

YA GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
CHIRALA

STUDENT STUDY PROJECT



TOPIC: FREEDOM FIGHTERS (WOMENS)

2025-2026

SUBMITTED BY:

1.V.Srilekha Y24101093015

2.D.Sai latha Y24101093004

3.U.Shoron Y24101093014

4.D.Dhanusha Y24101093003

5.N.Margrat Y24101093011

6.K.Hepsibha rani Y24101093008

7.SK.Mehurunisa Y24101093013

8.L.Vaishnavi Y2410109309.

SUBMITTED TO:

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

I. SUGUNA KUMARI MADAM

V.A. Degree college. chivala.

Department of History.

Project work of Semester -04 Paper-04

Topic - women's Freedom Fighters

Submitted to - I. Suguna Kumari madam.

Team members :-

1. V. Snilekha.

2. D. Sailatha.

3. Sk. mehomnisa.

4. U. Shurron.

5. D. Dhanya.

6. N. Margaret

7. Hepsiba.

8. Vyshanani



Durgabai Deshmukh :

Quick facts

Born : 15 July 1909, Rajamahendravaram
Died : 1 May 1981 (71 years) Narasannapeta
Spouse : C. D. Deshmukh
Parents : B. V. Rama Rao, Krishna Venamma
Education : University of Madras (1942).
Full name : Durgabai Deshmukh

Durgabai Deshmukh was an Indian freedom fighter, lawyer, social worker and politician. She was a member of the Constituent Assembly of India and of the Planning Commission of India, and the Planning Commission of India.

A public activist for women's emancipation she founded the Andhra Mahila Sabha in 1937. She was also the founder chairperson of the Central Social Welfare Board. In 1953, she married C. D. Deshmukh the first Indian governor of the Reserve Bank of India and finance.

She started and involved in the Indian freedom movement from a very young age at 12 she quit school to protest the imposition of English at the medium of education. At the age of 14, she volunteered at a conference held by the Indian National Congress in Kakinada.

Known as Iron lady Durgabai Deshmukh was a great freedom fighter a decorated at the social worker and an adept lawyer. Born on July 15, 1909 in Rajamahendravaram at Andhra Pradesh. She got married at the age of 8 to her cousin Subba Rao. Deshmukh who was an example of women empowerment married again at age of 44 to Chitambar Deshmukh in the inspirational behind the title of her autobiography "Chitambar and I".

She was deeply influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and immersed herself completely in the freedom struggle. As a member of the Steering Committee she actively participated in the assembly debates.

Deshmukh died on May 1, 1981, throughout her life, she fought for women rights but unlike other women rights.

Bharathi Devi Ranga :

Quick facts

Born : 1908, Machavaram

Died : 27 Sept 1972 (64 years)

Bharati Devi Ranga, former member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. Bharati Devi Gogoi, also known as Bharati Devi and Bharati Devi Ranga was an India freedom fighter and political figure. She participated in the civil disobedience movement in 1932, facing a year-long sentence. She is known for organizing women Satyagrahi and Harijan Day Celebrations advocating for inter-caste marriage. Elected in 1958, she served as a member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. She was the spouse of former leader K. G. Ranga. She was born in 1908, in Machavaram Gopalle talu Guntur district. She was a resident of Nidadavolu. Her early education took place at Sarada Niketan in Guntur. Later she studied the Ruskin School of Art, Oxford, from 1925 to 1926.

During the civil disobedience movement in 1932 she organized in women Satyagrahi in Guntur west Godavari and Krishna district, playing a prominent role in organizing women volunteers. She was sentenced to one year in prison and fined 500 rupees on 2 February 1931, for her involvement in the freedom movement. She served her sentence in Vellore Jail, and was engaged in during the Venkatagiri zamindari Rythu Campaign.

