



Pioneering Role of Women in the Quit India Movement

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Abstract

Quit India Movement popularly known as the August Revolution of 1942, was one of the final fights that Indians put up together to liberate their country from the British rule. This paper highlights the significant and multifaceted role that women of the country played in the movement. They provided active leadership, inspired and mobilised the masses. They marched alongside men in mass protests, demonstrated unwavering resolve in the face of British colonial rule. They engaged in civil disobedience, picketed government offices, boycotted British goods, and occupied government buildings, displaying their commitment to the cause. They ventured into underground activities, offered aid to activists facing arrest or injury. Their creative talents also shone through in the composition of patriotic songs and slogans. When most of the prominent male leaders were put in the jail women took the charge of the leadership. This paper delves in detail how women across the country participated in the movement and did whatever they could in their capacities to keep the movement going. It also discusses the various forms of repressions that were unleashed upon them by the British government yet the women of the country stood tall and faced them with utmost courage. Their collective courage and resilience left an enduring legacy, illustrating the indispensable role women played in India's pursuit of independence during the Quit India Movement.

Keywords: *Quit India Movement, Women, Leadership, Repression.*



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1. INTRODUCTION

The Quit India Movement was a significant milestone in the Indian independence struggle against the British colonial rule. It was launched on August 8, 1942, during World War II, at the Bombay session of the All-India Congress Committee, under the leadership of Mahatma

Gandhi. Women played a crucial role in this movement, just as they did in various other phases of the struggle for independence.

The Quit India Movement empowered women to step out of their homes and actively oppose British rule. With a significant number of men imprisoned, women played a crucial role by

taking to the streets, organizing rallies, delivering public lectures, participating in demonstrations and even handling explosives. These fearless women emerged as torchbearers of the movement and were frequently arrested and incarcerated for their unwavering beliefs and dedication to the cause of Indian independence. They played diverse roles in the Quit India Movement, a pivotal chapter in India's struggle for independence. Prominent leaders like ArunaAsaf Ali, Usha Mehta, SuchetaKripalani, and RajkumariAmritKaur provided active leadership, mobilizing people for the cause. Women participated alongside men in mass protests, civil disobedience acts, and even occupied government buildings, demanding an end to British rule. Some, like Usha Mehta, engaged in clandestine activities, disseminating anti-British literature through secret radio broadcasts. They supported the movement financially, organized fundraisers, and provided aid to arrested or injured activists. Women's patriotic songs and slogans were powerful tools for mobilization. Many faced imprisonment and made sacrifices, and they played a crucial role in propaganda efforts, using their artistic and writing skills.

Gandhiji's words were prophetic when he said, *"When the history of India's fight for independence comes to be written, the sacrifice made by the women of India will occupy the foremost place"* (Rowchoudhry, 2020). The dedication and contributions of women in India, regardless of their education and background, who selflessly devoted their time to volunteer, campaign, protest, fast, and financially support the cause of freedom, served as the backbone of India's struggle for independence.

2. Prominent women leaders of the Quit India Movement

Although numerous women participated in the August Revolution of 1942 there are some prominent individuals whose contributions as leaders stand out in the history of women's involvement in the Quit India Movement are as follows-

2.1. Dr.Usha Mehta

Dr.Usha Mehta made history in 1942 with her iconic proclamation, "This is Congress Radio calling on 42.34 meters from somewhere in India," during the height of the Quit India Movement

(Sawhney, 2021). A staunch Gandhian and freedom fighter, she is renowned for her role in establishing Congress Radio, a clandestine radio station that disseminated nationalist sentiments at a time when India was vehemently battling British colonial rule. She was born on March 25, 1920, in the village of Saras near Surat, Gujarat. She displayed an early inclination towards active participation in the struggle against British colonialism (Sawhney, 2021). In 1942, with the onset of the Quit India Movement, she made a pivotal choice to abandon her studies and join the freedom struggle. During an All India Congress Committee (AICC) session that year, she attended and was deeply influenced by impassioned speeches from leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Their words strengthened her resolve to establish a clandestine radio station to disseminate news globally. Usha Mehta believed in radio's power to share truthful information and provide India's perspective, countering colonial propaganda. On August 14, 1942, she and her associates inaugurated "Congress Radio," broadcasting news bulletins in English and Hindi. Each program began with 'Hindustan Hamara' and ended with 'VandeMataram' (Sawhney, 2021). Despite intense surveillance by British authorities, her radio station fearlessly reported on the atrocities committed by the colonial regime. To evade capture, they frequently changed their radio station's location, remaining anonymous and hidden from British detection. Throughout the Quit India Movement, they switched stations approximately seven to eight times. On November 12, 1942, Usha Mehta and her associates were arrested by the police while conducting a broadcast from Girgaon. Following a five-week trial in a special court, she was sentenced to four years of rigorous imprisonment. Notably, in 1946, she became the first political prisoner to be released in Bombay.

