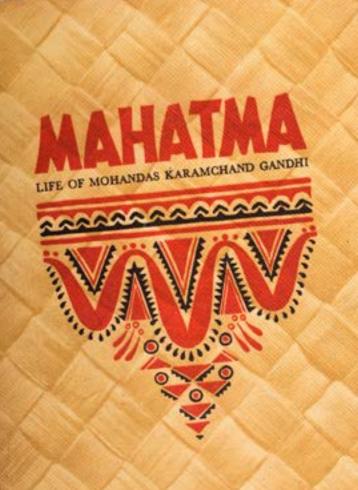
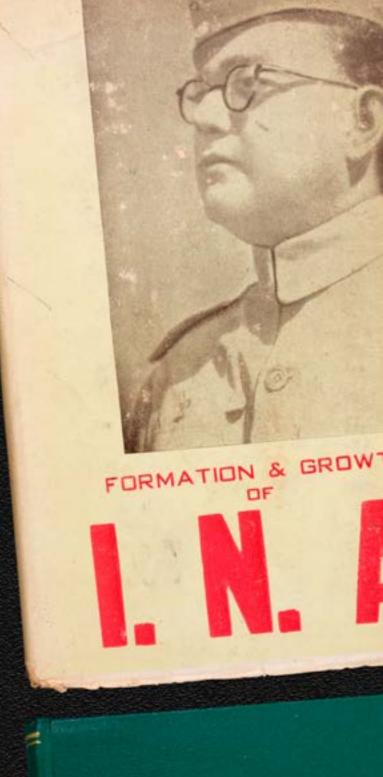
PRINSEPS

NO RESERVE
NATIONALISM
BOOK AUCTION

20th-26th JAN 2020





HARIJAN SEVAK

1953 - 54

अखिल भारतीय खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड

हरिजनसेवक

दो आना

रजि० नं० बी ४४४ लाअसेन्स नं० १

(संस्थापक : महात्मा गांधी)

सम्पादक: मगनभाओं प्रभुदास देसाओं

अंक

मुद्रक और प्रकाशक जीवनजी हाह्यागाओं देसाओं नवजीवन मुद्रणाल्य, अहमदाबाद-९

माग १७

अहमदाबाद, शनिवार, ता० ७ मार्च १९५३

वार्षिक मूल्य देशमें ६० इ विदेशमें ६० ८; शि० १४

यह सच्चा सर्वोदय है*

१९०६ में कलकत्ता कांग्रेसमें दादाभाशी नौरोजीने स्वराज्य करका अच्चारण किया था। तबसे स्वराज्यकी प्रत्यक्ष प्राप्तिमें कराल निकल गये। श्रिसके भी पहले कांग्रेस देशके अत्यानका म करती रही, पर स्वराज्य शब्द तब नहीं था। श्रिसलिओं त प्रयत्नको हम न गिनें तो भी ४० साल लगातार जिन्होंने राज्यके लिओ काम किया, असे भी लोग हो गये और आज कुछ विद्यमान हैं। गांधीजीने 'हिन्द स्वराज्य' लिखा। वह मेरे यालसे १९०७ या ८ में लिखा होगा। असमें अन्होंने स्वराज्यकी गि कल्पना पेश की है और असकी प्राप्तिके लिओ मेरा जीवन मित है असी प्रतिज्ञा अस किताबके अन्तमें की है। तबसे आखिर तक यानी करीब ४० साल तक असके वास्ते सतत काम करते रहे और अनके साथ बन्य कुछ लोगोंने भी बन असमें समर्पित कर दिया। राजकीय, सियासी आजादी सिल हुओ। असके बाद अब आर्थिक आजादीका सवाल मेरे पन पेश है। और असका आर्थ भूदान-यज्ञसे हो रहा है।

सब कोशी समझते हैं कि यह अक बुनियादी काम है और क अहिंपक आर्थिक कान्ति जिसमें निहित है। जिस कामको साल होने आये । २ सालके आन्दोलनका नतीजा यह हुआ हिन्दुस्तानभरमें, कम-से-कम जहांतक शिक्षित वर्गका ताल्लुक , यह बात पहुंच गयी और लोग असका महत्त्व समझ ये। तो अब मेरे सामने सवाल है कि जिस कामके लिओ पूर्ण कायतासे लग जानेवाले कितने भाजी-बहन में प्राप्त कर सकता हूं। विशंकर महाराजको गुजरातका तो बच्चा बच्चा जानता है, म्बुस्तानके कञी कार्यकर्ता भी जानते हैं। वह अभी चीन हो आये। न्होंने ग्रामीण दृष्टि, स्वराज्यकी दृष्टि, अहिंसाकी दृष्टिसे चीनके त्थानको देखा। यहां आनेके बाद कहने छगे कि चीन तो पनी राह चल रहा है। हिन्दुस्तानमें अगर कोओ असा काम ल रहा है तो वह भूदान-यज्ञका है। यों कहकर वे जिस काममें ग गये हैं और गांव-गांव धूमते हैं। ववलभाश्रीने मुझे लिखा कि अन्होंने संकल्प कर लिया है कि १९५७ तक वह जिस ाममें लगे रहेंगे। यह छोटी बात नहीं है। मैंने ही १९५७ की त लोगोंके सामने रखी थी। स्वराज्यकी प्राप्तिके बाद

अंधरा छा जाता है। तो असकी योजनानुसार जो बातें होती असमें हमें दुःख नहीं होना चाहिये। बिल्क असमें से मार्ग निकाल चाहिये। शिथिलताको मिटानेमें कुछ समय जरूर लगेगा। भि भी यदि स्वराज्य हमें हासिल हुआ है—राजकीय स्वराज्य, तो अस परिणाम कालगति बढ़नेमें दीख पड़ना चाहिये। आन्दोलनके दो स बीत चुके। पहला साल तो यह कल्पना लोगोंको समझानेमें गय और असमें जिसकी कल्पना थी वह अकेला काम करता था। असकी धिकायत नहीं है। बुद्ध भगवानने जब नया विचार पार तो अकेले ही धूमते रहे। मुहम्मद पैगम्बरको जब दर्शन हुआ, आरंभमें बहुत थोड़े ही साथी थे।

जैसे नदी गिरिगुहामें पैदा होती है और अकान्तमें बहा कर है, वैसे ही महान विचारका जन्म किसी हृदय-गृहामें होता है अ फिर वह विचार अंकाकी विचरता है। जिस मनुष्यको वह विच मूझा, वह तो निमित्तमात्र, बाहनमात्र होता है। वैसे ही मे हुआ। वैसे ५ साल कामके लिओ पर्याप्त होने चाहिये औसा इ माना। कैसे होगा? मैंने सोचा कि बिहारमें भगवान बुढ़का न लेकर जिसके लिओ हम मर मिटें। अब करीव ६ महीने पूरे हं आये। ४ लालका पहले संकल्प या। अभी भी १५ दिन बार हैं। मालूम नहीं अतना पूरा होगा या नहीं। अब भी हो सक है। लेकिन जो भी हो मुझे तो आगेकी स्फूर्ति मिल गर्य जैसे आकाश बिलकुल साफ होता है और सूर्यका स्पष्ट दर्शन हो है, वैसे ही अिसका स्पष्ट दर्शन मुझे हुआ है। मैंने जाना हम लोगोंको जगा सकते हैं। कायंकर्ताओंके वृत्ति-भेदोंको हम मि सकते हैं, अिसमें को औ. सन्देह नहीं। अिसके वास्ते अधिक हृद शुद्धि चाहिये। यह जो अकान्त मुझे मिला, परमेश्वरने यह बीमारी जो दान मुझे दिया, अिससे जो मौका मिला असका अपयो करके मेंने बहुत ही अन्त:परीक्षण किया और अन्त:करणकी जित-गहराओमें में पहुंच सकता था अतनी गहराओमें पहुंचनेकी ह कोशिश की है। काम तो बाहर करना है पर असका अद्गम अन्य होता है। अस वास्ते अन्तः करणकी गहराओं में पहुंचा। अ निरीक्षणके समय मेंने बहुत बुटियां, बहुत दोष अपने में पाये। अपने यानी अपने स्वरूपमें नहीं, बाहरी रूपमें मैंने जो चोला लि है असमें। असके निवारणके लिओ में प्रयत्नशील हूं। असमें म

PRINSEPS

NO RESERVE NATIONALISM BOOK AUCTION

20-26 JANUARY 2020

www.prinseps.com

Prinseps Note

We are excited to bring to you our first No Reserve Auction at Prinseps! We are having our first book auction of the year this Republic Day. This auction has a range of books authored by Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Hugh Toye amongst well-known editors like Pyarelal, Amal Home and Bankim Chandra Sen. All of the lots on offer are related to important freedom fighters in Indian history.

Prinseps has an important newsletter written by Mahatma Gandhi. Named after the Harijan movement that he started, the weekly newsletter written in Hindi aimed at dismantling the concept of untouchability in India at the time. The Hindi edition of the Harijan was named Harijan Sevak. It was first published on the 23rd of February, 1933 and was the same size as the English edition.

This auction also boasts of 70 volumes of The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi. The series took roughly 40 years to be compiled and spans from 1884 to 1948 when Gandhi was assassinated. The collection includes Gandhi's writings, letters, essays, notes and interviews related to India's freedom struggle.