Bharati Devi organized Harijan Day Celebrations, advocating inter-casting with Dalit and promoting inter-caste marriage. She served as the president of Andhra Kisan Congress from 1940 - to 1942. She also raised funds for the defense of Madras Kisans in 1940. Bharati Devi was a member of the Madras Educational Advisory Committee from 1946 - to 1947. In 1956 she presided over the Andhra Women's Conference at Ganta Sala, Krishna district, where she actively worked towards achieving equal property rights for women. During the Rayalseema famine in 1952 - 53, she provided service by collecting cattle feed, food grains, and clothes, distributing them in the affected areas. Due to her work, she was referred to as "Annnapurna" by the people.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel :

Quick facts

Born : 31, Oct 1875 Nadiad

Died : 15 Dec 1950 (75 years), Mumbai

Cause of death : Heart attack

Spouse : Thaverba Patel

Children : Dabhyabhai Patel, Latcha Patel

Parents : Sahavabhai Patel, Maniben Patel

Education : Middle Temple

Siblings : Vallabhi Patel.

Party : Indian National Congress.

Sardar Vallabhai Patel lawyer and former Deputy Prime Minister of India. Sardar Vallabhai Patel, often referred to as the Iron Man of India, was a prominent India statesman and a key figure in the country's struggle for independence. Born on October 31, 1875 in Nadiad, Gujarat. Patel played a crucial role in shaping modern India.

In India and elsewhere, he was often called "Sardar" meaning "Chief". He acted as the Home Minister during the political integration of India and the Indo-Pakistani war of 1947. He was a successful lawyer, one of Mahatma Gandhi's earliest political lieutenants. He organized peasants from Kheda, Bardoli and Bardoli in Gujarat in non-violent civil disobedience against the British Raj, becoming one of the most influential leaders in Gujarat. He was appointed as the

At the first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of India, Patel organized relief efforts for partition refugees fleeing to Punjab and Delhi from Pakistan and worked to restore peace. Besides those provinces that had been under direct British rule, approximately 565 semi-governing princely states had been released from British suzerainty by the Indian Independence Act 1947. He also remembered as the "Partition Saint of India's Civil Servants" for playing a pioneering role in establishing the modern All India Services system. The State of Unity the World's Tallest Statue which was erected by the Indian government at a cost of US\$420 million was dedicated to him on 31 October 2018 and is approximately 182 metres (597 ft) in height. He was appointed as the 4th President of Indian National Congress. Under the Chairmanship of Patel Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy resolution was passed by the Congress.

Maganti Annapurna Devi

Maganti Annapurna devi 1900 - 1927 was a prominent freedom fighter, social reformer, and writer from Andhra Pradesh India known for her immense sacrifices during the Indian Independence movement. She was widely acclaimed for her role in promoting khadi and empowering women.

* Early life and background:- She born on march 3, 1900, in Chatapattu, Andhra Pradesh. She was the daughter of Kalagara Ramaswamy and Pitchamma, followers of the brahma samaj, she was highly educated, attending school in Guntur and later the brahma girls school in Calcutta.

* Marriage and Transition:- In 1920, she married Maganti Bapineedu. Originally, they planned to go abroad for higher studies, but she gave up the opportunity to join the national freedom struggle. After being influenced by Mahatma Gandhi.

* Freedom movement and Sacrifice:- She is remembered for her supreme sacrifice during the 1921 Vijayawada visit of Mahatma Gandhi. As part of the non-cooperation movement she was the first Indian woman to donate all her expensive jewels, including heavy gold chains, for the Tilak Swarajya fund and began wearing khadi.

Rajy Seshagiri Rao of ellore, a pious and devout Seeker, was at that impressionable age, her guide, philosopher, and friend. He left so deep and abiding an impression on her, that she would very often in later years attribute all her strength and courage to the dynamic teaching of his guru of her youth. Later she also came under the influence of Adipudi Somanatha Rao, a great social reformer and poet.

After more than five years of study, her health broke down under the strain of an alien discipline and she came back to ellore.

A year later, she went up privately for the matriculation examination of the



Madras University and being in great want, resolved to earn by her pen all the money she required for prosecuting higher studies. In 1917, she published as a Text book for the high school classes. While she was planning to pursue her literary labours with greater zeal, she again fell ill and had to go in 1919 to Madras and remain there for a year. She came back healthy and strong. In 1920, she married Sri Maganti Bapineedu who was then studying in the college, Calcutta. Soon after marriage, Bapineedu having obtained the Sathyalingam Charities Scholarship, started for America leaving his wife behind to play her destined part in the great struggle for 'Swarg'.

