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Indian National Movements the Role of Women of Odisha

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ABSTRACT

The paper investigates the role of women of Odisha in various Indian National Movements, and doing so, specifically those women have been analyzed whose contribution is rarely discussed and debated in mainstream discourses. In this historical investigation, the question of patriarchy will also be evaluated that curbs the path of women's development in the state.

Keyword— *Odisha, Women, Indian National Movement, Patriarchy*

1. INTRODUCTION

Odisha is famous for its cultural tradition and heritage, and many elite ladies have left an Unforgettable mark in the records of Odisha's history in different time or periodss. Starting from the six Bhauma Queens who govern the state Odisha. In the beginning stages the omen started to spread Buddhism, some women who inspired from freedom fighters they started managing salt marches And tribal folk woman started demonstration against the damage and loss of natural essential resources to Rapacity of the state and MNC. In every situation we observe Women of the state Odisha Dedicatedly participating and contributing their life towards the growth and evolution of the community. Around through the Odisha's history it reminds the elite women Like Smt. Rama Devi, Sarla Devi, Smt. Reba Ray, Sucharu devi, Padma bai and many others.

2. CONTRIBUTION IN INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Swadeshi movement: In 2005 Swadeshi movement started in Bengal 19 1905 after the partition of Bengal and Swadeshi movement started. The Swadeshi movement influenced the great intellectual personalities of Odisha. To take the stand for bangle people of Odisha started protest meetings, which held at Cuttack, Puri, Balasore and Sambalpur and so many other places of Odisha. This was for encouraging those people who are protesting in Bengal. The aim of Swadeshi movement was to to Boycott of foreign products and services and use of Swadeshi good. Vishwanath kar, janakinath Bose, Dhirendra nath Choudhary spread about the Swadeshi movement at Cuttack. And they started meeting which was held in Cuttack municipal hall on 20th August 1905, under the leadership of Gopabandhu Das in this moment women also played a great role. Being encouraged by Gopabandhu Das, the women elites of odisha like Haramani devi , Rama Devi, Haimabati devi, Shradhamani devi, Radhamani devi, Ashalata devi, Sunamani devi, Sarala devi and others. They get involved Thoroughly in the swadeshi movement And worked properly for the Recovery of small cottage industries. In 1910 , This swadeshi moment had spread complete abundantly in Odisha. Sarala Devi and Rama Devi together with Pokalay Tamma, Kshetramani devi, V. Subhadramma, Jayanti suramma, Bimala devi and others shared the message and teachings Of Swadeshi And Swaraj in several parts of Odisha And guide their audience to boycott the foreign products and inform them that make use of Foreign made things corresponded to one antinational activity. They advise them to use local articles in place of foreign things and also to recover spinning and other small cottage industries in their own place. Their interest in appeal created a great eagerness between the women of Odisha.

The non-cooperation movement in Odisha: The main motive of non-cooperation movement was to protest against wrongs done by British. Gandhi had stopped the non-cooperation movement due to violence incidents at charicharna. In this moment very small number of women and teenagers took part. Hindu and Muslim unity was factor of non-cooperation movement. Because father of our nation Gandhi merged khilafat moment in to non-cooperation movement. In non-cooperation movement the great business groups was not involved in anti-British protests. (Gandhiji's ideology of Non-Cooperation inspired a lot of of Indians for being independence to fight against Britishers).

As a part of this moment many Indians surrendered the title like sardar, saheb or ray given to them by British government. Many students showed their anger for the British rule by leaving the government schools and colleges. Even the Head masters, teachers,

lawyers etc. resigned from British institutions and offices. The common people boycotted the foreign goods and foreign clothes and burn them in burn fires. Many political party supported the common people and Gandhiji's moment by boycotting the election organized by British. Sarla Devi was born on 19th August 1904 in Narilo village near Odisha. She was an independence activist, politician, and writer. She was the first Odia lady who joined non-cooperation movement in 1921 and became the first woman to be elected to Odisha legislative assembly on 1st April 1936. She has played a heroic role during the Independence Day.