In addition to books, there are three prints published by Shyam Sunder Agrawal and a 1946 Subhas Chandra Bose Calendar by Shiri Talashilkar available. Posters made in the 1940s were often mass-produced and was an easy way to inform the public. They often were nationalistic in character and were used to unite the masses against the British colonizers.

Additionally, there are several books related to Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army. The Springing Tiger is a historical account and the opposition's view of the Indian National Army published by British Colonel Hugh Toye. The Indian Independence Movement in East Asia written by Kesar Singh Giani and The Formation and Growth of INA by Durlab Singh are authentic accounts of the Azad Hind Government led by Bose and the INA Trials at Red Fort.

Finally, we also have a few books written by Jawaharlal Nehru. Towards Freedom: The Autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru and The Discovery of India was written when he was imprisoned. A Bunch of Old Letters is a compilation of correspondence to and from him. All of these books give an insight into Nehru's life before he became the Prime Minister of India.

Research, Sales and Curatorial Team at Prinseps

No Reserve Nationalism Book Auction

20-26 January 2020

Auction is open for proxy bidding

Auction commences for live bidding at **10 am** on 20th January and ends as per schedule on 26th January at **7 pm**

Lot Numbers	Closing Time (India)	Closing Time (US Eastern)	Closing Time (US Pacific)	Closing Time (UK)	Closing Time (Japan)	Closing Time (Hong Kong)
1 - 14	7.00 PM	9.30 AM	6.30 AM	2.30 PM	10.30 PM	9.30 PM
15 - 28	7.30 PM	10.00 AM	7.00 AM	3.00 PM	11.00 PM	10.00 PM
29 - 38	8.00 PM	10.30 AM	7.30 AM	3.30 PM	11.30 PM	10.30 PM

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NO RESERVE NATIONALISM BOOK AUCTION 20-26 JANUARY 2020



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JAI HIND

श्यामस्नद्रशाल अग्रवाल। चित्र प्रकाशक। चौक कानपुर।

1.

Programme of Post - War Revolution

Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

1946

8 x 5 in

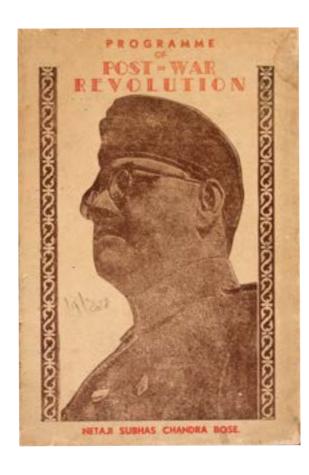
ESTIMATE

INR 20,000 - 30,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Published by National Youth Publications, Bombay. First edition, June 1946. Issued by H V Kamath (Gen. Sec. All India Forward Bloc)



3.

Azad Hind Party: Policy and Principles

Pritish Ch. Raychaudhury

1967

7 x 5 in

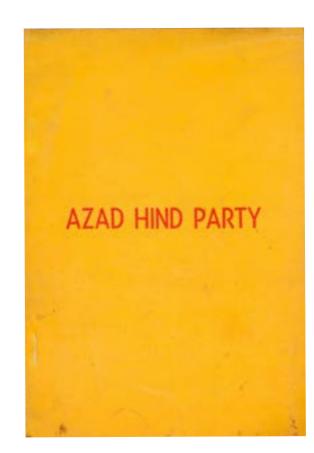
ESTIMATE

INR 20,000 - 30,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Foreword by Pritish Ch. Raychaudhury. First Edition.



2.

Verdict from Formosa: Gallant end of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Harin Shah

1956 9 x 5.5 in

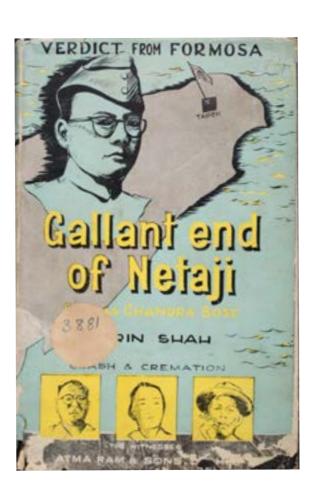
ESTIMATE

INR 20,000 - 30,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection Hi. Sec. S. Nangal Thakaran, Delhi, Library

Foreword by Dr. Hare Krushna Mahtab (Governor of Bombay). Published by Atma Ram & Sons, Delhi. First edition.





Testament of Subhas Bose: 1942 - 1945

Arun

1946

8 x 5 in

Signed and dated by various owners

ESTIMATE

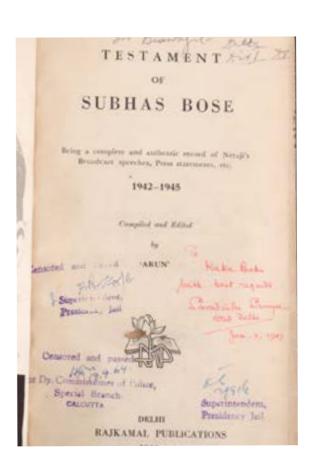
INR 30,000 - 40,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection;

District Intelligence Branch Jalpaiguri, 1962.

Published by Rajkamal Publications, Delhi. First edition. Dedicated to Rani.



9

Epic Fast

Pyarelal

1932

8 x 5 in

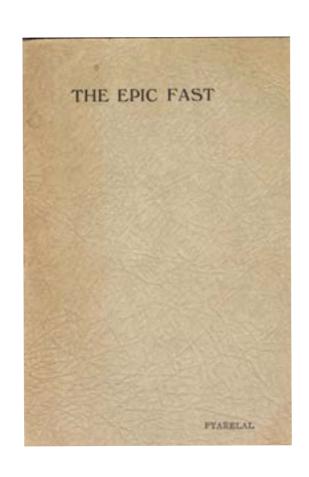
ESTIMATE

INR 12,000 - 15,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Published by Mohanlal Magalal Bhatt, Gandhi Road, Ahmedabad. First Edition.



6.

The Mission of Life

Subhas Chandra Bose

1949

9 x 5.5 in

Signed and gifted to Nirmal Chatterjee by the editor

ESTIMATE

INR 30,000 - 50,000

PROVENANCE

Estate of Nirmal Chatterjee, Professor at Santiniketan

Published by Thacker, Spink & Co. Ltd., Calcutta. Edited by Gopallal Sanyal.



7.

Nehru On Gandhi

Ricahrd J. Walsh

1948

7.5 x 5 in

Signed and dated

"Nirmal Chandra Chatterjee Santinketan 1948"

ESTIMATE

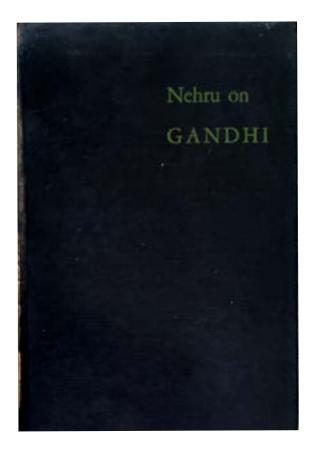
INR 30,000 - 50,000

PROVENANCE

Estate of Nirmal Chatterjee,

Professor at Santiniketan

Published The John Day Company, New York. Issued by H V Kamath (Gen. Sec. All India Forward Bloc)



8.

Gandhi Memorial Peace Number

Khsitis Roy

1949

9.5 x 6.5 in

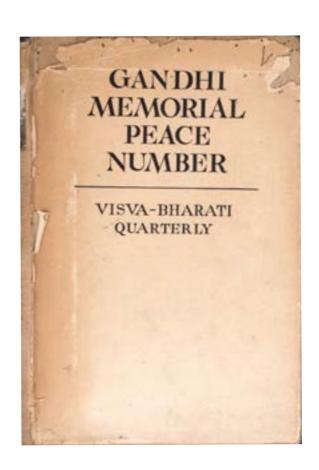
ESTIMATE

INR 30,000 - 50,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

Published The Visva-Bharati Quarterly, Santiniketan.



Gandhi: His Gift of the Fight

Jehangir P. Patel And Marjorie Sykes

1987

8.5 x 5.5 in

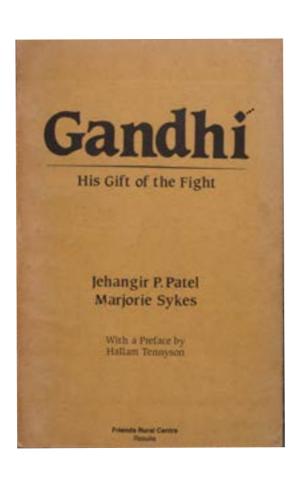
ESTIMATE

INR 20,000 - 30,000

PROVENANCE

Estate of Nirmal Chatterjee, Professor at Santiniketan

Published by Friends Rural Centre, Rasulia. Preface by Hallam Tennyson. First Edition.



10.