* Social and Political Activism:-

- * She campaigned extensively for the freedom movement across Andhra Pradesh, encouraging women to participate.
- * She established the "mahatma khadi" Ashram in eluru in 1928, which was supported by public donations.
- * She was a dedicated social worker who promoted adult education and self-employment.
- * Literary work:- She was a writer and translator, translating the letter of Sri Aurobindo from Bengali to Telugu. She also authored a book on the status of women titled "Nari".
- * Commendation from Gandhi:- Gandhiji praised her as his own daughter and a pillar of the movement. He noted her for her "purity" and single-minded devotion.

She showed great promise even while a girl of seven. Dr. Sree Gopinadarajulu, a friend who had watched the short and sweet drama of her life from beginning



to end, says that her sweet temper and rare intelligence to end, says that her sweet intelligence won the admiration of all that came into contact with her at that early age.



Rani Lakshimbai, also known as the Queen of Jhansi, was a prominent leader in the Indian Rebellion of 1857 against British rule. Born Manikarnika Tambe around 1828 in Varanasi, she became a symbol of courage and resistance. Her story provides rich material for your project on Indian history and nationalism.

Early Life

Manikarnika, nicknamed Manu, was born into a Marathi Brahmin family; her father, Moropant Tambe, served as an advisor to Peshwa Baji Rao II in Bithur after her mother's early death. Unlike typical girls of her time, she grew up in the Peshwa's court, playing with boys like Nana Sahib, and martial arts.

She married Gangadhar Rao, Maharaja of Jhansi, around age 14 in 1842, taking the name Lakshimbai; the union was childless initially, though she bore a son in 1851 who died in infancy. As queen, she defied norms by rejecting purdah,



maintaining her equestrian skills and possibly training a women's regiment.

Rise to Power

Gangadhar Rao died in 1853 without a natural heir, adopting 5-year-old Damodar Rao on his deathbed and naming Lakshmibai regent in a will witnessed by British officials. British Governor-General Lord Dalhousie invoked the Doctrine of Lapse, annexing Thansi in 1854 despite her protests and treaties recognizing hereditary rule.

Offered a pension, Lakshmibai famously declared, "I will not give up my Thansi," refusing to surrender authority; she managed the state amid growing unrest with East India Company policies.

This period honed her administrative skills, as she collected taxes and fortified defenses.

Role in 1857 Revolt

The rebellion erupted in Meerut May 1857,

Spreading to Jhansi where Sepoys mutinied, massacred British residents, and Proclaimed her queen; her involvement in the massacre remains debated, but she quickly organized an army against invaders from neighboring states Oseha.



She recruited troops, manufactured weapons, and repelled attacks, assuming leadership in Bundelkhand; British General Hugh Rose besieged Jhansi in march 1858, but despite fierce resistance, her forces were overwhelmed after Tanjia Tope's relief army was defeated at Betwa.

The Rani Mahal, Jhansi



Final Battles and Death

Lakshmibai escaped Jhansi fort on horse back with Ramo dan tied to her back - Possibly leaping the walls - joining rebels at Kalpi, then capturing Gwalior Fort in June 1858, their last major stand. Dressed as a man, she fought valiantly near Kotah - Ki - Serai on June 17-18, dying from wounds; British reports noted her as the rebellion's bravest leader.

Her aides cremated her body secretly to prevent desecration.

Legacy

Lakshmibai became an icon of Indian nationalism, inspiring poems like Subhadra Kumari Chauhan's "Jhansi Ki Rani" [1930], films, statues, and the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in WWII. Reversed for valor, she symbolizes resistance, though some Dalit narratives highlight figures like Jhalakari Bai.

Bharathi devi Ranga

Bharathi devi Ranga (Jagireni Bharathi devi) was a prominent Indian freedom fighter and social activist from Andhra Pradesh born in 1940. As the wife of freedom fighter N.G. Ranga, she was deeply involved in the Gandhian movement, notably leading the 1932 Salt Satyagraha for which she was imprisoned.

