

## Summary of "Diary Ka Ek Panna" in English

Sitaram Seksaria, the author (लेखक) was one of the great human beings who wanted freedom. What he saw, heard सुनते and felt महसूस from day to day, he kept writing it down in his personal diary निजी डायरी. In this text is the account लेखाजोखा of his diary of 26 January 1931 which he himself wrote लिखते in his diary.

The author (लेखक) says that 26 January 1931 is a day to be remembered forever (हमेशा याद). 26 January is an immortal day (अमर दिन). Independence Day was celebrated for the first time all over India on 26 January 1930 and the same was to be repeated (दोहराया) again on 26 January 1931, for which many preparations had already been made. The preparations for Bengal or Calcutta last year were quite simple (साधारण). This year the residents (निवासी) gave as much as they could. Two thousand rupees were spent only in the promotion (प्रचार) of celebrating this day. The residents of Bengal or Calcutta understood the importance of all the work that they had to do all the work themselves and they told these things to all the volunteers (स्वयंसेवियों) going from house to house.

The national flag was hoisted over most of the houses in the big market, and many of the houses were decorated (सजाएँ) in such a way that it appeared as if independence had been achieved. Flags were put up in every part of Calcutta itself. The way in which humans used to go, there seemed to be enthusiasm (उत्साह) and innovation (नवीनता) in the same way. People said that such decoration was not done before. The police was marching (आवागमन) around the city with all its might to guard the city. How many vehicles were being driven across the city? Horsemen (घुड़सवारों) were also arranged.

Under the memorial (स्मारक), the place where the meeting was to be held in the evening (शाम), the police had surrounded the place (जगह) in large numbers (बड़ी संख्या) from 6 o'clock in the morning, despite (बावजूद) all this, people hoisted the flags in many places in the morning itself. Were. In Tara Sundari Park, Bada Bazar Congress Committee's War Minister Harishchandra Singh went to hoist the flag but he could not go inside the park itself. There was also a lot of fighting (मारपीट) and the heads of two or four men were torn off. Girls of Marwari Balika Vidyalaya celebrated flag hoisting (फहराने) ceremony (समारोह) in their school (विद्यालय). Volunteers (स्वयंसेवी) like Janaki Devi, Madalsa Bajaj-Narayan etc. had also come there. He explained (समझाया) the meaning of the festival to the girls. Two or three times the police took away several men. The main activists (कार्यकर्ता) were Purnodas and Purushottam Rai. The entire responsibility of Subhash Babu's procession was on Purnodas (he was caught by the police) but he had already done his work. The women were busy in their preparations (तैयारियों). Women from different places were busy trying (कोशिश) to take out their procession and reach (पहुँचने) the right place.

Ever since the process of breaking the law (कानून तोड़ने) for independence began, till today 26 January 1931, such a large gathering had never been held in such an open field and this meeting (सभा) can be said that it was an open fight (लड़ाई) for all. On the one hand, the police commissioner had removed the notice that according to such and such (अमुक -अमुक) section (धारा), no one, anywhere, can hold any kind of meeting. If anyone participated (भाग) in the meeting in any way, they would be considered guilty (दोषी समझे जायेंगे). Here a notice was issued on behalf of the council (परिषद्) that the flag would be unfurled (फहराया) under the monument at exactly 4.24 o'clock and the

pledge (प्रतिज्ञा) of independence would be read. All the people were asked to be present. At exactly 4.10 pm, Subhash Babu took out his procession (जुलूस) towards the ground. When they reached the turn of the ground, the police started using sticks to stop them. Many people got injured (चोट खाया हुआ). Subhash Babu also got sticks. But still Subhash Babu was speaking Vande Mataram very loudly (ज़ोर). There was such an atmosphere (माहौल) on this side and on the other side women were hoisting (फहरा) the flag and reciting the pledge (प्रतिज्ञा) of independence on the steps under the monument (स्मारक). Women had come in large numbers. Subhash Babu was also caught (पकड़) and sent to Lalbazar lockup (लॉकअप) in a car. After some time, the women started moving forward by forming (बना कर) a mass group (समूह) from there. A huge crowd also gathered (इकट्ठी) with them. The police used to use sticks (लाठियाँ) every now and then. This time the crowd was more so the men were also more injured (जखमी). Coming to the turn of Dharmatalla, the procession broke down and about 50 to 60 women sat there at the turn.

Those women were taken to Lalbazar. Many more men were arrested. Madalsa who was the daughter (पुत्री) of Jankidevi and Jamna Lal Bajaj was also arrested. Later it came to know (मालूम) that he was also killed (मारा) in the police station. In all, 105 women were arrested. Later everyone was released at nine o'clock in the night. Never before had so many women been arrested (गिरफ्तार) in Calcutta before this. Dr Dasgupta was looking after him and getting his photographs (देखरेख) taken. At that time 67 men were there but later on they reached 103.

Such a thing had never happened before, no one had seen such a fierce form (प्रचंड रूप) of people before. There was a stigma (कलंका) in the name of Bengal or Calcutta that no work of

independence is being done here. Today this stigma has been dusted (कलंक) to a great extent and people started thinking that work can be done about freedom here too