A Bunch of Old Letters

Jawaharlal Nehru

1958 9 x 5.5 in

Signed and dated

" Nirmal Chatterjee Rajpur 1959"

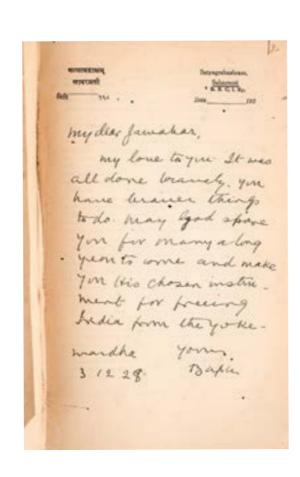
ESTIMATE

INR 30,000 - 50,000

PROVENANCE

Estate of Nirmal Chatterjee, Professor at Santiniketan

Published by Asia Publishing House, Bombay.



11.

The Discovery of India

Jawaharlal Nehru

1946

8.5 x 5.5 in

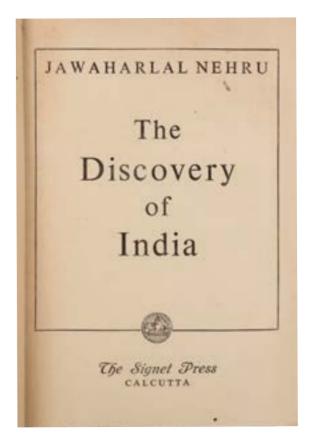
ESTIMATE

INR 80,000 - 1,00,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

Published by The Signet Press, Calcutta. First edition.



12.

Portraits of Mahatma Gandhi

Mukul Dey

1948

11 x 9 in

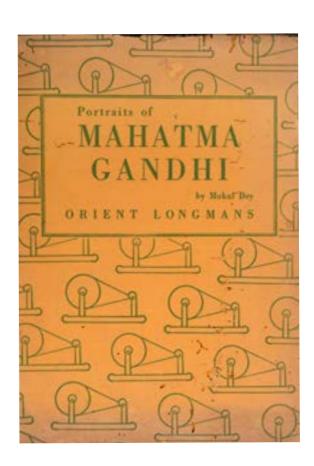
ESTIMATE

INR 80,000 - 1,00,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

Published by Oriental Longmans Ltd., Bombay. First edition.

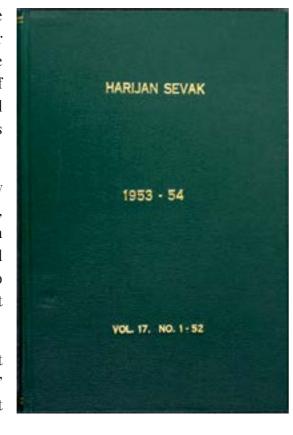


HARIJAN SEVAK: GANDHI'S WEEKLY NEWSLETTER

The Harijan Movement was launched by the Congress leadership in 1932 in accordance to their socio religious approach to the dalit/low caste problem in India. Gandhi was against the use of this movement as a means to strengthen political activities of the Congress and felt like the issue was meant to be dealt with a different strategy.

Gandhi's strategy was to stress that untouchability had no sanction in hinduism and hindu scriptures, and to encourage hindus to change their opinion on depressed classes by patient means. He wanted to depresses classes to receive the same access to schools, temples, wells, etc so they could feel just as respected in society as others.

On the 25 September 1932, Gandhi broke his fast and decided to call depressed classes 'Harijans.' This renaming was part of his campaign against untouchability.



Soon after, he established the All India Anti Untouchability League or the Harijan Sevak Sangh. Members or Caste Hindu reformers were called Harijan Sevaks.

In 1932, when Gandhi was arrested his journal Young India was discontinued. To popularize the Harijan movement, Gandhi decided to introduce a new journal under the same name of Harijan. The first issue appeared on the 11th of February 1933 from Poona with R. V. Shastri as the editor. Harijan dealt with questions regarding untouchability and was carried out in socio-religious approach.

The Harijan was later edited by Mahadev Desai in 1935 and had its headquarters in Poona and then later in Madras. In 1940, it was suspended during the Indian Satyagraha movement. It was later revived by the Navajivan Press in January 1942 but was banned later that year by the British Government in India. It was revived once again in February 1946. The editor at the time was Pyarelal and he continued till 1948. The journal stopped in 1958.

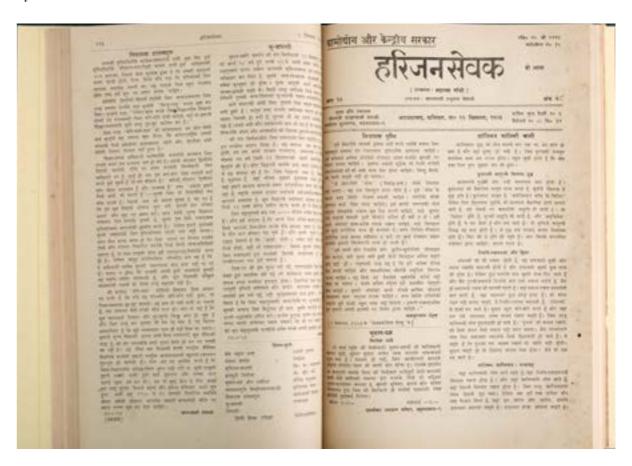
In addition to the Harijan that was published in English, the weekly appeared in other Indian languages too. They were published in Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali and Tamil with the same content. All editions had a column which gave reports of Harijan work done by congress workers as well as the Harijan Sevaks. The rest of the weekly was devoted to the depressed classes.

The Hindi edition of the Harijan was called Harijan Sevak. It was first published on the 23rd of February, 1933 and was the same size as the English edition. The editor was Viyogi Hari and was published in Delhi by the Hindustan Times Press.

In addition, Gandhi also led a Harijan Tour in 1932-1934 in several towns and cities in India to talk to the public regarding the untouchability issue. This was planned by the Harijan Sevak Sangh secretary A.V. Thakkar.



Gandhi felt that the untouchability problem was caused by Hindus and was meant to be rectified by them too.



विधातक टालमट्ल

वस्वजी युनिवसिटीके वाजिस-मांसलरने जभी कुछ दिन हुने युनिवसिटीके दीआन्त-समारोहमें भाषण करते हुने संविधानकी ३४३ धाराका, जिसमें जैसा जुस्लेख हुआ है कि संघकी सरकारी भाषा हिन्दी होगी, विक किया और कहा कि संविधानमें अस भाराका समावेश जरुरी था; यह राष्ट्रके लिजे बहुत लामप्रद होगा तथा हमें अुस पर अमल करना चाहिये।

अंग्रेजीसे हिन्दीकी दिशामें वहनेकी अस आवश्यकताका जिस तरह समर्थन करनेके बाद अन्होंने 'किन्तु-परंतु' करना शुरू कर दिया। अन्होंने कहा, "लेकिन सास करके विश्कृतिचालयीन शिक्षाके क्षेत्रमें यह संजमणकी किया भीरे-भीरे होनी चाहिये, नहीं तो हमारी शिक्षा-व्यवस्थाके यूरी तरह टूट-फूट जानेका इर है।"

जिस तरह 'धीरे-चली-बाद' की आवश्यकता पर जोर देनेके बाद अन्होंने यह बताना शुरू किया कि आंतरराष्ट्रीय सम्पर्क साधनेके लिखे अंग्रेजीकी आवस्यकता रहेगी और हिन्दीका अभी अग्रेजी जितना विकास नहीं हुआ है।

शिक्षा-क्षेत्रके अधिकारी व्यक्तियोंके भाषणींमें आजकल जिस तरहके कथन अंक सामान्य अंग हो गये हैं। अंग्रेजी छोड़कर हिन्दीकी दिशामें ददनेकी नीति पर अमल करनेकी जिम्मेदारी जिन व्यक्तियों पर है, अन्हें ही जब हम बार-बार जिस तरहकी बातें करते हुने सुनते हैं तो मन खीशता है। 'अंग्रेजी, छोड़कर हिन्दीकी ओर बढ़ना आवश्यक है और लाभप्रद हैं तथा 'अंग्रेजी हमारे लिओ अभी भी जरूरी हैं -- अनुके अन दो विधानोंको सब लोग मानते हैं। जिसके बाद जो सवाल जुठता है, वह यह है कि हम जुस दियामें सोचना शुरू करें, जुसकी जेक योजना बनावें और अस पर अमल करें। आज देशमें अच्च शिलाका संचालन जिन लोगोंके हायमें हैं, अनसे हम जिस रचनात्मक द्धिकोणको अपनानेकी अस्मीद करते हैं। लेकिन हमारे दुर्भाग्यसे अनके वन्तव्योमें जिस दृष्टिकोणका कोजी पता नहीं चलता। बगर असा माना जाता हो कि जिस मुवाल पर विचार करनेके लिओ और पोजना निर्पारित करनेके तिओ किसी जाच-समितिकी जरूरत है, तो जिस तरहकी जांच हमें राषाकृष्णन्-रिपोर्टमें प्राप्त ही है। वेकिन प्रस्तुत परिस्थितिका शोचनीय अंश यह है कि ये अधिकारी व्यक्ति प्रामी व्यवस्थाका मोह छोड़ नहीं पा रहे हैं। कहना न होगा कि जाजकी बदली हुआ अवस्थामें अनकी यह प्रवृत्ति सर्वेषा प्रतिगामी है, और अस शिक्षाकी मौजूदा व्यवस्थाकी रक्षामें भी किसी तरह सहायक नहीं है।

