# Execution of The Plan

The eighteenth of April 1930. At 10 PM, synchronous assaults started upon the Telegraph Office, the Armory and the Police Barracks. They altered the rail lines at Nangalkot and Dhum. Simultaneously, a pamphlet was communicated everywhere throughout the town, proclaiming that Gandhiji had offered the call to reprieve the law; thus, they would violate the law of conspiracy. They circulated another flyer clarifying the object of the attack marked by the “President of the Indian Republican Army, Chittagong Branch.” “This terrorist party had named itself the Chittagong Branch of the Indian Republican Army, with MASTERDA (SURJYA SEN) as its President.” (Dutt)

At the Armory, the rebels executed Major Ferrol, and two guards lost their lives at the Police Barracks. The Progressives took over The Armory and the Barracks. Likewise, they also tried to terminate The District Magistrate on showing up at the spot; however, they missed. He hurried to the wharf, and wirelessed abroad, and gathering all the accessible arms in the ordnance at the pier sent powers against the progressives. From the slope inverse the arsenal where there were waterworks, the Government counter-assault started. Be that as it may, regardless of their situation of weakness, the progressives had the option to toss back the Government powers.

In any case, it was risky to remain longer on that slope. Thus before the revolutionist left, they gathered all the arms they could. What they could not convey, they chose to wreck by pouring petroleum and burning down the entire arsenal.

The person who endured no misfortune in battling currently surpassed unintentionally. As the revolutionaries were spreading petroleum, Himangsu Sen burst into flames. Anantada, Ganeshda, along with two more took withering Himangsu to the city, where he kicked the bucket there sequestered from everything 3 days after the fact. The remainder of them went to the slopes to get ready for a - clearing assault upon the town. It was here that Anantada and the individuals who went down with him to the city left the remainder of the gathering.

The Battle of Jalalabad Hill! On the 22nd of April, at 4-30 PM at night, the progressives experienced the very much furnished, completely strengthened British soldiers. The progressives were on Jalalabad Hill and the British soldiers on the slope inverse. A customary pitched fight went on till sunset when the soldiers had to fall back. Many lost lives on the two sides. Among Chittagong’s progressive youth Jalalabad Hill turned into an adventure of unfaltering opposition. In the absolute first volley from the British automatic weapons, eleven progressives fell. Four were genuinely injured. Ambika Chakravarty, whose demise in the fight was reported by a Government dispatch, was injured, however, by and by got away with two other injured friends. The police just caught Ardhendu Dastidar injured and exposed him to brutal torments. He kicked the bucket a couple of days after the fact in police authority.

No positive figures of losses on the Government side were accessible. Gossip said 150 warriors got killed. The commander of the support that was brought from Agartala in Tipperary District admitted to a railroad representative that they had endured overwhelming misfortunes. A few months after the fact, when the authority took Ganesh Ghosh and others as prisoners, Sir Charles Tegart himself attacked them, and reviling them stated, “You have killed 64 of our men.”

The arrangement of assaulting the town must be surrendered after the unexpected Government assault at Jalalabad. Another choice was assumed the morrow of the fight: “Our work has not yet finished, the war with the Government still cannot seem to be pursued, and the fight for opportunity starting now and into the foreseeable future must be carried on by guerilla techniques. The individuals who can confront the terrible hardships of underground life as likewise the thousand-and-one risks of guerilla fighting, let just those stay. Others, who need to return can drop out of the line.” Moreover, a portion of the individuals who had not yet gone under police doubt was explicitly coordinated to get back in light of a legitimate concern for the development itself.

After two days, on the 24th of April, at Sadarghat around, seeing a youngster in an abandoned house, the police became dubious. The kid quickly hopped down from the next story and took cover under a road duct. Shots were traded until his pistol came up short on slugs then the soldiers originating from the opposite end destroyed him. “Amarendra Nandy was the name of the boy, and before taking to the hills after the Armoury Raid, Masterda had sent him to town to establish contact with Anantada and others. After finishing his assignment he was on his way back when he heard about the Jalalabad incident and so he took the road to the villages, but he turned back to town pledged to avenge the death of his comrades.” (Dutt)

Anantada’s gathering could not interface up with Masterda and the remainder of the organization. Catching wind of the Jalalabad fight, they left the town. Though they were apprehended in Feni Station, they managed to flee by killing a guard. This incident is praised as the Feni Incident.

Masterda drove the remainder of the gathering to the open country. They were on edge to continue ahead with their goal immediately—the Government was to be ceaselessly hassled by steady assaults.

