

## TRANSCRIPT:

Diary ka ek panna means a page of a diary. This is from the author (lekhak) Seetharam Seksriya who wrote the diary. This incident happens in Kolkatta in the year 1931 and is recorded in the author's diary.

[ so now we will see the summary of the lesson Diary ka ek panna ]

The author's name is Seetharam Seksriya. We got independence in 1947 but this is about before independence (आज़ादी) i.e 1930,1931.. Though we didn't get independence in India people use to celebrate independence. This was celebrated to show Britishers (अंग्रेजों) about the protest (आंदोलन). The author Sitaram Seksaria was one of those great people who wanted freedom. Whatever he saw, heard and felt from day to day प्रतिदिन, he kept writing it in a personal diary निजी डायरी. [Actually diary writing is a very good habit. It is also known as journal]. It went on like this for many years. This text contains his diary account of 26 January 1931 which he himself wrote in his diary.

आज का दिन तो अमर दिन है This day is a immortal day. Independence Day was celebrated स्वतंत्रता दिवस मनाया for the first time all over India in the year 1930 and this was repeated पुनरावृत्ति in the year 1931. For this preparations तैयारियाँ was done from very early days as people celebrated whole heartedly. They spent 2000rs to do the publishing (प्रचार) for people. [u all might be thinking y the author has stressed so much on rs2000 but in those days rs 2000 had too much of value.

The author says that 26 January 1931 is a day to be remembered forever. The national flag राष्ट्रीय झंडा was hoisted फहरा over most of the houses in the big market, and many of the houses were decorated सजाएँ in such a way that it appeared दिखाई दिया as if they had got independence. This shows how excited they were. The way in which humans used to go, there seemed to be enthusiasm and innovation उत्साह और नवीनता in the same way. People said that such decoration was not done before.

In almost all the parks in Kolkata flags were kept. The police were demonstrating प्रदर्शन with all their might in the whole city for guarding पहरे. Gorkhas and army chiefs were present at every turn in motor vehicles. Horsemen घुड़सवारों were also arranged. Large parks and grounds were surrounded by the police from early morning as meetings and functions सभाएँ और समारोह were to be held there. The police were going on rounds घूम - घूम कर ] taking care of everything in the public area so that no fights happens between Indians and Britishers. Though police were trying to stop all these processions but people never backed up.

Police were surrounded in large numbers बड़ी संख्या near the monument from 6 o'clock in the morning, where the meeting was to be held in the evening, but even then the flag was hoisted in many places in the morning itself. When Bengal Provincial Students Union

minister प्रांतीय विद्यार्थी संघ मंत्री Avinash Babu raised the flag in Shraddhanand Park, the police caught him पकड़ लिया and killed many other people. A congress committee war minister युद्ध मंत्री Harishchandra Singh tried to hoist the flag in a park named Tara Sundari but he was not allowed to enter the park by police. At this time a fight happened मारपीट हुई and 2 to 3 people were injured. There was a procession on behalf of Gujrat Sevika Sangh, in which many girls were arrested गिरफ्तार.

At 11 o'clock the girls of Marwari Balika Vidyalaya celebrated Jhandotsav in their school विद्यालय. The girl students hoisted the flag. The famous people like Madalsa Bajaj, Narayan, Janaki were guests at the school function. They also spoke about the importance of the day and why the flag hoisting was done.

The burden of Subhash Babu's procession was on Purnodas but he had already arranged. The women's society was busy in its preparation. From place to place women were trying कोशिश to take out their procession and reach पहुँचने the right place. Women dint have rights to take part in anything but even they were prepared to take part in this. Thousands of men started gathering in the field from three o'clock and people started walking in the field in groups. What happened today was strange अजीब. Several men were caught at two or three o'clock. In which the main were Purnodas and Purushottam Rai. Purnadas was a leader of a group

Never in Kolkatta such was a big meeting organized before from the time people started to fight for freedom. This was a open fight. . If anyone participate in the meeting they would be considered as culprits as there was a notice अनुसार issued by the police. On the other hand, the council had issued a notice that they will be hoisting a flag under the monument.

When it was sharp 4.10 mins Subash Babu reached near the ground with his group and police started laticharge that's when Subash Babu started shouting or announcing घोषणा Vande Mataram very loudly. On the other end near the monument the women were ready to hoist the flag and they were reading the oath. Subash Babu was arrested and sent to Lalbazaar lockup. After some time, women started moving ahead with a big crowd and police were using sticks in between. Many people were injured.

The women group sat near Dharmatala as police were doing laticharge. They could not move ahead. Janakidevi's daughter and many other ladies were also arrested and taken to Lalbazaar lockup. All the women were released from jail at night 9'clock. In Kolkatta never before so many ladies were arrested together. Dr.Das Gupta was taking care and was clicking picture. Bengal and Kolkatta people had a bad remark that they dint do anything for freedom. But this day the bad remark on the people of Bengal and Kolkatta was removed. The entire people of Kolkatta came in and fought for the freedom.

Now let we move on quiz:

Q1- इस कहानी के लेखक कौन हैं ?

- सेकसरिया
- सीताराम सेकसरिया

Q2- डायरी का पत्रा कहानी कब लिखी गई ?

- 26 January 1931
- 26 January 1932

Q3- बड़े बाज़ार के मकानों पर क्या फहराया गया था ?

- राष्ट्रीय झंडा
- केसरिया

Q4 बंगाल प्रांतीय विद्यार्थी संग के मंत्री कौन थे ?

- अविनाश बाबू
- सुभाष बाबू

Q5 पुलिस कमिश्नर ने क्या नोटिस निकाला था ?

- क्रांतिकारियों को सभा न करने की सलाह का
- क्रांतिकारियों सहानुभूति का