श्री वाडिया 'धीरे-वलो ' मीतिकी हिमायत जिस आधार पर करते है कि यदि यह परिवर्तन धीरे-धीरे नहीं हुआ, तो प्रिक्षा-व्यवस्था इट-फट जायगी। यह बात तो तभी मानी जा सकती वैली अंकी बीच आज हो। बात ता यह है कि भ-जयन्ती

भवान-यसके प्रवर्तक थी संत विनीवाजी ११ नितमा को अपने ५८ वर्ष पूरे करके ५९ वें वर्षमें प्रवेश कर महाप्रवने अपना सर्वस्य भारतकी भूमि-समस्या हुउ कर न्योद्यादर कर दियां है, असके जन्म-दिवसके मुन्बर-सर्वेशा अपयुक्त ही होगा । पूज्य वापूजी अपने हराई चरसा-द्वादशी कहते थे। जिसी तरह जमीनके वित्रे कार देनेवाले पुरुषके जन्म-दिवसको भू-जयन्ती कहना स्वामान

सारे संसारकी आंखें जिस पुरुपके जिस महान प्रकेश लगी हुआ है। कानून तथा करलसे जमीनका सवात हर, आदत जिनको हो गयी है, जुनको भी यह प्रवीम बका रहा है। सबसे बड़ी और प्रसन्नताकी बात तो यह है कि काल विचारोंके छोगों और संस्थाओंने भी जिसका हुदवसे स्वास

श्री संत विनोवाजीने जिस समस्याको जिस प्रकृति इल करनेका संकल्प किया है। यह समस्या उद तह . होगी, तब तक अपने आश्रम परमधाम, पवनारहो ३% घोषणा गत वर्ष जिसी ११ सितम्बरको अपने उन्हरू अन्होंने की है। और विहारमें जानेके बाद आरा (बक्त में यह घोषणा की है कि जिस विहारमें गया है कि है, बुद्धनवा है, जहां गीतम बुद्धको बुद्धलका कार क जहां हमारे आजाद भारतके प्रयम राष्ट्रपतिका तम तम रहा है, ब्रह्मके शासक सम्प्राट अशोकके धर्म-प्रश्तेन-वर्ष भारतने अपनाया है, अस विहारमें जमीनकी ममस्या ह लिओं ३२ लाख अंकड़ जमीन प्रान्त करके ही वे लिए व

है। और हमें बताया है कि अपने जिस कटिन दत्यों त लिबे अपनेको तिल-तिल करके केसे सपाया जाता है। वे तीन बार बीमार पड़ चुके हैं। और अनके महन सहसा निकले हैं कि 'आओ, दौड़ो । समय रहते के लिओ दौडो, नहीं तो पछताओंगे। जिससे जुनहीं जिल अस समस्याको हल करनेकी कितनी आवश्यकता है गम्भीरताका पता हमें चलता है।

अस पर भी हम मुस्त बने रहे, लापरवाहीने विनी देखते हुझे अवसंख्य बने रहे, तो जानेवाला समय हुसे जवाद तलब करनेका हकदार होगा। जिस्तिले कि प राष्ट्रकी दृष्टिसे सर्वप्रयम और अत्यंत आवश्यक कार्य बनानेमें हम लगे रहें, यही बुद्धिनताकी वात होगी। विनय है कि जिस महापुरुषकी जन्म-तिथि पर, मृ-सनी अपनी अध्यान प्रिय मिटीका ही दान अनके परवन है

(संस्थापक : महातमा गांधी) सम्पादक: मगनभाजी प्रभुवास देसाजी

अंक २८

मदक और प्रकाशक जीवणजी बाह्याभाशी देसाशी स्वजीवन मुद्रपालय, अहमदाबाद-९

अहमदाबाद, शनिवार, ता० १२ सितम्बर, १९५३

वाधिक मृत्य देशमें २० ६ विदेशमें ६० ८; शि० १४

विधायक दिख्ट

इमें बेकारीके संबंधमें हमेशा वार्त करते रहनेके बजाय जिस इत्ह्रपूर्ण समस्या पर रचनात्मक दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये। अधिकते अधिक लोगोंको रोजगार प्रदान करनेके अपासों पर विचार करना चाहियं। हमारा असली अहेश्य तो देशके करोड़ों हवानियांको सौ फी सदी काम देना होना चाहिये। किन्तु बेशक, वा किसी जादूसे नहीं हो सकता।

"में बेकारोंकी 'डील' (निवहि-सचे) देनेमें विस्वास नहीं करता । यह अंक विसकुत गसत नीति है । हमें 'डोल 'के बकाय काम देनेकी योजना बनानी चाहिये। छोगोंको कोओ बसादक कार्य दिया जाना चाहिये। हमें अपनी जरूरतकी चीजें अस महाप्रयने अब तक ७००० मीर्लके वरीव पेरा का मंगवानेके दजाय खुद पैदा करनी चाहिये. पार्ट अनका ग्रम बाहरसे मंगाओं हुओं चीजोंने अधिक ही क्यों न हो । हुमें इपने सोगोंको काम-धंधेसे लगाये रखना बाहिये, चाहे फिलहाल व बुन्हें धारीरिक काम ही करनेको दें। अगर शिक्षित नीजवान वारीरिक कार्य करना स्वीकार न करें, तो अन्हें रोजगार प्रदान हलंकी हमारी जिम्मेदारी सत्म हो जाती है।

> "इमें अपने छोटे पैमानेके और कुटीर-अबोगोंको प्रोत्साहन हेना बाहिये, भले जुनसे बनी हुआ बीजें फिलहाल अधिक महंगी बोर घट्टी हों। महत्त्वकी बात यह है कि हमें अधिक दौलत देश करनी चाहिये और क्रयशिवतका लोगोंमें समुचित वितरण हरता बाहिये । यह सिर्फ वह पैमानेके अुद्योगोंके जरिये नहीं विया वा सकता । सबसे अधिक महत्त्व हमें मानवीय पहलको इना नाहिये। हमारे लोगोंको अपने रोजके आर्थिक जीवनमें साध्यका भाव अनुभव करना चाहिये। अन्य देशोके तरीकोकी नकतमे हमें कोओ बहुत मदद नहीं मिलेगी । हमारी समस्याओका हर हमारी अपनी हालतों पर निर्भर होना चाहिये।"

ववाहरलाल नहक

! सितम्बर, १९५३ के 'अिकानाँमिक रोव्यू' से]

भदान-यज्ञ विनोवा भावे

दो साल पहले श्री विनोबाको भूदान-यज्ञकी जो कान्तिकारी बलना गुन्नी, असका अदात्त सन्देश आज भारतके गांव-गांवम खून गया है। जितना ही नहीं, जिस आन्दोलनने भारतके गहरक कोगोंका ध्यान भी अपनी ओर सीचा है। राज्यके हस्तक्षप बा कानुनकी मददके विना श्री विनोवाने गांतिपूर्ण उनसे भारतकी हबस बढ़ी जमीनकी समस्या हल करनेके छित्रे जो अहिसक नुसन-आन्दोलन चलाया ह, असकी भूमिका, आरम और क्रमिक कामका एक दिक्क भी विकासको भी सक्तीम पाठकाको जिस

शांतिमय कांतिकी चाबी

कोरियाका युद्ध, जो तीन सालसे चल रहा या, अब शांत हो गया है और वहां मुख्ह हो गयी है। जिस सुख्हको मजबूत बनानेका काम अब करना होगा। बहुत खुशी होती है कि झेक दफा जिस दुण्ट युद्धका अंत तो हुआ।

क्रदरतके कान्तके खिलाफ युद्ध

आजकलके युद्धोंमें अंक बड़ी खतरनाक बात होती है। कुदरतका जो बैज्ञानिक कानून माना जाता है, असीके खिलाफ ये युद्ध होते हैं। कूदरतका कानून है, 'सर्वाधिव्हल ऑफ दि फिटेस्ट' लेकिन जिन हिंसात्मक युद्धोंमें, जो आजकल वैज्ञानिक इंगसे चलाये जाते हैं, बड़े पैमाने पर जवानोंकी आहुति दी जाती है। जो 'फिटेस्ट' होते हैं, अनकी बाहति दी जाती है; और 'अन्फिटेस्ट' होते हैं, वे घर बैठते हैं और बच जाते हैं। तो सुष्टिके काननके विरुद्ध यह बात होती है। ये यद सब तरफसे अत्यंत विनाशक होते हैं। फिर भी ये होते ही रहते हैं। अतः अिनके कारणोंका संशोधन होना चाहिये। कारण स्पष्ट हैं।

स्थिति-स्थापरता और हिंसा

समाजमें जो भी रचना होती है, वह समाजको मुखी और स्वस्य रखनेके खयालसे होती है और समाजको अससे कुछ लाम भी होता है। छेकिन कुछ वरसोंके बाद असके लाभ मिट जाते हैं और जैसे पुराने मकानके गिरलेके बाद नया मकान बनाते हैं, वैसे ही समाजकी रचना भी बदलनी पड़ती है। जहां समाज-रचना बदलनेकी बात आती है, यहां मानवको कुछ क्लेश होता है। को क्लेश सहन महीं करना चाहते, वे स्थिति-स्थापक कहलाते हैं, 'स्टेटस्को' के हामी बन जाते हैं। सुधार बहुत धीरे-भीर करते हैं और जहां तक बने समाजका ढांचा कायम रखना चाहते हैं। जिस तरह शांतिवादी लोग प्राणवादी हो जाते हैं। 'प्राण' को कायम रखोगे, तो विना कतल किये समाज नहीं वदल सकता। असे सोचनेवाले छोग फिर समाजको बदछनेके छिन्ने हिसाबाबी हो जाते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि पुराना रूप कायम रखोगे तो कॉर्ति नहीं होगी। मुपार चाहते हो तो हिसाका आश्रय छेना होगा। असे दो पक्ष पड जाते हैं।

शांतिमय कान्तिबाद : सत्यापह

जहां शान्तिबादी लोग आगे बढ़ते हैं, वहां स्विति-स्थापकतामें विदवास रखना होता है। और वहां कान्तिवादी लोग आते हैं, वहां हिसामें विश्वास रखना होता है। जिस तरह कान्तिवादका

15.