On the sixth of May, a bunch comprising of Debiprosad Gupta, Manoranjan Sen, Rajat Sen, Swadesh Roy, Phanindra Nandi and Subodh Choudhury planned of assaulting the European quarters. Be that as it may, they could not go through with the arrangement. In transit, they faced a gathering of equipped police close Kalarpole, On this occasion, four were slaughtered, and Subodh and Phani were injured and captivated. Various goondas acquired to help the police were likewise executed or wounded.

Within some days, a portion of the young men was captured, while numerous others were captured from their own places. The entire of Chittagong was set under the military, and a time limit was implemented all over the place. Among those captured were the dads of Rajat (executed at Kalarpole), Debi and Ananta Singh. The police undermined them with genuine responses upon their children and the others. Hot endeavours were made to get the supporters of Crown against the progressives. Exactly right now, Ananta Singh gave up and, in this way, thwarted the Government endeavours at breaking the detainees’ spirit.

In 1930, the arraignment was propelled against 30 of the detainees, including Ananta Singh and different pioneers. Special tribunal got set so that the authority can attempt them, the principal charge being “taking up arms against the King-Emperor.” As the entirety of their exercises began with the strike on the ordnance, the preliminary came to be known as the “Chittagong Armory Raid Trial.”

On the first of September, 1930, law enforcers encompassed a home in late night at Chandranagore in Hooghly District, and Ganesh Ghosh, Ananda Gupta and Lokhnath Bai got caught and shipped to Chittagong. In the Chandranagore conflict, Jiban Ghoshal was murdered by police projectiles. With these captures, the Armory Raid Trial began once again.

After two months, Ambika Chakravarty was likewise captured in an extremely debilitating condition. The body of evidence against him was deferred, and he was confined in Sun Jail.

New captures were occurring ordinary, and the police mistreatment upon the individuals to get data about the progressives had gotten deplorable. The progressives by and by understood that they could not merely stay latent, while it was not right in simply the police catching them. Masterda set up joins with those in prison and started to make new plans.

On the 30th of December, Ramkrishna Biswas and Kalipada Chakravarty executed Inspector Tariiii Mukerji at Chandpur Station, confusing him with the Inspector General of Police, Mr. Craig. They were attempted in Calcutta, Ramkrishna Biswas was hanged, and Kalipada was shipped for life.

In June 1931 was found the explosive scheme in Chittagong. Arms, electric wires, explosives, blades, and so on were uncovered around the prison, also in court premises, and at other noticeable spots of the city, explosives were discovered covered beneath the ground.

People in general, as well as the authority, as well, were shocked by the disclosure of this far-reaching plot. Without a moment’s delay, the bail conceded to five of the denounced in the Armory Raid case was dropped, and two of them were absolved from their preliminary to be sent up regarding what came to be known as the Dynamite Conspiracy. A couple of more captures happened, and out and out eight got set on the Dynamite Conspiracy Trial, which also started before a special tribunal court. The authority attempted to go to a concilliation with Ananta along with his people, the tenure being that the denounced would all concede, and consequently, no one will be intensely condemned. The people were concerned that these would find some useful tasks to fulfill sentences. At the point, the judge’s decision got conveyed, and people discovered that three of them each got three years. Of the remaining, few got six, while others about eight months.

The general population was intrigued by the intensity of Ananta Singh and Ganesh Ghosh, with whom the Government itself had to settle.

Since the Armory Raid, police Inspector Asanullah had gotten particularly loathed for his unpredictable constraint. His character was additionally supposed to be spoiled. The individuals started to state: “The Swadeshis have accomplished such a great deal, wouldn’t they be able to show this miscreant a thing or two?”

In August 1931, on the football ground, fourteen-year-old Haripada Bhattacharya baffled Asanullah with slugs slaughtering him right there. Haripada was additionally gotten there, and being utterly sure that Haripada’s blame could be demonstrated, the Government allowed his preliminary by jury. Albeit prominent observer as such Rai Bahadur, Upen Roy Chaudhury got created, the proof resulted in no conflict with Haripada; the jury came to conclusion, ‘not guilty.’ The Government, in any case, took it to the High Court, and the decision switched, and Haripada got life transportation.

On the first of March, 1932, judgment was conveyed in the Armory Raid Case. Sixteen were genuinely cleared yet were detained under the Bengal Ordinance. Anantada along with twelve men got life transportation. Ananta Singh’s sibling Nandulal Singh got condemned to 3 years, Anilbandu Das 5 years. Ananta Singh, Rajat and Debi’s dads got discharged at the hour of the last charge-sheet.

