movements against British colonial rule. She was inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and dedicated herself to the cause of India's independence.

One of the defining moments of Suhasini Ganguly's life came during the Salt Satyagraha in 1930 when she joined thousands of other Indians in defying the British salt laws by marching to the sea to collect salt. She was arrested and imprisoned for her participation in the movement, but she remained steadfast in her commitment to the cause of freedom. Throughout her life, Suhasini Ganguly continued to be actively involved in the freedom struggle, participating in various protests, boycotts, and demonstrations across the country. She faced numerous hardships and sacrifices, including imprisonment and personal loss, but she never wavered in her determination to see India free from British rule.

In addition to her activism, Suhasini Ganguly was also deeply committed to social reform and worked tirelessly to uplift the marginalized communities, particularly women and children. She was involved in various social welfare activities, including education, healthcare, and empowerment programs for women. After India gained independence in 1947, Suhasini Ganguly continued her work as a social activist, advocating for the

rights of the underprivileged and working towards the socio-economic development of the country. She remained an active voice for social justice and equality until her passing. Suhasini Ganguly's contribution to the Indian independence movement and her lifelong dedication to the principles of freedom, justice, and equality have earned her a revered place in Indian history. She remains an inspiration to generations of Indians who continue to strive for a better and more just society.

Sucheta Kripalani: Sucheta Kripalani, born on June 25, 1908, was a prominent Indian freedom fighter, politician, and social reformer. She was born to a Bengali Brahmin family. She played a significant role in the Indian independence movement and later became one of the leading figures in post-independence India. Sucheta Kripalani's life and work exemplify her unwavering commitment to social justice, women's empowerment, and democratic ideals.

Kripalani's journey into activism began during her college years when she became involved in the Indian National Congress and participated in various nationalist activities. She was deeply influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's philosophy of non-violence and civil disobedience and became an ardent follower of his teachings. During the independence movement, Sucheta Kripalani was actively involved in organizing protests, leading demonstrations, and advocating for the rights of Indians under British colonial rule. She played a crucial role in mobilizing women and encouraging their participation in the struggle for freedom. Her leadership and dedication earned her the respect and admiration of her peers. One of the pivotal moments in Kripalani's life came during the Quit India Movement in 1942 when she was arrested and imprisoned by the British authorities for her involvement in the campaign. Her time in prison only strengthened her resolve to fight for India's independence and social justice.

After India gained independence in 1947, Sucheta Kripalani continued her work as a social reformer and politician. She was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India and later served as the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, becoming the first woman to hold such a position in independent India. Her tenure as Chief Minister was marked by her efforts to promote education, health-care, and social welfare programs, particularly for women and children. Throughout her life, Sucheta Kripalani remained committed to the cause of social justice and worked tirelessly to uplift the marginalized communities in India. She was a strong advocate for women's rights and played a significant role in shaping India's early years as a democratic nation.

Sucheta Kripalani's legacy continues to inspire generations of Indians, particularly women, who look up to her as a symbol of courage, resilience, and leadership. Her contributions to the Indian freedom struggle and her pioneering efforts in the field of women's empowerment have left an indelible mark on the history of India.

Challenges and Sacrifices:

Female freedom fighters faced numerous challenges, both from colonial authorities and societal norms. They were subjected to arrest, torture, and even death for their involvement in revolutionary activities. Many endured personal sacrifices, including separation from family, loss of livelihood, and social ostracization. Despite these hardships, their resolve remained unshaken, driven by a deep-seated commitment to the cause of freedom and justice.

Legacy and Impact:

The legacy of female freedom fighters from Bengal continues to inspire generations of Indians, especially women, to actively participate in the struggle for justice and equality. Their contributions have been instrumental in shaping India's national identity and fostering a sense of pride and solidarity among the populace. However, their stories often remain marginalized in mainstream narratives of the independence movement, highlighting the need for greater recognition and acknowledgment of their invaluable role in shaping the destiny of the nation.



From top left corner: Bina Das, Kamali Das Gupta, Basanti Devi, Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, Bela Mitra, Kalpana Dutta, Kalyani Das, Labanya Prabha Ghosh, Matangini Hazra, Nanibala Devi, Pritilata Waddedar, Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, Sucheta Kriplani, Suhasini Ganguly, Vina Mazumdar

II. Conclusion:

The indomitable spirit and unwavering resolve of female freedom fighters from Bengal serve as a beacon of hope and inspiration for all. Their sacrifices and contributions have left an indelible mark on the pages of history, reminding us of the transformative power of collective action in the face of oppression. It is incumbent upon us to honor their legacy by preserving their stories, amplifying their voices, and ensuring that future generations remember and draw inspiration from their remarkable journey towards liberation.

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