Harijan Sevak

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette: Tagore Birthday Special Supplement

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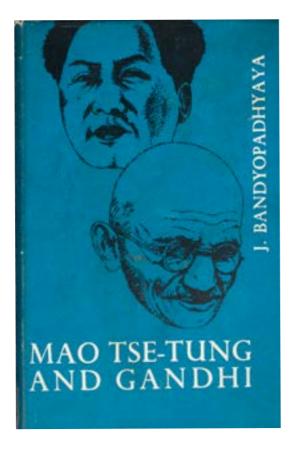
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1953-54 13 x 8.5 in

ESTIMATE

INR 4,00,000 - 5,00,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Volume 17, no. 1 -52. Written in Hindi.



16.

Netaji's Life and Writings

Various

1948 9 x 5.5 in

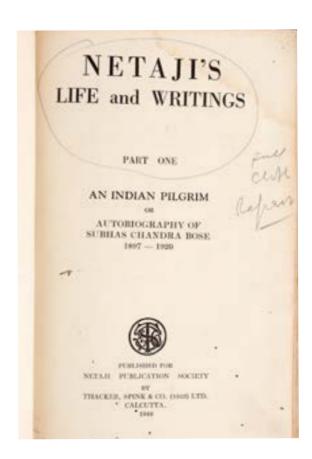
ESTIMATE

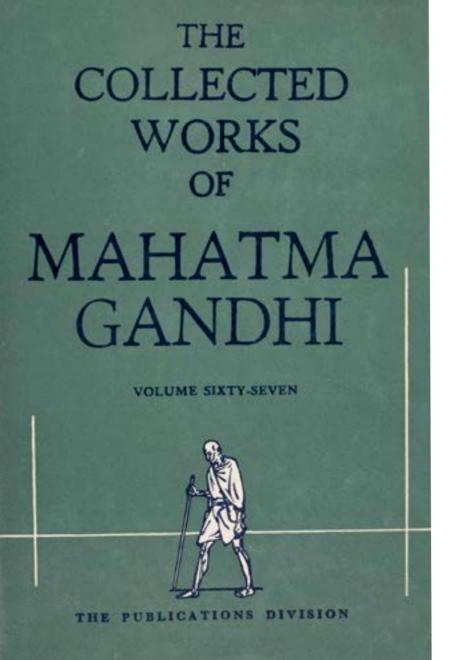
INR 50,000 - 75,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Volume 17, no. 1 -52. Written in Hindi.

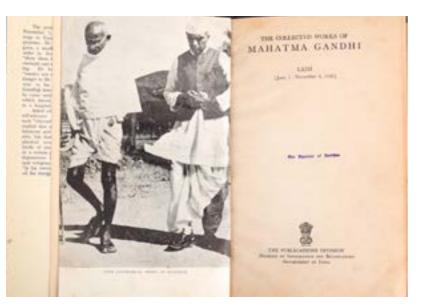


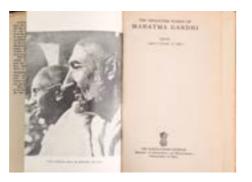


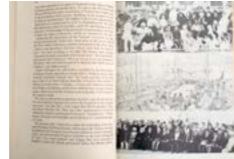
THE COLLECTED WORKS OF MAHATMA GANDHI

The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi took roughly 40 years to be compiled and spans from 1884 to 1948 when Gandhi was assassinated. The collection includes Gandhi's writings, letters, essays, notes and interviews. The collection goes into great detail over 100 volumes about the time when Indian was under British rule and was fighting for independence.

The goal of this series was to give an insight into Gandhi's very public life. The series took about forty years to be compiled and had three editor-inchief and two deputy editors by the time the series finished. Today, all 100 volumes of the first edition are very difficult to find.

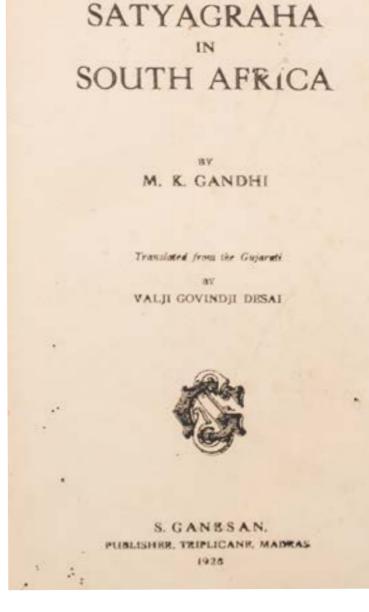


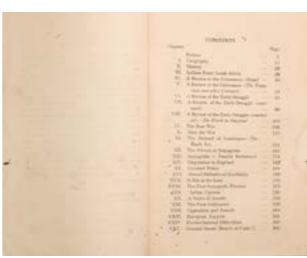


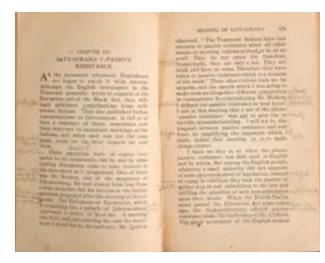


SATYAGRAHA IN SOUTH AFRICA

Satyagraha in South Africa was about the satyagraha movement that lasted for eight years and was one of Gandhi's first attempts to use this principle to politics. He used this technique to counteract the social, economic and political injustices that suppressed freedom. This was originally written in Gujarati and an English version was first published in 1928.







"Satyagraha is a priceless and matchless weapon and that those who wield it are strangers to disappointment or defeat"

Mahatma Gandhi, Satyagraha in South Africa CWMG

33

CWMG

34

CWMG



17.

Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

9.5 x 6.5 in Signed by Nirmal Chatterjee

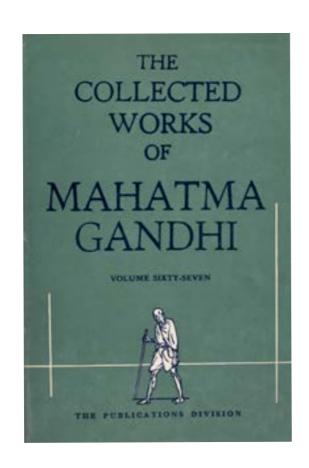
ESTIMATE

INR 2,00,000 - 6,00,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Volumes 1, 4 - 15, 17 - 70, 73 - 75. (70 volumes). Copyright by Navajivan Trust Ahmedabad. Published by The Director, The Publications Division, New Delhi. First Edition.



18.

Satyagraha in South Africa

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

1928

8.5 x 5.5 in

Signed and dated "V. P. Agarwala June 31" and "S.P. Agarwala Katra Amroha"

ESTIMATE

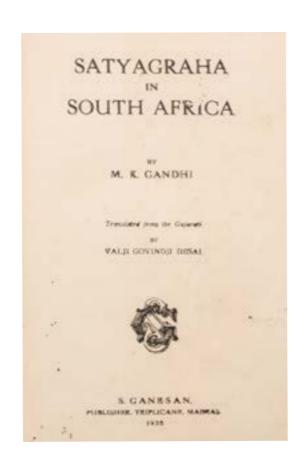
INR 2,00,000 - 3,00,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

First Edition.

Translated from Gujarati by Valji Govindji Desai. Published by S. Ganesan, Triplicane, Madras, 1928. Dedicated to Maganlal K. Gandhi.



19.

Mahatma Gandhi: His own story

Charles Freer Andrews

1930 9x 5.5 in

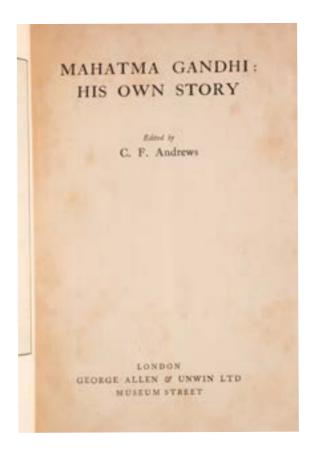
ESTIMATE

INR 50,000 - 1,00,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Published by George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London. Dedicated to Dr. and Mrs. Bahadur Singh.



20.

Towards Freedom: Autobiography of Jawaharlal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru

1942 9 x 6 in

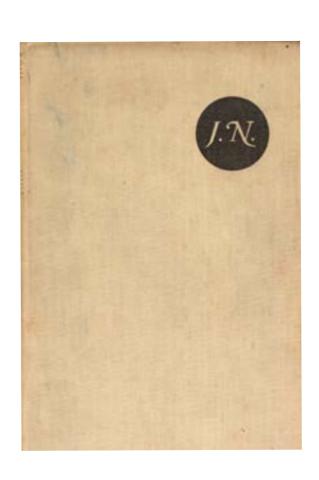
ESTIMATE

INR 1,00,000 - 2,00,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Published by the John Day Company, New York. Dedicated to Kamala. Ninth edition.