Facts about Bharathi devi Ranga

- * Freedom Struggle:- She was active in the independence movement specifically participating in the 1930 Salt Agitation (Dandi Satyagraha) and the 1932 civil disobedience movement, during which she was arrested.
- * Social Reform:- She was a committed activist for rural development, the upliftment of women, and the abolishment of untouchability. Setting up bhajane mandalis to promote social harmony.
- * Imprisonment:- She was imprisoned in 1932, serving a jail sentence along with her resistance activities.
- * Legacy:- She worked alongside her husband for the freedom movement efforts in Andhra Pradesh.
- * Personal Life:- She was closely linked to the Gandhian ideology. She served as a member of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council. She married N.G. Ranga.



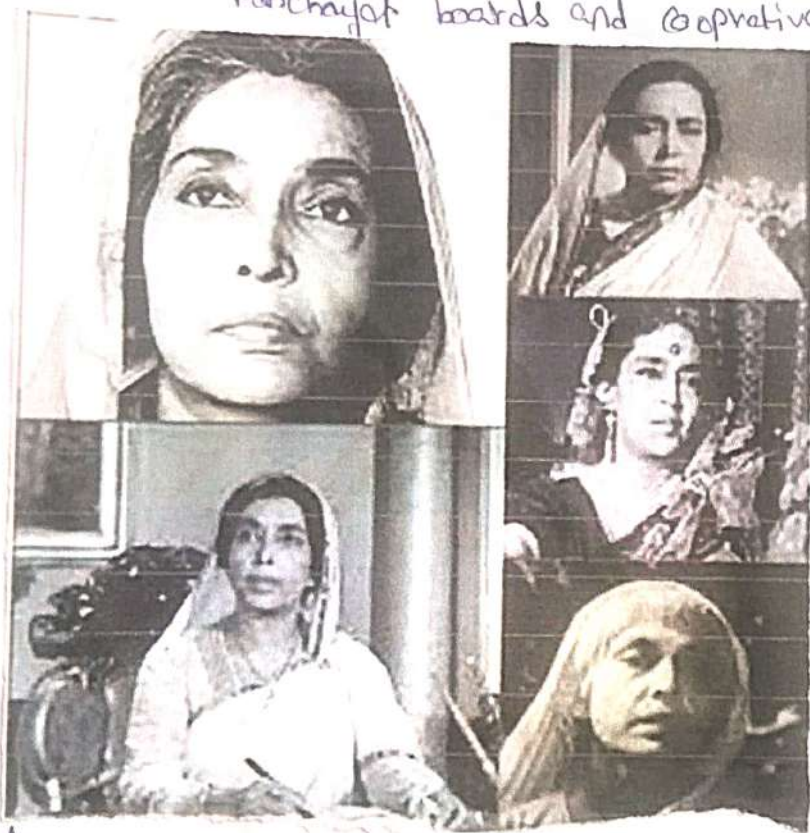
During the civil disobedience movement in 1932, she organized women satyagrahis in guntur, west godavari and krishna district playing a prominent role in organizing women volunteers. She was sentenced to one year in prison and fined 500 rupees on 2 feb 1931, for her involvement in freedom movement.

She served her sentence in Telbore jail and was injured during the Venkata giri Zamindari Ryots Campaign.



Tharethi devi organized harion by celebrations advocating inter-dinning with dalit and promoting inter caste marriages. She served as the President of Andhra Kissan Congress from 1940 to 1942. She also raised fund for the defense of madras kisans in 1940. She presided over the Andhra women's Conference at intars at Ghantasala, Krishna district, where actively worked towards achieving equal property rights for women. She provided service by collecting cattle feeds, food grains and clothes distributing them in the affected areas. Due to her work she was referred to as Annapurna by the people. She along with her husband H-G. Range founded the Rayalaseema organisation of summer schools of economics and political in 1938. Situated in madanapalle, with a focus on rural activities.

They organized various events including the Rayalaseema Ryots Conference, Rayalaseema forest Ryots Conference, Rayalaseema Teachers Conference, Rayalaseema Parents Institute, Rayalaseema progressive Writers Conference, Rayalaseema oil-seeds Producers or dealers Conference, Rayalaseema famine Relief Conference and Rayalaseema irrigation development Conference along with various other Platforms for women Panchayat boards and Cooprative Societies.