Running an underground radio station was a dangerous endeavour, and Usha Mehta and her associates operated it at great personal risk. The British colonial authorities were actively searching for the broadcasters, and those involved faced the constant threat of arrest and imprisonment. The Congress Radio played a pivotal role in keeping the spirit of the Quit India Movement alive, despite the repression by the British government. It provided information about the progress of the

movement, inspired people to join the cause, and boosted the morale of freedom fighters.

"Those who heard it and those who heard about it in trains, trams and buses were hooked on to it every morning and evening till the last day, November 12, 1942, when once again it was Usha's striding voice informing the listeners that the police had caught up with the 'radio station' which had to be moved from one house-top to another constantly to avoid being confiscated and the staff arrested", writes Dr Aloo J Dastur in 'Women Pioneers in India's Renaissance' (Chakrabarty, 2024).

While imprisoned, Usha Mehta endured solitary confinement and was offered opportunities by the government to study abroad in exchange for revealing information about her fellow freedom fighters. Despite these attempts, she stayed steadfast and refused to disclose any details. Upon her release, she declared, "I came back from jail happy and proud because I had the satisfaction of carrying Bapu's message, 'Do or Die,' and having contributed my humble might to the cause of freedom" (Sawhney, 2021). Dr. Usha Mehta's commitment to the cause of freedom movement and her pioneering role in Congress Radio has earned her a revered place in the annals of Indian history.

2.2. Aruna Asaf Ali

ArunaAsaf Ali was a fearless freedom fighter from Punjab who played a significant role in the Quit India Movement. She was known as the Grand Old Lady of the independence movement (Roshni, 2023). Her radicalization came to the forefront during the 1942 Quit India Movement. This movement marked a significant turning point in her political journey. ArunaAsaf Ali's active involvement in the 1942 Quit India Movement is noteworthy. She played a key role in the movement, notably attending the critical Bombay Congress Session on August 8, where the historic 'Quit India' resolution was passed. Despite severe police repression, she courageously hoisted the tricolor flag at the iconic Gowalia Tank in Bombay, an act that likely helped ignite the Quit India movement. Her bravery earned her the title of the 'Heroine of the 1942 movement.' (Roshni, 2023). As a dedicated full-time activist in the Quit India movement, she chose to go underground to avoid arrest. In September 1942, the district magistrate of Delhi declared her a proclaimed offender,

leading to the confiscation of her property, including a house registered in her name and a car associated with her but utilized by the All India Women's League. The colonial authorities linked her to some "illegal" Bombay Congress Bulletins. A turning point came during a police raid at a Karol Bagh residence on the night of January 25-26, 1944, where they uncovered a hand press, letters from ArunaAsaf Ali, and numerous copies of *Inquilab*, *HamaraSangram*, and other materials. This prompted the government to issue aRs 5,000 reward for her capture (Pati, 2009). However, during this tumultuous period, ArunaAsaf Ali fell ill, and upon learning of her condition, Mahatma Gandhi sent her messages urging her to surrender. He emphasized that she should not risk her life by remaining underground and encouraged her to surrender herself to claim the reward offered for her arrest, suggesting that she reserve the prize money for the Harijan cause. Gandhi's perspective was that her surrender would be an act of strength and not weakness. Nevertheless, ArunaAsaf Ali chose to surrender herself only when the warrants against her were cancelled on 26 January 1946 (Pati, 2009). Quit India movement marked a critical chapter in her journey towards becoming a prominent leader in India's struggle for independence.

