

Twitter Thread by Vibhu Vashisth ■■



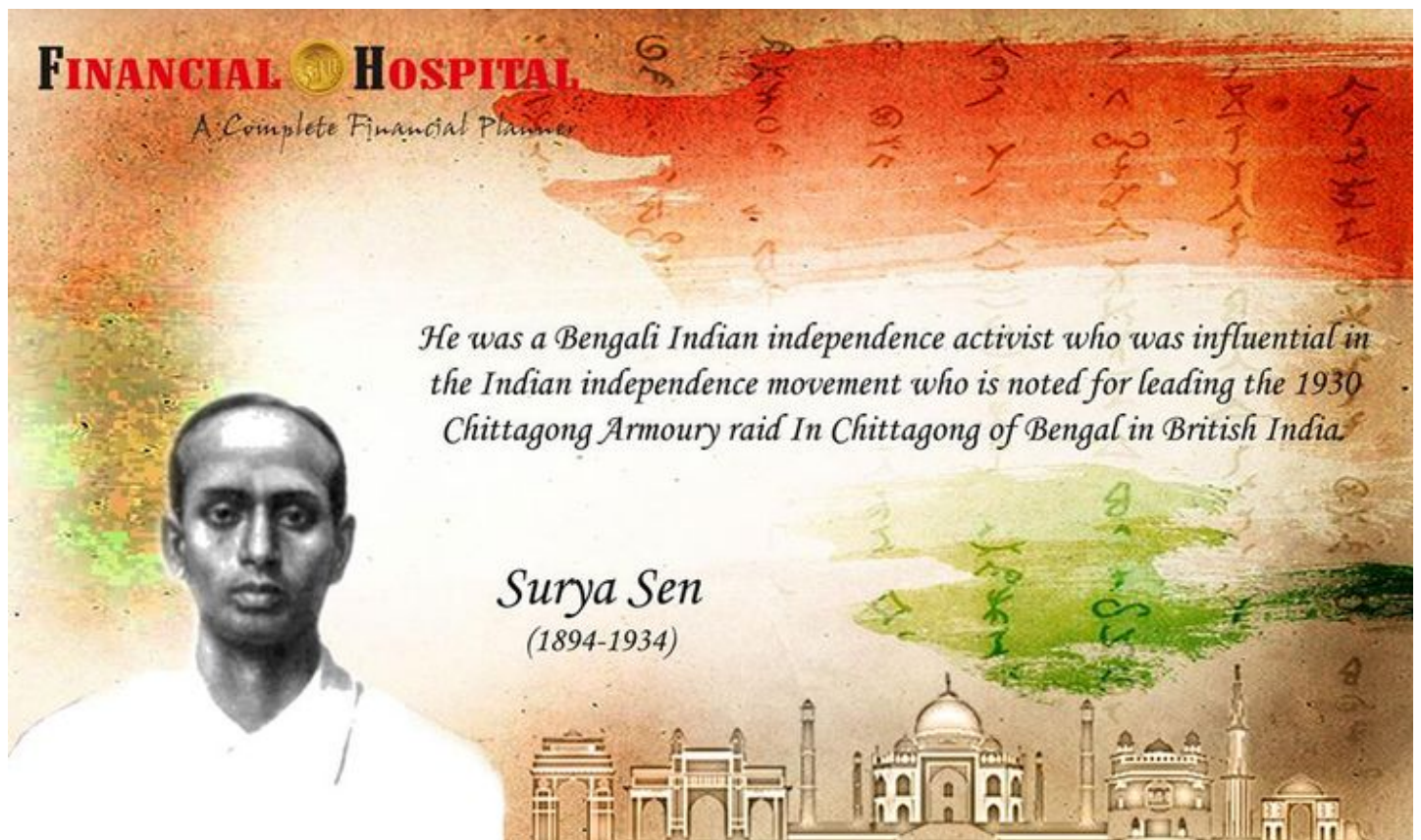
Vibhu Vashisth ■■

@VIBHU_Tweet



Do you know SURYA SEN?

Also known as Master Da ,was born on 22 March 1894 at Noapara in Chittagong. In the year of 1918,he became a mathematics teacher at the National school, Nandankanan. This was the time when the Indians started to involve themselves in the freedom struggle.



The suppression of peasants, labors, and incidents like the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, the partition of Bengal by the British government transformed Surya Sen into a nationalist revolutionary.

He was heavily inspired by the Bolshevik revolution.
revolutionaries like..



..Chandrashekhhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, and Surya Sen became a serious threat to the colonial government.

By now the revolutionary organizations like Jugantar Party and Anushilan Samiti were working with the INC for the betterment of the Indians. Surya Sen didn't agree on this.



Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation movement gained quite momentum and many people supported it but when Gandhi called it out bcoz of the Chauri Chaura incident,

many people didn't agree with his decision and later decided to launch their own revolution through violence.

When the movement was called off there was a significant rise in revolutionary activities. Even those who first agreed and supported the INC and Gandhiji now decided to adopt the path of revolution to attain 'Swaraj'.

Men like Alluri Sitaram Raju, Ram Prasad Bismil, etc were some men who now took the leadership into their own hand. One of them was Master Da i.e. Surya Sen who now also wanted to liberate Indians from the clutches of the colonial rule by any means.



Inspired by the Russian Revolution of 1917, Surya sen decided to launch a similar revolution in India against the British government.