Acharya Jogineni Ranga Nayukula also known as N.G. Ranga was a Indian freedom fighter classical liberal, Parliamentarian and farmers leader. He was the founding president of the Swatantra Party and an exponent of the Present philosophy. He received the Padma vibhushan award

for his Contributions to the Present movement N.G. Ranga served in the Indian Parliament for six decades, from 1930 to 1991.

Bharathi dvi Alma mater Ruskin School of Art Oxford known for civil disobedience movement women's rights advocacy.

member of Andhar pradesh legislative council Indian National Congress Krishikar Lok party Swatantra Party. spouse by her husband N.G. Ranga. she died on 27 Sep 1992 aged 63-64.

* ANNIE BESANT *

2 ANNIE BESANT (1847-1933) was a British socialist, Theosophist and ANNIE BESANT women's rights activist, writer, and orator who became a prominent leader in the Indian independence movement. As the first female president of the Indian National Congress 1917 and founder of the Home Rule League, she played a crucial role in advocating for Indian self rule. EARLY LIFE AND ACTIVISM IN BRITAIN

* 1. BIRTH: BOON ANNIE WOOD IN LONDON ON OCTOBER 1 1847.

2 EARLY CAREER: INITIALLY MARRIED TO CLERGYMAN. SHE REJECTED IN 1873 ABANDONING CONVENTIONAL RELIGION TO BECOME A FREE THINKER AND ACTIVIST.

3 REFORMER: SHE SUPPORTED SOCIALIST CAUSES, BIRTH CONTROL, WOMEN'S RIGHTS AND WORKED WITH THE NATIONAL SECULAR SOCIETY ALONGSIDE CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

THEOSOPHY AND INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

1 THEOSOPHY AND INDIAN INDEPENDENCE: AFTER LEAVING THE SECRET DOCTRINE SHE JOINED THE

Theosophical society in 1889, becoming a devoted student of Helena Blavatsky.

- 2 Move to India:- she moved to India in 1893, focusing on educational reforms and religious, social and spiritual revival.
- 3 Education:- Founded the Central Hindu college in Varanasi (1898) and played a role in setting up the Banaras Hindu University.
- 4 Politics:- she joined the Indian National Congress and launched the Home Rule League in 1916.
- 5 Leadership:- As the first female president of the Indian National Congress (1917), she was a major figure in the fight of self-rule.

Annie Besant was a prominent political leader, freedom fighter, and advocate for women's rights who played a vital role in India's independence movement. She championed education, social reform down to studying modern Indian history. Know all the details in this article.

6) Who was ANNIE BESANT:- ANNIE BESANT played a key role in India's freedom movement through her leadership, education initiatives, and advocacy for self-rule. Check the table below about the life, achievement.

7. ANNIE BESANT:- ANNIE BESANT was a prominent theosophist, social reformer, political leader, women's right activist, writer and orator. She was of British origin and made India her second home. She fought ANNIE BESANT was born Wood on October 1, 1847 in a middle class family in London. She was of the ANNIE BESANT was married in 1867 to a clergyman called FRANK BESANT but the marriage did not ANNIE BESANT fought for all the causes she toured the entire country of India. It gave her first hand she also became involved in Indian freedom movement ANNIE BESANT died on September 20, 1933 ANNIE BESANT ACHIEVEMENTS:- 1) She became a well-known speaker, a member of lectures and a writer 2) She worked with various union actions. 3) She became girls strike in 1888.

* Sarojini Naidu *

Sarojini Naidu (13 February 1879 - 2 March 1949). also known by the sobriquet the nightingale of India was a child prodigy, India independence activist and poet. Naidu was the first woman to become the president of the India National Congress and the first woman to become Governor of Uttar Pradesh state.

She was active in the Indian Independence movement, joining Mahatma Gandhi in salt march to Dandi, and then leading the Dasahana Satyagraha. Kasturba Gandhi. Sarojini Naidu was born in Hyderabad, India to a Hindu Brahmin

family as the eldest daughter of
scientist, philosopher and education
agornath Chattopadhyaya and Barrack
Sudani Devi, a poetess. Her father
was the founder of the Nizam
college, and also the first member
of the India National Congress in
Hyderabad. India. He later became
committed to Communism, travelling to Soviet
Russia where he is believed to have
been executed on Stalin's orders in 1937.