AZAD HIND FAUJ

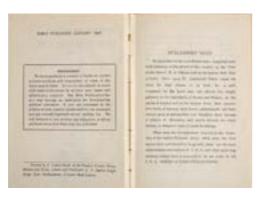
The end of World War II resulted in a turning point in history for India. It brought about a revolutionary change with multiple mutinies and a sense of political independence. The Indian National Army was formed in 1942 which was formed by Indian nationalist Rash Behari Bose. It was meant to help secure independence from the British Raj.

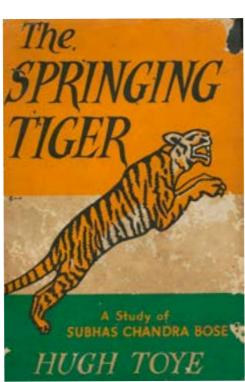
Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the leaders of the Indian National Army after he arrived in South East Asia. This army was meant to be the Provisional Government of Free India. As the The Indian National Army was supported by Japan, Italy, and Germany, troops were considered to be Axis supporters and a threat to the King of England.

After World War II, a number of officers of the The Indian National Army were court-martialed for their acts during the war. However, their trials, more commonly known as the Red Fort Trials, attracted a lot of publicity. What was meant to negative publicity ended up garnering public sympathy. These people were considered to be patriots and they were hailed for fighting for India's freedom.

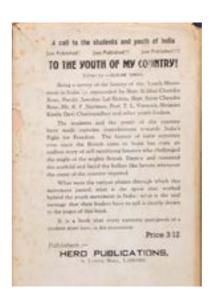
In 1946, there was a mutiny in the Royal Indian Navy that brought about nationalist feelings in the country and ultimately weakened British Raj's hold on India. As the British Indian armed forces could not be used by the British in India, the British had lost all power and control over the country.

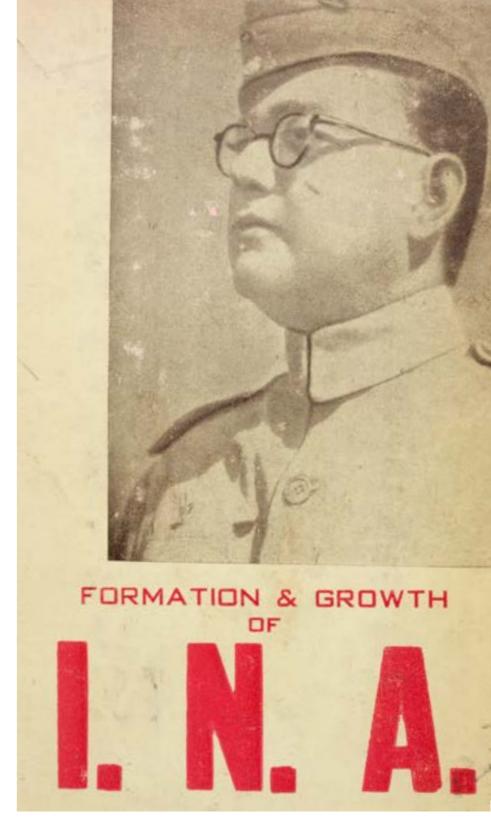
The Springing Tiger is a historical account of the The Indian National Army published by British Colonel Hugh Toye. Toye worked as an intelligence officer in Burma during World War II. He was tasked with interrogating the The Indian National Army. This book details the formation of the The Indian National Army, its revival, and leadership by Subhas Chandra Bose, fights in Imphal and Kohima and the death of Bose. This a rare account and unbiased account of a British officer in the army.





The Formation and Growth of The Indian National Army is another account of the Azad Hind Fauj under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose. Edited by Durlab Singh, it gives an insight into orders given by Bose, the correspondence between Bose and Lieutenant Dhillon, the charges against Gurbaksh Dhillon, Prem Sahgal and Shah Nawaz Khan as well as the The Indian National Army Trials.





Published in 1947 by Kesar Singh Giani, Civil administrator of the Provisional Government of Free India, The Indian Independence Movement in East Asia is an authentic account of the The Indian National Army and the Azad Hind Government. It discusses the Indian Revolutionaries in the east and the Indian Independence League, Rash Behari Bose, Subhas Chandra Bose, the formation of the Provisional Government of Free India and the The Indian National Army

Every attempt made by Indians to achieve freedom was considered to be a revolt for the British. However, these revolts, mutinies, and wars eventually contributed to India's freedom.

26 - PRINSEPS - No Reserve Nationalism Auction - 2020



21.

The Calcutta Municipal Gazette: 23rd Anniversary and Independence Commemoration Number:

Amal Home

Dec 1947 14 x 8.5 in

Signed by Amal Home and gifted to Pulin Behari Sen. Additional signature by Pulin Behari Sen.

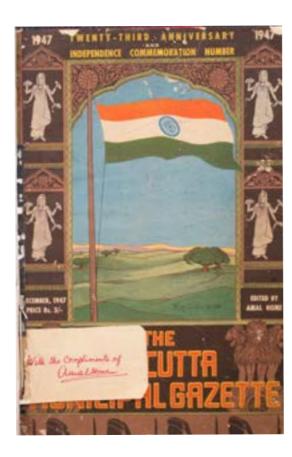
ESTIMATE

INR 50,000 - 80,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

December 1947 issue. Published by Office of the Registrar of Newspapers, Calcutta. Pulin Behari was in charge of the Publishing department, Santiniketan.



22.

Conferment of a Degree on Rabindranath Tagore on behalf of Oxford University

Visva Bharti University

1940 9.5 x 7 in

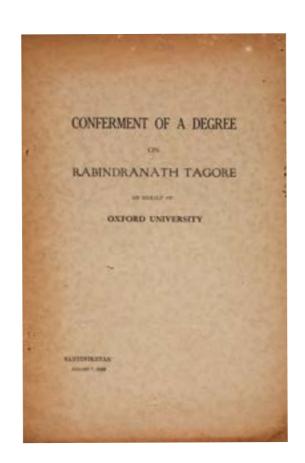
ESTIMATE

INR 30,000 - 50,000

PROVENANCE

Estate of Nirmal Chatterjee, Professor at Santiniketan

Printed by Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee at the Santiniketan Press, Santiniketan, Bengal. Admit card for Nirmal Chandra Chatterjee also inside.



23.

Formation & Growth of INA

Durlab Singh

1946 8x 5 in

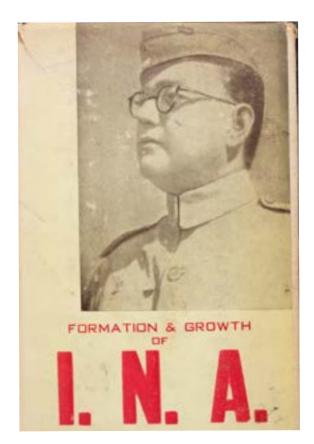
ESTIMATE

INR 2,00,000 - 3,00,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

First edition. Published by S. Durlah Singh Prop. Hero Publications, Lahore, January 1946.



24.

On to Delhi: 23 Enthralling speeches of Subhas Chandra Bose

K. M. Tamhankar

1946 8 x 5 in

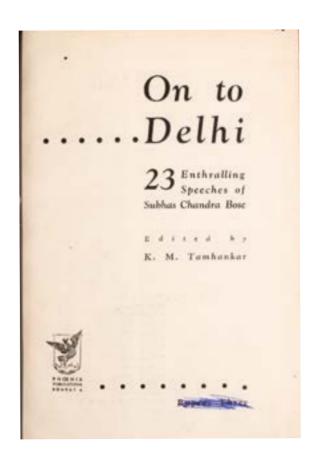
ESTIMATE

INR 5,000 - 10,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Phoenix Publications, Bombay. First edition.



The Springing Tiger: A Study of Subhas Chandra Bose

Hugh Toye

Dec 1959 9 x 5.5 in

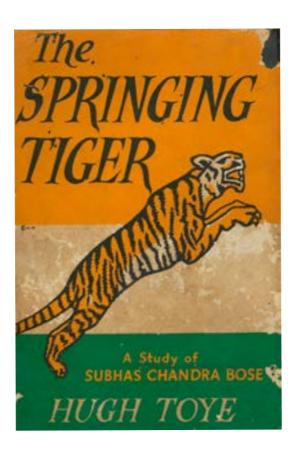
ESTIMATE

INR 1,50,000 - 2,00,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Foreword by Philip Mason. Published by Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Bombay 1959. First edition.



<u>26.</u>

Indian Independence Movement in East Asia

K. S. Giani

1947 10 x 6.5 in

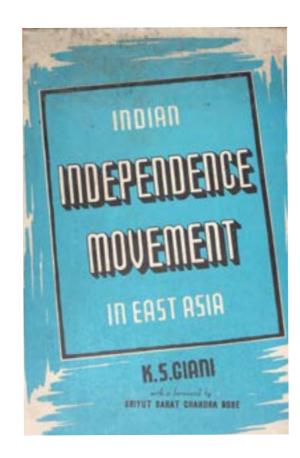
ESTIMATE

INR 1,00,000 - 1,50,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

First edition. January 1947. Published by Sewa Singh, Singh Brothers, Anarkali, Lahore. 2000 copies.. Forward by Subhas Chandra Bose.