In 1929 Master Da decided to train the youth in the field of Armament technology by forming 'Hindustan Republican Army'.

The teenagers who joined the revolution under Surya sen strongly believed in individual bravery and didn't even fear death. Some of the members were Anant Singh, Ambika Chakraborty, Ganesh Ghosh, etc.

The main objectives of this organization was to destroy British clubs,hotels,cinemas, Govt buildings to disrupt the electricity and communication and blow off the railway lines.On April 1930 Master Da and his army,which was full of teenagers,declared war against the British Rule.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

১০,০০০ টাকা পুরস্কার।

এতদ্বারা সব সম্ভারণকে জ্ঞাত করান যাইতেছে যে, যে কেহ চট্টগ্রাম অস্ত্রাগার লুণ্ঠন মোকদ্দমার নিম্নলিখিত কেরারী আসামীর সন্ধান করিয়া ধরাইয়া দিতে পারিবে তাহাকে দশহাজার টাকা পুরস্কার দেওয়া যাইবে। এই পুরস্কার অদ্ব্য হইতে একবৎসর পর্য্যন্ত বহাল থাকিবে। নিম্নে যে ফটো দেওয়া হইল উহা ১৯৫৪ সালে লওয়া হইয়াছিল :—



নাম—সূর্য্যাকুমার সেন ওরফে মন্টার দা।

পিতার নাম—চ্যুত রাজমন্টা সেন।

গ্রাম—নওরাপাড়া।

থানা—রউজান।

জেলা—চট্টগ্রাম।

বয়স প্রায় ৪০ বৎসর, ধরাবাঁড়ি, শ্যামবর্ণ, মাথায় টাক, গৌরু ছোট করিয়া ছাটা, দাড়ি কামান, দেশী মিলের সরু-পেড়ে ধাত, কতুয়া এবং সার্ট পরিধান করিত।

বঙ্গদেশীয় পুলিশ বিভাগের
ইন্সপেক্টর-জেনেরাল মহোদয়ের
অনুমোদনম্বারা।

তাং ২২শে জুন, ১৩৫২।

Under the leadership of Surya sen, his associates raided the Chittagong Armoury on 18 April 1930. His Hindustan Republican Army declared independence from British rule and also formed a provisional government.



Chittagong Armoury Raid

This was an attempt on 18 April 1930 to raid the armoury of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armoury in the Bengal Presidency of British India by armed Indian independence fighters led by



Surya Sen

With the chant of 'Inquilab Zindabad' and 'Down with Imperialism' Surya Sen declared himself as the President of the Provisional Government.

The revolutionaries wanted to steal ammunition and machine guns from the armoury but weren't able to find these things in the armoury and because of this the movement suffered a fatal blow. The revolutionaries decided to move towards the Chittagong hills for safety.

On 22 August at the hills of Jalalabad, a fierce battle took place between the young sons of Mother India and the British army. In this engagement 12 revolutionaries attained martyrdom but the British lost their 80 soldiers too.



The positive outcome of this encounter was that their leader i.e. Surya sen was able to escape with some of his followers and continued his struggle against the British through guerrilla warfare.

This act of Surya sen shook British Raj and due to this, British government decided to crush the revolutionaries by any means. But one day Netra Sen who was an associate of Surya sen informed the British about his location. On Feb 16 1933 the British were able to capture Surya sen.

7 KILLED IN RAID ON ARSENALS

ARMOURIES DESTROYED IN
ARMED MEN'S ATTACK

CHITTAGONG OUTRAGE

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE GUTTED
AND RAIL LINE CUT

SEVEN men were killed at Chittagong on Friday night when a mob of insurgents, said to be 100 strong, attacked and destroyed the Auxiliary Force and Police armouries and burnt the telephone exchange.

The news was conveyed in a Government of Bengal communiqué issued yesterday, and supplemented by a report from the District Magistrate of Chittagong received last night.

The communiqué states that a sergeant-major, an Anglo-Indian and four Indians were shot dead by the raiders, but the later report gives the total killed as seven—two Europeans, two constables and three taxi-drivers.

Armed with revolvers the raiders destroyed the two armouries, and afterwards, it is believed, set fire to the telephone exchange. Telegraphic communication was interfered with, but was restored last evening.

HUNT FOR RAIDERS

European women and children have been placed on steamers in the harbour, and all other civilians are reported to be safe.

A detachment of the Eastern Frontier Rifles, under Lt.-Col. Dallas Smith, is expected to reach Chittagong this morning. Meanwhile armed police and Auxiliary forces are scouring the neighbouring hills for the raiders.

A railway outrage, believed to be connected with the armed raid occurred 40 miles from Chittagong on Friday night, when several men were injured by the derailment of a goods train, due to the removal of fishplates.

GOVERNOR'S RETURN

The Governor, who left for Darjeeling on Friday, returned yesterday on hearing of the Chittagong

British did what they had done to other revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh, Santhals, leaders of Sanyasi and 1857 revolt, Alluri Sitaram Raju, and the list goes on. They tortured Surya sen and on 12 January 1934 Surya sen was hanged.



The hanging platform of Surya Sen

After the death of Surya sen, revolutionary activities were completely stopped. The British mercilessly crushed several other revolutionaries too. The British government was sure and confident that they now only had to deal with the moderate & nonviolent leaders of INC like Gandhi.



But their dream was ultimately shattered when the Azad Hind Fauj of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose invaded the North Eastern region of British India.