2.3. Matangini Hazara

Matangini Hazra, celebrated as the Champion of the Quit India movement, was a devoted follower of Gandhian principles. At 73, she actively participated in the movement, leading a procession of 6,000 supporters. This unrecognized heroine was shot by British forces while attempting to seize the Tamluk Police Station in Bengal. Despite being repeatedly shot, she courageously continued marching forward with the national flag, chanting *Vande Mataram*. She ultimately sacrificed her life, holding the tricolor firmly in her hands (Swami, 2018).

2.4. Kanaklata Barua

She is recognized as Assam's youngest freedom fighter. She was born on December 22, 1924, in Barangabari village, located in the Gohpur sub-division of Sonitpur district. She is affectionately referred to as Birbala and Shaheed. Initially, Kanaklata aspired to join the Azad Hind Fauz; however, due to her age, she was unable to enlist. Despite being a teenager, she understood

the significance of the struggle for India's freedom from foreign rule. Subsequently, she became an active member and organizer of the MrityuBahini. Tragically, Kanaklata Barua lost her life in the pursuit of freedom. On September 20, 1942, at the age of just 18, she was leading a procession carrying the national flag during the Quit India Movement when British police shot and killed her (Amin, 2023).

2.5. Tara Rani Srivastava

Tara Rani Srivastava hailed from Bihar's Saran district near Patna. She was born into a modest family. At the tender age of 13, she married Phulendu Babu, who was already actively participating in the freedom struggle. This marriage further fuelled her passion for patriotism, leading her to defy societal customs and expectations imposed on brides, as she had grand aspirations for her country's freedom. Despite coming from a background where women were discouraged from leaving their homes and engaging in the independence struggle, Tara Rani Srivastava made concerted efforts to connect with like-minded women in her community and inspired them to join the freedom movement. She imparted knowledge about Gandhi's philosophy, being an ardent admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, and played a pivotal role in motivating numerous women to participate in the Quit India Movement. Tara Rani Srivastava was an active member of Gandhi's Quit India Movement. In response to Gandhi's call, she and her husband Phulendu Babu organized a march to hoist the Indian national flag in front of the Siwan Police Station on August 12, 1942. This act was considered an act of significant defiance. Tragically, during this protest, Phulendu Babu was shot by the police while standing in the front row. However, Tara Rani remained undeterred. Displaying extraordinary courage, she continued her mission to hoist the flag at the police station (Priyanshu Kumar, 2023). Tara Rani Srivastava's patriotism and determination were unwavering. Even upon learning of her husband's passing from his injuries when she returned home, she refused to let her commitment to the cause diminish. Despite being a young widow in a conservative community and aware of the social stigma associated with widowhood, she persisted in her involvement in the independence struggle (Priyanshu Kumar, 2023).

Tara Rani Srivastava played a vital role in encouraging numerous women to join the "Quit India Movement." Despite personal loss, she displayed incredible strength and unwavering resolve. She belonged to a remarkable group of women who, despite their traditional backgrounds and lack of formal education, fearlessly fought against the British Empire, made immense sacrifices, and even gave their lives for the sake of India's liberation. These individuals are essential pillars of our independence struggle and deserve to be recognized and celebrated for their contributions.

AV Kuttimalu Amma was a renowned freedom fighter in Kerala, known for her significant role in the Quit India Movement. She gained prominence as a leader during a critical incident when the government banned the magazine Mathrubhumi for publishing an article about British soldiers misbehaving with local women. In response to this ban, Amma fearlessly led a procession of women, with her two-month-old infant by her side, demanding that the government lift the ban on the magazine (Fiercely feminine: From Aruna Asaf Ali to Matangini Hazra, 5 women who led the Quit India Movement, 2023).

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (1889–1964) is renowned as the first Health Minister of Independent India. She was born as a princess in the royal family of the Kapurthala district, a former princely state in British Punjab. She left a lasting legacy through her multifaceted contributions. Following her education at Oxford, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur returned to India in 1918 and became an integral part of India's Freedom Struggle. She served as Mahatma Gandhi's secretary for a remarkable sixteen-year period and actively participated in various national movements, including the historic Dandi March. However, her most significant role in the freedom struggle unfolded during the Quit India Movement in 1942. She orchestrated numerous protests and processions against British authorities, both within and outside Punjab. Her prominent involvement in the Quit India Movement resulted in her incarceration for a substantial period of twenty months. Even after her release, she continued her relentless pursuit of India's independence and eventually became a member of the Constituent Assembly of India. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was not only a stalwart in the struggle

for India's freedom but also a fervent advocate for the social and political rights of women, not only in India but also globally. She was often referred to as "a princess in her nation's service." Her profound and diverse contributions to India's struggle for independence continue to serve as a timeless source of inspiration and admiration ([Rajkumari Amrit Kaur](#)).