The Indian independence movement was a movement that spanned a total of 90 years; from 1857 until 15 August 1947, when India got independence from the British.

27.

Mahatma: Life of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Dinanath Gopal Tendulkar

10 x 6.5 in

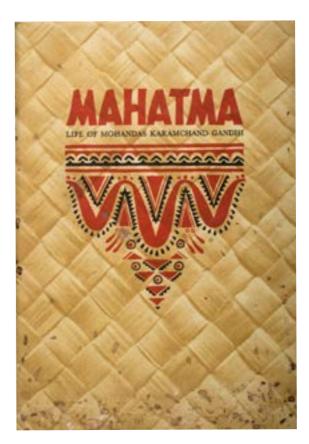
ESTIMATE

INR 80,000 - 1,00,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

8 volumes. Published by Vithalbhai K. Jhaveri & D.G. Tendulkar, Bombay. Foreword by Jawaharlal Nehru.



28.

Correspondence with Mr. Gandhi: August 1942 - April 1944.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

1945 9.5 x 6.5 in

ESTIMATE

INR 20,000 - 30,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

Published by Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmadabad.



SHAM SUNDER LAL'S - CAWNPORE

The freedom struggle in India saw a lot of posters made by Indians to unite the masses to oppose the British Raj. These posters or prints were often considered to be seditious material and were confiscated by the British.

However, these were still distributed and stuck in public places by freedom fighters. They were often written in English and Hindi in order to be relatable to as many people as possible. Posters were an easy way to get certain artists' work to the public as it was low cost and the printing industry had perfected colour lithography and allowed mass production possible. Kanpur (then called Cawnpore) was a hub for printing presses during 1930 – 1946 and many of the freedom struggle and nationalist themed posters were made there.

Shyam Sunder Lal Agrawal was a well-known publisher in Kanpur and was responsible for many nationalist posters during the 1940s. Most of his posters were confiscated and very few posters remain today.

This chromolithograph from the 1940s features heroes and events from the freedom struggle. It was titled 'Jai Hind', which was a slogan used by the Indian National Army as a battle cry and in political speeches against the British Rai.







This poster shows Subhas Chandra Bose surrounded by smaller portraits of members of the Indian National Army like Captain Shah Newaz Khan, Captain Prem Sehgal, Captain Gurubaksh Singh Dhillon, and Captain Lakshi Swaminathan as well as the female fighters of the Jhansi Rani regiment. These individuals were key figures in the Red Fort Trials of 1945–1946 that garnered a lot of attention. The revolts and mutinies by the Indian National Army, the lack of cooperation with the British by the Royal Indian Navy and public resentment played an important role in the withdrawal of the British Raj in India.

The poster of Sardar Vallabhai Patel is another print published by Shyam Sunder Lal Agarwal.

The original work was made by Rup Kishor Kapur; his works were regularly engraved and printed by Shyam Sunder Lal at Kanpur. Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India and was the leader of the Indian National Congress and is considered to be one of the founders of the Republic of India. He contributed to India's struggle for independence and helped integrate its separate parts into one nation.

34 - PRINSEPS - No Reserve Nationalism Auction - 2020

Jai Hind

Shyam Sunder Lal

10 x 15 in Cawnpore Print

ESTIMATE

INR 8,000 - 10,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Published by Shyam Sunder Lal Agrawal, Picture publisher, Chowk, Cawnpore.



30.

Sardar Ballabhai Patel

Shyam Sunder Lal

15 x 10 in Cawnpore Print

ESTIMATE

INR 8,000 - 10,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Published by Shyam Sunder Lal Agrawal,
Picture publisher, Chowk, Cawnpore.
Edited and printed by The Job Press, Cawnpore.



31.

Jai Hind

Shyam Sunder Lal

14 x 11 in Cawnpore Print

ESTIMATE

INR 8,000 - 10,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Printed by National Press, Cawnpore. Published by Shyam Sunder Lal, Picture Merchant, Chouk, Cawnpore.



32.

Ornamental Art

Nandalal Bose

1940

9.5 x 7 in Signed and dated "Nandalal Bose 25/1/42"

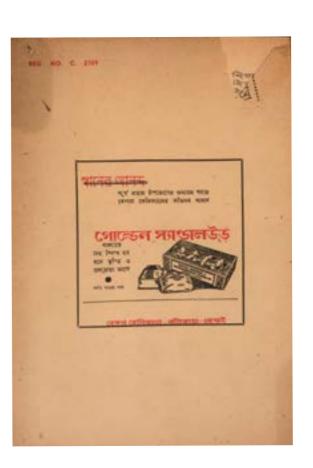
ESTIMATE

INR 30,000 - 50,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

Published by Nandalal Bose, Kala Bhavan, Santiniketan, Bengal..



Desh: Gandhi issue

Bankim Chandra Sen

1948

11 x 8 in

ESTIMATE

INR 3,000 - 5,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

Published by Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd, Calcutta. Written in Bengali.



34.

Desh: Rabindranath Tagore Birth Anniversary Issue

Bankim Chandra Sen

1941 11 x 8 in

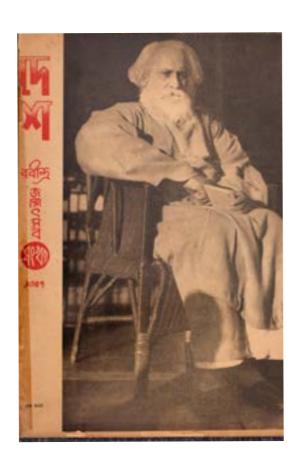
ESTIMATE

INR 3,000 - 5,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

Published by Matribhumi Press, Calcutta. Dated Febraury 1948. Written in Bengali.



35.

Matribhumi: Gandhi Issue

Sudhindranath Dutta

1948 10 x 7 in

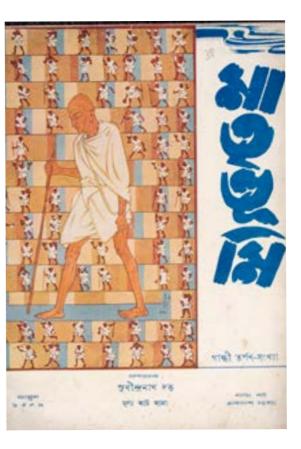
ESTIMATE

INR 3,000 - 5,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Published by Matribhumi Press, Calcutta. Dated Febraury 1948. Written in Bengali.



36.

Matribhumi

Sudhindranath Dutta

1948 10 x 7 in

ESTIMATE

INR 3,000 - 5,000

PROVENANCE

Rathindranath Tagore - Mira Chatterjee Estate

Published by Matribhumi Press, Calcutta. Dated July 1948. Written in Bengali.





1946 Netaji Subhas Bose Calendar

Shiri Talashilkar

1945 20 x 15 in

ESTIMATE

INR 15,000 - 20,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Printed by New Jack Printing works Ltd., Bombay. Published by S. M. Wagle, Bombay.



"It is through sufferings and sacrifice alone that a cause can flourish and prosper and in every age and clinic, eternal law prevails. The blood of the martyr is the seed of the church. An individual must die so that the nation may live. Today I must die so that India may live and may win freedom and glory"

- Subhas Chandra Bose

38.

Srimati Sarojini Naidu

Shyam Sunder Lal

10 x 15 in Cawnpore Print

ESTIMATE

INR 8,000 - 10,000

PROVENANCE

Private Collection

Published by Shyam Sunder Lal Agrawal, Picture publisher, Chowk, Cawnpore.



No Reserve Nationalism Book Auction

20-26 January 2020

Auction is open for proxy bidding

Auction commences for live bidding at **10 am** on 20th January and ends as per schedule on 26th January at **7 pm**

Lot Numbers	Closing Time (India)	Closing Time (US Eastern)	Closing Time (US Pacific)	Closing Time (UK)	Closing Time (Japan)	Closing Time (Hong Kong)
1 - 14	7.00 PM	9.30 AM	6.30 AM	2.30 PM	10.30 PM	9.30 PM
15 - 28	7.30 PM	10.00 AM	7.00 AM	3.00 PM	11.00 PM	10.00 PM
29 - 38	8.00 PM	10.30 AM	7.30 AM	3.30 PM	11.30 PM	10.30 PM

TERMS & CONDITIONS

20% Buyers Premium

All applicable duties and taxes (GST), and shipping and handling charges shall be borne by the winning bidder.
GST applicable on the Buyers Premium shall be payable by the winning bidder.

Please visit the Prinseps website (www.prinseps.com/terms-and-conditions) for further details on the terms and conditions of this auction.