Past to 1930, young ladies had joined the party. Since the Armory Raid, they started effectively to take an interest in progressive activity alongside men. Masterda had concluded that through this, he would show the people another and rousing element in progressive development.

In 1932, another conflict occurred between the police and the progressives at a haven in the town of Dhalgiiat. Here they lost Nirmal Sen and Apurva Sen and Capt. Cameron was slaughtered on the Government side. Masterda and Preeti Waddadar were additionally there; However, they got away. The woman by whom those rebels got roof, their child and other two were condemned to four years’ detainment each for sheltering the progressives.

After the Dhalghat occurrence, Preeti had to remain in isolation. Preeti had come to Dhalghat to meet Masterda only.

On the twenty-fourth of September, 1932, another assault occurred, this time upon Pahartali Railway Club and Preeti drove it. Thirteen were seriously injured by the official declaration, one Mrs. Sullivan was murdered. Preeti herself, in transit back, ended it all by taking potassium cyanide.

From her pocket was discovered an announcement composed by her and a handout which was given that day. “These stated that all that had happened since the Armoury Raid and was going to happen in the future was to be regarded as inci- dents in the war that the revolutionaries had declared against the British Government on the 18th April 1930, and so long as they were in bondage there could be no respite in this war.” (Dutt) Eighty-four were captured regarding the Pahartali attack; however, they were discharged for the need for proof.

Presently started the Armory Raid Supplementary Case with Ambika Chakravarty and two others. Following two months, Ambikada was condemned to death. From the two, one got lifetime transportation, and the other was imprisoned. Later on, the High Court drove Ambikada’s capital punishment to transportation forever.

At this point, Kalpana Dutt, as well, had remained in isolation and was moving with Masterda and the remainder of the gathering. Police watchfulness had seriously fixed, the military was positioned in each town, and each second there was the peril of experiencing them. In February 1933, Kalpana Dutt faced conflict with the police at the Gairala town; on their path to an arrangement, they fell into a police barricade. Following two hours of ordinary fight, Masterda and Brojen Sen, a neighbourhood kid, were caught. Brojen later was given four years. The remainder of the prevailing, got away; however, Santi Chakravarty and another confidant were genuinely injured.

On the nineteenth of May, while in an asylum at the town of Gahira, Anwara P. S., promptly in the first part of the day, they found that the police had encircled them. For quite a while, shots were traded. The proprietor of the house, Puma Talukdar, who had given them cover, was immediately slaughtered by police terminating. His more youthful sibling Nisi Talukdar was injured by a police slug going directly through his heart. What is more, with them - was murdered another youthful friend, 16-year old Manoranjan Das. Tarakeswar Dastidar and Kalpana Dutt were caught there. (Here as well, the woman of the house was given four years’ detainment.)

In June 1933, they started the Armory Raid Second Supplementary Case with Masterda, Tarakeswar Dastidar and Kalpana Dutt. Masterda and Tarakeswar were condemned to death, and Kalpana was given life transportation.

After this, individually, all started to be caught. Santi Chakravarty, Mani Dutta and Kalikinkar Dey, they had some way or another despite everything kept up the association—were all captured then.

The more youthful individuals at that point turned out to be practically frantic. They vindicated Masterda’s capture. On second of January, Netra Sen was butchered at Gairala, as he told the police about Masterda’s safe house. Around the same time, Himangsu Chakravarty, Nitya Sen, Haren Chakravarty and Krishna Chaudhury tossed bombs on the cricket ground and discharged shots. None of them was more seasoned than 16 or 17. Himangsu and Nitya kicked the bucket on the spot, Haren and Krishna were captured. After preliminary, they, as well, were executed.

After ten days, on the twelfth of January at 12 PM, the Government who controlled the whole town and the prison through army, killed Surjya Sen and Tarakeshwar Dastidar.

# Aftermath

Despair is a term unfamiliar to these heartless invincibles. The persecution of the Government certainly tried knocking the revolutionist. Still, they always got their people’s support and respect every second.

The Chittagong Party is undisputedly known as the strongest and most effective produced by the “terrorism” revolutionaries of Bengal. The Chittagong revolutionaries fought brave, albeit unjust, fights against the British authorities for almost 3 years, from April 1930 uuntil Surjya Sen’s capture in February 1933.

