**Introduction**

Today’s India, Bangladesh, Pakistan were colonized under British for more than 200 years. Indian subcontinent became a crown colony in 1876. But the initial colonization process can be traced back to 1608, when started arriving in India for business purposes. Initially, the British contact with India was a result of fierce competition with Dutch and Portuguese for trading interest in Asia. Comparing to other Colonial power, British were a little bit latecomer in colonization process of India. The establishment of British colonial power in India was a process of evolution, which passed through several periods marked by significant historical events. Initially, it began with a purely commercial and financial perspective, but then it was all about expansion and maintain power.

Colonialism refers to “the conquest and control of other people’s lands and goods” (Loomba, 1998, p. 2), the forceful seizure of local land and economy, and the reshuffling of non-capitalist economies to speed up European capitalism (Loomba, 1998, p. 20). Mercantilism and political and military control were the main factors, played an important rule in expanding British colonial rule in India (Lloyd, 2008). With India’s defeat on June 23, 1757, in the Battle of Plassey, the Indian subcontinent remained colonized under the British Empire for the next two hundred years (Lyer, 2010).

After the Battle of Plassey, the British took full control over Bengal. Basically, Battle of Plassey was the genesis of British Colonial rule in Indian sub-continent. After the Battle of Boxer, British started to expand their territory in other regions. After the 1857 mutiny, the British Crown established direct rule giving up the policy of annexation, as a token of recognition to curry favor with some native states during the mutiny. However, the colonial administration maintained its right to intervene in the internal affairs of those native states whose rulers were considered to be treacherous to the crown (Lyer, 2010).

Britain established their direct involvement in India by introducing India Act 1784, initially by bringing East India Company under British Parliament’s direct supervision. The Charter Act 1813 implemented full colonial administration and separated commercial and territorial jurisdiction for East India Company (Baber, 1996; Chaudhary, 2009). British colonial government controlled 680 princely states, that constituted 45% of the total area of British India and 23% of total population (Lyer, 2010). By coordinating political and economic objectives, Britain ruled one of the largest colonies in the world, in terms of area and population (Stokes, 1973).

British not only ruled this subcontinent, but also brought a huge change in many sectors. But after Sepoy Mutiny 1857, people became more concerned about their political rights and freedom. Many anti-colonial Indians, viewed Sepoy Mutiny 1857 as the first of Indian independence. Later many of these Indians joined Indian Independence movement. But the main Independence movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi, who followed peaceful strategy to gain independence. Even today many Indians think that, India’s independence delayed because of Gandhi’s peaceful strategy. During that period, many young revolutionaries also realized it, that’s why they organized to overthrow the British rule by force.

**Background History**

Sepoy Mutiny 1857 was the first organized armed movements against British colonial rule after the Battle of Plassey and Boxer. Although this movement failed to achieve its goal of Independence, but it inspired millions of Indians people to attend Independence movement. During 1905 Partition of Bengal, a revolutionary vibe was created among middle class educated young people. In April, 1906 a party called Jugantar Party was formed by Aurobindo Ghosh, Barin Ghosh, Bhupendranath Datta etc. This party’s aim was to gain Independence by violent means. Their leaders like Barin Ghosh, Bagha Jatin initiated the process of making explosives. They were responsible for some violent incidents such as The Alipore Bomb case, Muzaffarpur Assassination etc. One of their followers, Madan Lal Dhingra, who was a student in London killed a British M. P Sir Curzon Wylie in July 1,1909.

Jugantor Party along with the Anushilan Samiti opened several branches throughout India. They recruited many young men and women to participate in the revolutionary activities. In the meantime, the did some political assassination and looting. During the first world war, they planned to import arms from abroad and staged an armed revolution against British.

Indian revolutionaries living in San Francisco published their first issue of Ghadar in November 1, 1913. During the Summer of 1914 the Ghadar Party was officially founded, with 6000 members and vast networks throughout North America, Europe, Asia. The Ghadar part mainly operated from abroad and cooperated the revolutionaries in India. They even helped the Indian revolutionaries with the foreign arms.

After the first world war many prominent revolutionaries were arrested. In1920. The revolutionaries started to organize again. Under the leadership of Chandrasekhar Azad Hidustan Socialist Republican Association was formed. To protest against the passage of Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill, on April 8, 1929 Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt threw bomb inside the Central Legislative assembly. Following the trail of Central Assembly Bomb case, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged in 1931.

To establish a local government system, Surya Sen, along with his fellow revolutionaries, raided Chittagong Armory in April 18, 1930. They tried to capture arms and ammunition from armory and destroyed the government communication system. In 1932 Pritilata Waddedar along with her fellow revolutionaries attacked Chittagong European Club. At the same time, Revolutionary Bina Das attempted to kill Stanely Jackson, the governor of Bengal at Calcutta University. Following the trial of Chittagong Armory case, Surya Sen was hanged and other revolutionaries were sent to prison for life.

On December 8, 1930 Binoy-Badal-Dinesh trio killed NS, Simpson, the General Inspector of Prison. On March 13, 1940 Udham Singh killed Sir Michael O’Dwyer in London, who was responsible for Amritsar massacre. After 1930, the political scenario of Indian subcontinent changed gradually and the violent activities of revolutionaries started to decline. Many of the revolutionaries stated to join mainstream political party like Congress and Muslim League. But their violent activities created nationalism among many Indians and inspired them to join Independence movement.

**Impacts on British Colonial Rule:**

1. Chittagong armory raid shook the foundation of British rule in India. It inspired lots of young men and women to raised their voice against colonial rule.
2. After the Chittagong armory raid, many Indian people started to become more concerned about their political freedom and rights.
3. Chittagong Armory raid created nationalism among Indian people and accelerated the movements of Indian Independence.

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