3. CONTRIBUTION OF WOMEN AND THEIR PARTICIPATION ACROSS THE COUNTRY DURING QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

Women responded to Mahatma Gandhi's call to liberate India from foreign rule by participating in large numbers, breaking free from the chains of fear, social norms, tradition, and hesitation. Women from across the country, spanning from the North Western Frontier Province to Assam and from Punjab to Karnataka, actively took part in processions, demonstrations, underground activities, sang the National anthem, and proudly raised the National Flag.

Women demonstrated remarkable organizational skills throughout the movement. Women from all sections and walks of society fearlessly participated in the Quit India Movement, enduring atrocities such as rapes, harassments, tortures, and assaults, as well as imprisonment. They courageously fought not only for India's freedom but also for their own liberation from social evils, gender bias, inferior status, discrimination, religious restrictions, and traditions. The mass movement's programs, especially spinning wheel activities, empowered women economically, and their interactions with educated and prominent women encouraged them to seek education for a better understanding of themselves and the world around them. Many educated and young women, such as Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kriplani, Usha Mehta, and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, achieved remarkable milestones in various fields ([Pandey, 2021](#)).

Women from all over the country and from all strata participated in the movement.

3.1. United Province

Women from United Province actively participated in fighting against the British during the quit India movement. During the Quit India Movement, women in the Benaras region, now known as Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh, exhibited remarkable determination and dedication in their

participation. The educational institutions in this area, including Benares Hindu University, Sevashram, and KanyaPathshala, played a crucial role in fostering political awareness among women. Several prominent women from Benaras were actively involved in the national uprising, such as Gouri Devi, Kishori Devi, Lakshmi, Sajjan Devi Mahnot, SevaMitra, and Giribala Devi ([Participation of Women of Benaras in the Quit India Movement](#)).

Amidst the repressive measures enforced by the government, the Congress office was seized by the police. On August 10, 1942, a group of female students took bold action and raided the office, taking control of it. These determined young women embarked on journeys across different districts, providing relief and support to the affected people during these tumultuous times. In response to their active participation in the movement, nine students were expelled from Banaras Hindu University, further highlighting the sacrifices made by individuals during this period of intense struggle.

In the Sonarpura region, when British soldiers were sent to suppress the people's movement, Garibala Devi courageously stepped forward and shouted the slogan "Hamarshil, Hmar Lora, HamarBhangedar, Dantkagora" [My grinding slab, my Muller, O! Whiteman, with that you break my teeth] ([Participation of Women of Benaras in the Quit India Movement](#)). Women were fervently engaged in the swadeshi movement. At the onset of the movement, girl students took control of the KhadiBhandar in Benaras, which had previously been occupied by the police, unable to suppress their activism. Girl students also played a leading role in planned attacks on locations such as Kotwali, Kutchery, and other district offices. Under the leadership of KumariSnehlata, women students bravely hoisted the national flag at the Kutchery ([Participation of Women of Benaras in the Quit India Movement](#)).

Like in other parts of the country during the Quit India Movement, telegraph and telephone wires were cut in Benaras, severing communication with outside areas. Women were actively engaged in these demonstrations, and the satyagrahis, both men and women, played a pivotal role in India's struggle for freedom. Sucheta Kriplani, was a prominent leader from United Province. She was a lecturer at Banaras Hindu University, became Secretary-In charge of

the Women's department of the Indian National Congress in 1943. Through this department, she formed mohalla committees and held regular meetings to inform uneducated women about the Congress activities (Pandey, 2021).