Salt Satyagraha: The Salt Satyagraha is a part of civil disobedience in 31st January Gandhiji sent a letter to viceroy Irwin with 11 demands. In the demands he said something of interest for everyone. From farmer to industrialists. To unite all the different group of people in India. There was one common point to abolishing the salt law because only government was allowed to make salt at that time, so that is why a demand made by Gandhi to the British and that is law should be abolished and anybody should allow to make salt. Salt was one thing which is used by everybody so this was one demand that was affect each and every group in India. And he also gave a deadline in the letter which was 11th March 1930, after 11th March come and went there was no response from Irwin. So Gandhi started walking from Sabarmati ashram to Dandi (seaside town) in Gujarat. Gandhi and his team took 24 days to reach Dandi on the way to meet people and tell them what was going on in 6th April 20 Gandhi reached at Dandi he took some water from the sea and boil it and got salt that's how Gandhi broke the salt law. Rama Devi was the Odisha's First woman freedom fighter. She was born in 1899 in a small village of Satyabhamapur near Cuttack, odisha. You didn't get good education I am at the age of 15 she married to Gopabandhu Choudhari. Rama Devi a great part in the salt satyagraha movement in Orissa.

civil disobedience movement: In civil disobedience People were asked to break laws in a non-violent way. At different places all over India people started breaking the salt law. Tribals aren't allowed to go into reserve forest so tribal started going to reserved forest and doing whatever they want. liquor shops are are picketed and foreign goods banned. Then government showed reaction to it by arresting people, beating people up and they started beating women and children, finally Gandhi called it off 5th March 1931 after resigned pact from Irwin. During the civil disobedience movement women has played and important role in the conservation of salt at Balasore district's inchudi, after arresting the leaders near Chandauli Acharya Harihar started work to inchudi then the entrance of Malati Devi and Rama Devi and Krishnabala sen at inchudi then de create construct Salt Satyagraha more effectively. **Odia women's participation in quit India movement:** The quit India movement or (leave India movement) is also known as August moment or Bharat Bachao Andolan. The quit India movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi. It was started in a speech in Bombay where Mahatma Gandhi asked people to do or die. It was 8th August 1942 during the World war II to Gandhiji tackled the quit India movement. Another day on 9th August 1942 to Gandhiji, Nehru and many other leaders were arrested by the Britishers. The protest was initiated to demand an end to the rule of Britishers in India. Quit India movement United the people of India against British rule. The first half of the quit India movement was peaceful till the release of Mahatma Gandhi the second half of the moment was violent.

Quit India movement was the last moment of Mahatma Gandhi against British rule. This moment is known as India's revolution. The women of Odisha played a significant role in the quit India movement. The masses of Congress staffs together with Malati Chaudhari speak for Odisha and other day all the leaders of Congress from every part of India who gathered at Bombay were arrested. Malati Devi fights for women, tribals and Dalits. Malati Devi highly inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. Renowned ladies like Malati Chaudhari, Rama Devi, Mangala Devi, prabhati Devi, Sarala Devi, Surya Mani Devi, Champa Devi, Manjari Devi, Lakshmi Bai, Annapurna Devi and many others given there tremendous contribution to make a a grand success of of the quit India movement.

3. CONTEMPORARY CONDITION OF WOMEN IN ODISHA

Women are known to be the sign of strength, sacrifice, spirituality, courage and love. The role of women in today's world is transforming significantly. Women are now highly qualified , skilled and self-sufficient. They have become accomplished in many sectors like politics, sports, Education, technology, entertainment etc. The progressing world has brought a new aspiration and given power to woman positively. Previously woman was dependent on their family members like father or husband, but now women are efficient and capable enough to manage their living.

Odisha's successful women like Sailabala Das, Smt. Pratibha Ray, Padma Shri Tulasi Munda, Nandini Satpathy, Ramadevi Choudhury, Dutee chand, Nandita Das, Amiya Kumari padhi, Sanjukta Panigrahi, Dr Pratibha Ray and many more Have become fortunate and fruitful in their fields. They are icon and true inspiration for youth all-over the world. The role of women in today's society is fully important. They are doing their works efficiently in all the fields from family manager, managers to CEO's in companies. The great thing is now Women are doing their job with the perfection. Now a days woman handle the office and home too. Many women are more strong and successful than their male fellow worker in Odisha. They are doing their work at senior leadership level in an exemplary way. But each and every woman in Odisha they are not able to get proper education they are not living their life in an excellent way like the successful womens. Someone not self-dependent they can't take their decision too.

Women are equal and important in every society. Today's women are contributing equally well in every sphere of development and progress. To conclude, woman should be encouraged to learn new things and do something apart from the household works.

4. CONCLUSION

We are living in a patriarchal society which has leads to a massive gender imbalance in every sphere. Even though who have all the laws for woman, but there are still over 34,000 cases a brief that happen in India every year. The number of sexual harassment, abuse, female 40 side not getting proper education, and honour killing that occurs every day. Hence without ending Patriarchy it is not possible to give omen a life of dignity and freedom. Patriarchy is not only bad for women but bad for the main also. Patriarchy is one of the strongest hegemonic ideology. It is so universal that is appears natural. Patriarchy is also based on myths. So mainly

women has to break the stereotypical system of patriarchy. And they should give an equal chances in all the sectors and they should be given liberty of choosing their carrier and making their own decisions in their life.

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