ABSENTEE/PROXY BID FORM

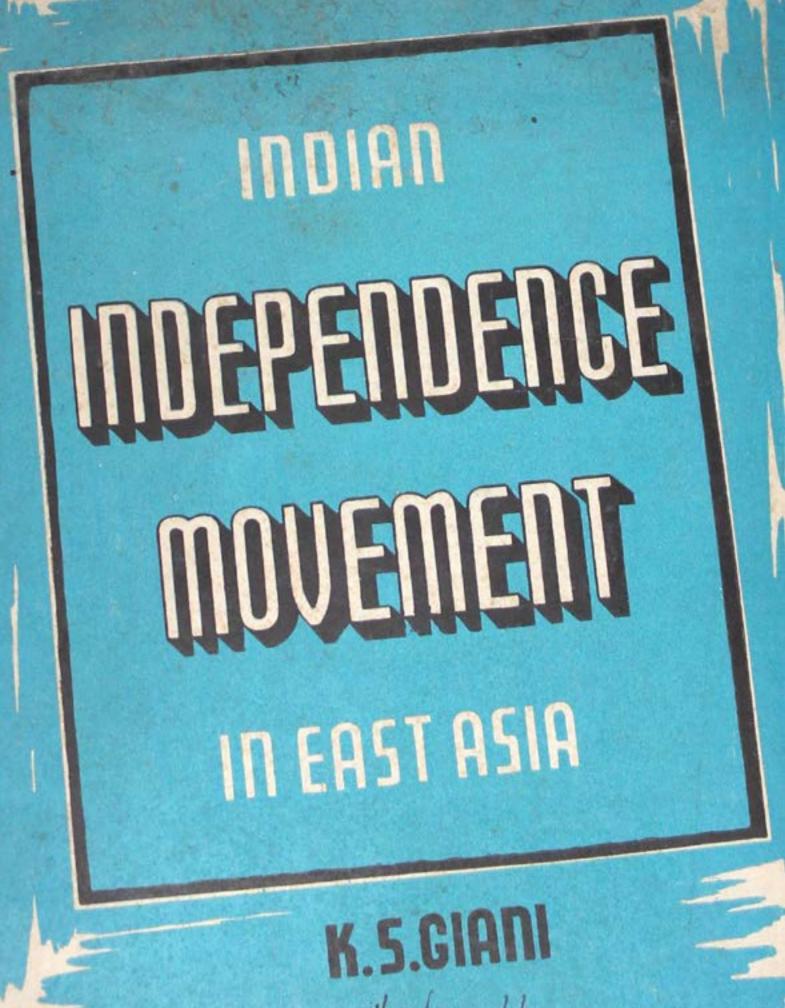
To enter absentee/proxy bids, please sign the completed form and email it to bids@prinseps.com

"I request Prinseps without legal obligation on its part, to bid on the Lots listed below, up to the maximum specific price I have specified. I agree that my bid will be treated as an offer and is subject to the terms and conditions listed on www.prinseps.com. I understand that Prinseps is accepting written bids for the convenience of clients and I will not hold them liable for failure to record my bid. I understand that a Maximum bid once recorded may not be cancelled". Bidders are requested to provide all invoicing details to Prinseps prior to sale as no invoices will be changed after the sale and the bidder will be invoiced as registered with Prinseps.

20% Buyers Premium

LOT No.	Artist/Description		Maximum Bid Amount (INR)		
Name:		Email:			
Address:					
City:		ZIP/Post Code:			
Country:		Telephone:			
		Signature:			

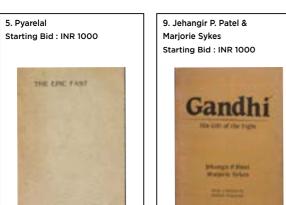




with a fareword by SRIYUT SARAT CHANDRA BOSE











18. Mohandas Karamchand



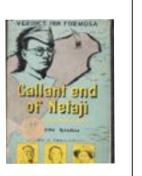


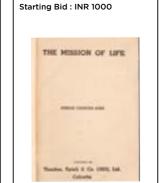






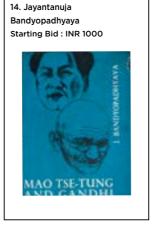


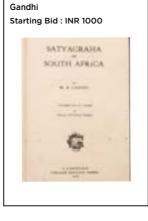




6. Subhas Chandra Bose







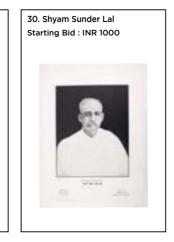


23. Durlab Singh

22. Visva Bharti University



26. K. S. Giani

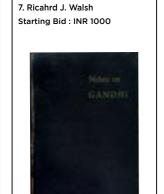


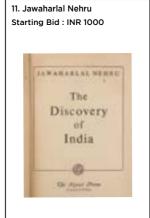










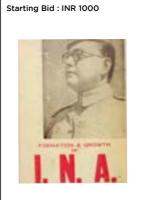


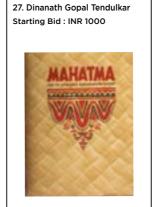




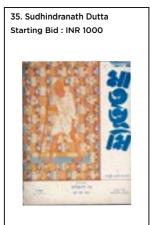
19. Charles Freer Andrews











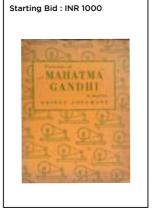
4. Arun Starting Bid: INR 1000



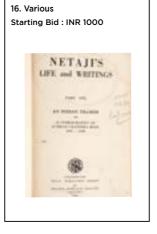
GANDHI MEMORIAL PEACE NUMBER VIEWA BELAILER

8. Kshitis Roy

Starting Bid: INR 1000



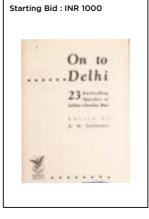
12. Mukul Dey





20. Jawaharlal Nehru

Starting Bid : INR 1000



24. K. M. Tamhankar







Prinseps Auction House & Gallery 3rd Floor, Birla Centurion, PB Marg, Worli, Mumbai 400030, India

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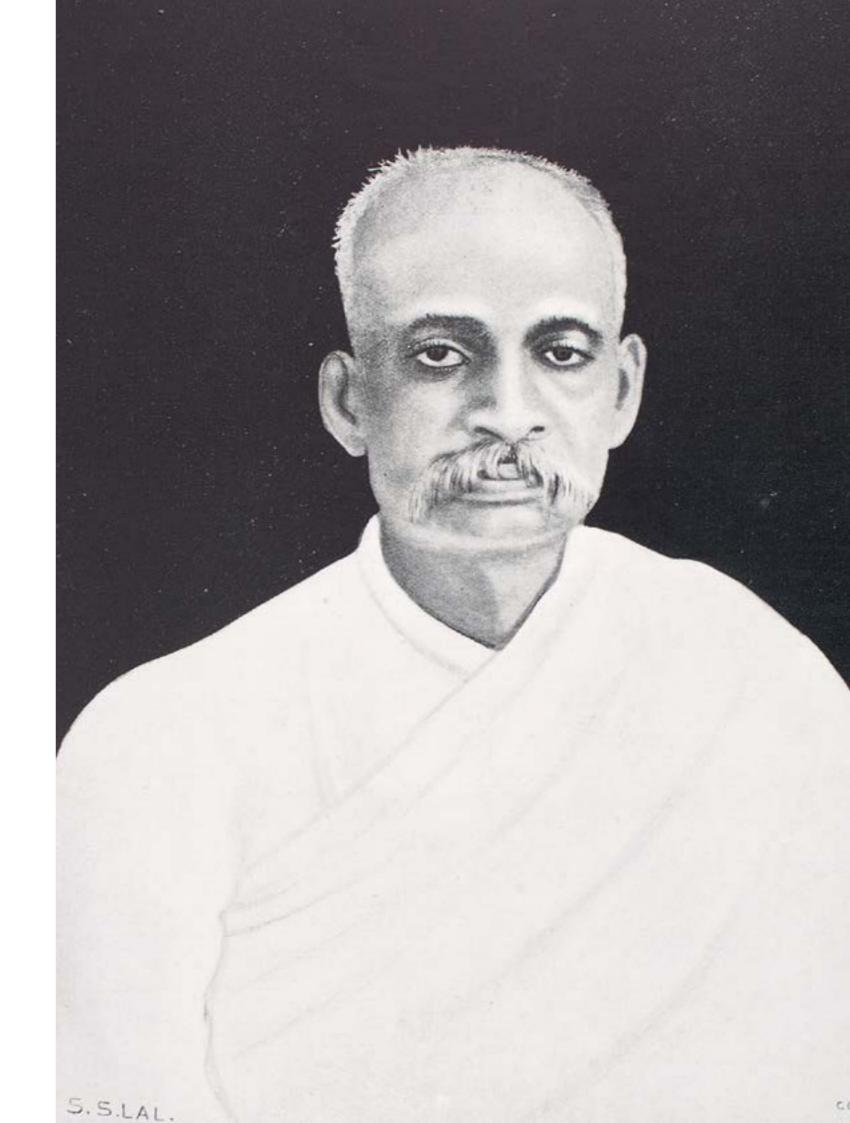
Auction Results: www.prinseps.com

Preview Dates:

9th-12th January 2020 11 am - 8 pm

Taj Art Gallery, Taj Mahal Palace, Apollo Bunder, Colaba, Mumbai

Catalogues are also available at www.prinseps.com Bids can be placed at www.prinseps.com or via phone bidding.





THE COLLECTED WORKS OF

MAHATMA
GANDHI

VOLUME SIXTY-SEVEN



PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

PRINSEPS

NO RESERVE NATIONALISM BOOK AUCTION

20-26 JANUARY 2020

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T ASIA

ARAT CHANDRA BOSE