3.2. Gujarat

During the Quit India Movement in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat, a significant number of women actively participated and played essential roles in inspiring and mobilizing the masses. Prominent figures among these women included Champaben Mehta, Perinaben Mistry, Sumitraben Thakore, and Ranjanben Dalal. They served as crucial communicators for the movement, distributing Congress Patrikas (publications) to the general public. These women showcased their versatility by taking on various roles, including prolific writers, speakers, nurses, and picketers. They organized street demonstrations and prabhat-pheries (morning processions) to engage the public. During these events, they chanted nationalist slogans to evoke a sense of patriotism. Additionally, they visited hospitals to inspect and provide care to freedom fighters who had been injured or wounded. One of their notable activities was picketing foreign cloth to promote the use of khadi and boycott foreign goods. The women were also joined by members of the 'JyotiSangh' in their efforts. On September 13, 1942, they organized processions to celebrate Mahila din (Women's Day) and Stree din (Women's Day), demonstrating their determination. Even when faced with police attempts to disperse them using tear gas shells, these women remained resolute and unafraid (Participation of Women in Ahmedabad in Quit India Movement). Thus women of Ahmedabad displayed remarkable versatility and commitment during the Quit India Movement, fulfilling multiple roles and contributing passionately and responsibly to the nationalist cause.

3.3. North West Frontier Province (NWFP)

The spirit of the freedom movement had a profound impact even in Purdah-stricken Bannu in the North-West Frontier Provinces. Women in Bannu actively participated in the movement, demonstrating their strong commitment to the cause of independence. They organized processions and proudly marched while raising

slogans against the foreign oppressors. One significant procession was organized in protest against the arrests of Hindu-Muslim merchants who had provided food and shelter to the KhudaiKhidmatgars, a group of freedom fighters. This event marked a historic moment as it was the first demonstration arranged by women in the province. Its profound significance had a far-reaching effect on the people, highlighting the active role played by women in the struggle for freedom (Chandra).

3.4. Sindh

In the region of Sind, women actively participated in processions as part of the freedom movement. However, the police in Karachi employed new tactics to harass these women. They subjected the women to verbal abuse and forcibly took them to distant locations, releasing them in the middle of the night as a form of intimidation.

In one incident, during the court proceedings of a young girl, the City Magistrate, Rup Chand, resorted to physical violence by slapping her on the face when she refused to apologize. In response to such mistreatment, two girl volunteers took a bold step by entering the City Magistrate's Court and handed him a written order to vacate his post due to incompetence. Copies of this order were distributed within the court. Both of these courageous volunteers were subsequently arrested, tried, and convicted, receiving long prison sentences for their actions (Chandra).

3.5. Bengal

During the Quit India movement of 1942, the participation of women from various backgrounds was a remarkable characteristic, and this was true for West Bengal as well. In the PurbaMedinipur district of West Bengal, countless women actively engaged in the movement, and many of their contributions remain relatively unknown. These women not only stepped out of their homes but also took on leadership roles in discussions, processions, and meetings throughout the district. Some notable names among these courageous women included SasimukhiDasi, Pramadabala Acharya, Binapani Das, Narayani Das, Sailabala Das, TarubalaGiri, Charulisa Jana, Narmada Patra, SukhedaRaychaudhary, BidhumukhiBera, SubhadraGiri, and many others.

These women endured severe hardships, both outside of prison where their homes were searched, property confiscated, and sometimes even set on fire, and inside prison where they faced physical assault and humiliation by the police. Tragically, Sindhubala Maity is an example of a woman who succumbed to police torture while in custody ([Women's Participation in Quit India Movement, Medinipur](#)).

3.6. Madras

During the Quit India movement, the situation in the Madras Presidency deteriorated due to several factors. One significant factor was the resignation of Rajaji from the Congress, and his objection to the Quit India movement.

This lack of able leadership in the South led to an increase in student participation in the movement. College students decided to abstain from classes in support of the Quit India movement. Throughout the course of the movement, students from institutions like Loyola College, Christian College, Presidency College, and other engineering colleges played a prominent role in staging demonstrations. They courageously obstructed electric trains, faced lathi charges (police baton charges), and endured imprisonment. Additionally, women students actively participated in these protests ([Vimala, 2014](#)).

As many men were imprisoned during this period, women stepped forward to take on leadership roles in the struggle for independence. Symbolically, the streets were considered as moral battlefields, and this ideology encouraged women to step out of their homes and actively participate in the struggle for independence. During the Quit India movement, women students, for instance, protested against British rule by picketing the Secretariat and actively participating in various forms of civil resistance.