“Was there some common support behind them? Ganesh Ghosh’s emphatic response to this problem is that it would have been difficult for Surjya Sen and his courageous comrades to live underground in Chittagong itself for so long had there been no mainstream support. In reality, after the attack, the mindset of the Chittagong middle class transformed almost immediately into one of respect for the heroes and they offered them all sorts of help-refuge, money and legal protection. According to a hidden study, the revolutionaries enjoyed the support of the people, who generally warned them of the approach of the powers beforehand. Surjya Sen was a mythical figure, and his adherents worshiped him as a deity and a wide part of the populace looked upon him as a hero.” (Chatterjee)

The Chittagong attack has had a galvanizing impact throughout the province on revolutionaries. “Some of them couldn’t quite imagine the Bengali youth had attempted such a bold hack. But as the information got learned, the mindset of the Bengali revolutionaries shifted. The younger leaders of both parties who had already been shot with the intention of offering a definitive blow to the British asked for a chance to imitate the terrorists of Chittagong. The Chittagong heroes’ message entered even the farthest areas, stirring up women people and young girls “who are found to be supporting the terrorists as housekeepers, messengers, weapons custodians and often as comrades. “Within a month of the attack, the Jugantar in Calcutta under Bhupen Datta drawn up a proposal for significant actions of revolutionary terror. “The plans, according to a government document, were as follows: (a) murder of Europeans in hotels, clubs and cinemas, simultaneously in Calcutta and in the districts by bombs; (b) burning down of the Dum Dum aerodrome with petrol; (c) disruption of gas and electric supply of Calcutta,by blowing up the gas works and electric power stations; (d) cutting off the petrol supply of Calcutta by burning down the depot of the Burma Oil Company at Budge Budge; (e) disorganisation of tramway service in Calcutta by cutting wires; (f) destruction of telegraphic

communication between Calcutta arid the districts of Bengal; and (g) blowing up of bridges and railway lines by dynamites ana hand granades.” (Chatterjee)

It could only take up the first item of the above-mentioned programme. On 25 August 1930, the Jugantar hit the first blow. Anuja Sen and Dinesh Majumder targeted Tegart at Dalhousie Square with bombs. The bombs did not hit the object rather, a bomb that burst close to the “assailant” seriously wounded Anuja and he lost his life from hemorrhage. Two further bombings were carried out on 26 and 27 August in Calcutta.

The government acted immediately, arresting 18 people including Dr. Narayan today, Director, Company Calcutta. All was placed on the Dalhousie Square Bomb Case jury.

In April 1930 the Madaripur party, a Jugantar faction, committed a dacoity at Tala, Calcutta. On 25 August 1930, leaders of Dacca Sri Sangha fired in Lownan, I.G. Police and Hudson, S.P. Bullets entered Lowman’s leg, which died instantly. Hudson was fired in the right buttock, and his rectum was injured by the bullet.

One week on from the accident, the B.V. propelled. Benoy Bose, Badal Gupta and Dinesh Gupta infiltrated the Writers’ Buildings on 8 December 1930, fired at Col. Simpson, I.G. Jail, and wounded Sri Sangha’s Chaudhuri, killed Stevens, Comilla’s District Magistrate. After that, succeded the assassination of 3 consecutive magistrates in Midnapore — Peddie in 1931, Douglas in 1932 and Burge in 1933 — and eventually, a strafe to eliminate Anderson’s head, Governor of Bengal, right on the Darjeeling Lehong Race on May 1934.

The raid on Chittagong had also inspired the Anushilan’s young militants, who demanded immediate action. But the government’s swift intervention against the perpetrators, which contributed to the 1933 Inter-Provincial Assassination Trial, delivered a difficult blow from which it did not completely recover.

In many ways, the Chittagong rebellion represented not just the height of democratic movement in Bengal but also a starting point. It wasn’t actually the elimination of human rivals; rather, it was idealistic devastation among one tiny section of British control on India. This was the key focus of the Chittagong rebellion, although for a limited period. This is evident from the Indian Republican Army Declaration. Second, after Jalalabad’s valiant combat, Surjya Sen intended to withdraw from Chittagong to the villages to organise guerrilla sorties against the British government. This showed a radical consciousness on a new and higher stage. Some of Surjya Sen’s closest comrades emphasized that by 1931 he tended towards widespread political action, as his appreciative relation to the radical Burmese Saya Sen. Both of these appear to participate in the Chittagong rebellion with a degree of significance unmatched in the annals of the Indian independence struggle.

“The successful armoury7- raid failed because it was not followed up by any armed struggle of the masses. Despite this basic limitation,the raid succeeded in vindicating the great revolutionary principle : a people determined to wage an armed straggle against their oppressors do not lack arms.” (Chatterjee)

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