



# Dinesh Chandra Gupta: A Martyr of Indian Independence



Dinesh Gupta, born on December 6, 1911, in Josholong village located in the Munshiganj District, became an emblem of youthful patriotism and resistance against colonial rule in India. Growing up during a time when British colonial oppression loomed large, Dinesh Gupta's fierce desire for freedom propelled him to join the Bengal Volunteers, a revolutionary group aimed at combating the British Empire's stranglehold over India. Dinesh Chandra Gupta's commitment to the cause of independence led him to train local revolutionaries in Midnapore, instilling in them the belief that armed struggle was a viable means to attain freedom.

Gupta's involvement in the assassination of District Magistrates Douglas, Burge, and Peddy underscored his willingness to confront the colonial authority directly and violently. On December 8, 1930, along with fellow revolutionaries Benoy Basu and Badal Gupta, he executed a daring attack on the Writers' Building, aiming to eliminate the symbol of colonial bureaucratic power. During this fateful encounter, after shooting the British officer Simpson, Gupta's resolve to avoid capture led him to inflict a fatal wound upon himself. Surviving this attempt, Dinesh Gupta was subsequently detained and faced the grim reality of a colonial justice system that sought to quash dissent with extreme measures.

At the tender age of nineteen, Dinesh Gupta was sentenced to death for his resolute stand against colonial rule and was hanged on July 7, 1931, at Alipore Jail. [Dinesh Gupta](#) life, albeit short, stands as a testament to the fervent spirit of patriotism that characterized the Indian struggle for [independence](#). Gupta's legacy continues to

inspire generations, reminding us of the sacrifices made by countless individuals who fought valiantly to liberate India from colonial dominance and secure a future based on sovereignty and dignity.