The list of women who participated in the Quit India movement is extensive and includes a diverse range of individuals who made significant contributions to the struggle for India's independence. Some of the prominent names are- A.V. Kuttimalu Amma, Ambujammal, Padmaja Naidu, Rukmini Lakshmi pathi, Maya Thomas, Sister Subbalakshmi, etc. These women also advocated women's rights ([Vimala, 2014](#)). Women and students played a significant role in the Quit India movement in the Madras

Presidency region, despite the challenges posed by the absence of strong leadership and the objections of some prominent figures like Rajaji.

4. REPRESSIONS FACED BY WOMEN

As women took over the command of the Quit India movement in various parts of the country they also faced repression and brutalities from the British Government. Regrettably, women suffered severe consequences due to British retaliation. British officials frequently invaded households, subjecting women to acts of violence, abuse, and even rape as a means to suppress their involvement in the Quit India Movement. Yet they stood tall and strong in the face of extreme adversity. For instance in United Province, The situation became increasingly dire as women from respectable Hindu families were forced to evacuate their homes, often at bayonet point. Even mothers with newborn babies were not spared, and they were compelled to part with their precious ornaments. In some heartbreaking instances, these ornaments were forcibly taken from them, adding to their distress.

In the village of Samanwal in Ghazipur District, a tragic incident occurred when a woman from the Ahir community was fatally shot while attempting to escape from soldiers. Reports from Banaras (Varanasi) revealed harrowing stories of mistreatment endured by women. Some women were dragged by their long hair, subjected to physically demanding tasks like sit-ups, and denied access to food. In one horrifying case, a child was reportedly roasted alive in front of their mother's eyes, adding to the overall brutality of the situation ([Chandra](#)). The suffering did not stop there, as some women were subjected to torture in an attempt to force them to reveal the whereabouts of their husbands. Not just in the United Province women activists of the Quit India Movement were subjected to such brutalities all over the India

Biplabhi was a secret newspaper published in 1942 in the Quit India Movement. In Biplabhi, one prominent theme was the allegation of British 'beastliness,' including reports of rape by British soldiers and their collaborators. This theme was used to highlight the inhumanity of the British rulers and to encourage resistance. Women were urged to defend themselves against attackers, even using violence if necessary, in line with Gandhian principles of self-defence. The article

suggests that the reports of rape were likely based on actual incidents, and they served as a powerful mobilizing theme. Women organized self-defense units, and the issue was raised in the Bengal Legislative Assembly. Other themes, such as military means of struggle and martial virtues, did not resonate as strongly, possibly due to the absence of militaristic values in Gandhi's discourse (Greenough, 1999).

The magazine "Nihaar" provided detailed accounts of the deplorable conditions faced by these detained women in prison. It also highlighted the issue of insufficient prison cells for women. These stories of bravery continue to inspire pride and gratitude while shedding light on the harsh realities of British administration during that period (Women's Participation in Quit India Movement in Medinipur).

The cruel and monstrous face of the British Imperialism was at its worst when they used every way possible to inflict brutalities on Indian Women. Yet they could not dissuade women from participating actively in the Quit India Movement. The relentless determination of these women in the face of such hardships and cruelty during the Quit India Movement is a testament to their unwavering commitment to the cause of Indian independence.

5. CONCLUSION

Overall, women's participation in the Quit India Movement was widespread and diverse. They actively contributed to the struggle for India's independence, demonstrating their commitment to the cause and their determination to free their country from British rule. This movement did not remain limited to the educated upper strata of women but reached to the common, illiterate, unprivileged women of the society. All women irrespective of class colour and creed showed their abilities, capabilities, organizational skills and leadership qualities which were always there but neither did they know about it nor did they get the platform to showcase it. This movement really freed them from centuries old bondages, sanctions, seclusion, evil traditions and gave them new hope, confidence, self-worth, dignity, independence and courage to breathe. Above all the movement gave them a chance to admire themselves with pride which was always denied to them before. In conclusion, women played an integral and

pioneering role in the Quit India Movement of 1942. Their leadership, participation in protests, acts of civil disobedience, underground activities, fundraising efforts, and sacrifices were instrumental in the success of the movement. Their contributions were not only significant in achieving independence but also in breaking gender stereotypes and asserting their rightful place in the struggle for a free and democratic India. The Quit India Movement stands as a testament to the indomitable spirit and resolve of Indian women in their quest for freedom.

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