**Kasturba Gandhi**

Working closely with her husband, **Kasturba Gandhi** became a political activist fighting for civil rights and [Indian independence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_independence) from the [British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Kingdom). After [Gandhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gandhi)moved to [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa) to practice law, she travelled to [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa) in 1897 to be with her husband. From 1904 to 1914, she was active in the Phoenix Settlement near [Durban](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Durban). During the 1913 protest against working conditions for[Indians](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_people) in [South Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/South_Africa), Kasturba was arrested and sentenced to three months in a [hard labour](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hard_labour) [prison](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prison). Later, in [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India), she sometimes took her husband's place when he was under arrest. In 1915, when Gandhi returned to [India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/India) to support indigo planters, Kasturba accompanied him. She taught hygiene, discipline, health, reading, and writing.

Source: Wikipedia

In mid-1917, while Mohandas was working to improve the lot of [indigo](http://www.britannica.com/plant/indigo-plant-genus) farmers in Champaran, [Bihar](http://www.britannica.com/place/Bihar), Kasturba concerned herself with the welfare of the women there. In 1922 she participated in a nonviolent [civil disobedience](http://www.britannica.com/topic/civil-disobedience) ([satyagraha](http://www.britannica.com/topic/satyagraha-philosophy)) movement in Borsad, Gujarat. Although she did not take part in Mohandas’s famous [Salt March](http://www.britannica.com/event/Salt-March) in 1930, she did join in a number of civil disobedience campaigns in the early1930s and was arrested and jailed several times.

In early 1939 she participated in nonviolent protests against the British in Rajkot, after the women in the city appealed directly to her. She was arrested and kept in solitary confinement for a month near the city, during which time her health further deteriorated. In 1942 she was arrested again, for participating in the Quit India movement, and was imprisoned (along with Mohandas and many other pro-independence leaders) in the Aga Khan Palace at [Pune](http://www.britannica.com/place/Pune). While in prison her chronic[bronchitis](http://www.britannica.com/science/bronchitis) worsened, and she contracted [pneumonia](http://www.britannica.com/science/pneumonia) and suffered a series of [heart attacks](http://www.britannica.com/science/heart-attack) before dying in early 1944.

Source: Britannica