INTRODUCTION

It is manifested from the historical background of human civilization and culture that men had accumulated and preserved the images of culture and civilization, perception and resolution, realization and wisdom, supposition and possession, attainment and desire for future generation. Outer forms of these amassments are as flight of steps. Next step has been built on the base of present step. Whole human society is inheritor of the knowledge. This inheritance could not be apportioned by the boundary of time, space and society. Physical shape of human knowledge has been shaping in different forms and methods for thousand years. Men have been inventing one by one forms and methods and they are proved as significant landmarks.

Everywhere in human society contemporary knowledge has been flourished on base of past and perused knowledge. Its primary base has built on the basis of near or far past. A continuous flow of human culture and civilization has been flowing in several branches. When development of knowledge has come in state of suspension, it has gained new momentum by new inventions. These written materials of human knowledge have manifested accepting numerous formal changes in ages. Nature and characteristics of libraries have also evaluated keeping unification with the formal changes of materials. But libraries have been preserving, processing these knowledge idols in whatever its forms even since the beginning and offered the treasure of knowledge to future generation.

Hand written manuscripts were only library material up to wide introduction of printing. Numbers of library materials were very limited due to want of multiple copies and as a result strength of libraries were also in few. Necessity to apply new technology in multiplication of copy had felt when expected progress of libraries were hampered due to want of multi copies of library materials. Fifteenth century was the age of renaissance in Europe. In that period, an amassable technology was invented to use monotype in printing. First technology was used to produce book.

Though the invention was may be a man or group but social need was behind its background no doubt.

The social need and mental effort invented printing method that also fixed social role of libraries. Copy of a single book was increased due to printing and became chief and easily available. Scope of human knowledge extended in different branches. Inspiration of writing was increased; number of writer and their works increased incredibly due to favourable printing and publication system. Book collection was nearer to common people in other word common people came nearer to books.

Book reading was included in social consciousness due interest to acquire knowledge. Which in past was the subject to acquire of knowledge of handful of persons that transformed to a strong medium of social consciousness to common people. Modern library is no longer a centre of recreation of single founder or organizer, a social consciousness has been working behind its foundation and programme. Its forms and functions also developed to keep balance to the evolution of the society. Different types of libraries were organized according to the need of the society and need of library materials were also felt accordingly.

Libraries were deeply influenced by the application of technology in printing and easy accessibility of multi copy of books. Mere book collection of pasts was gradually transformed to name of modern library. Books duly followed hand written manuscripts in the first phase of printing and printed books were also painted. Some more decades needed to reach book in printed shape from outer form of hand-written manuscripts. Number of printing was less in first period. After introduction of printed books in multi copies, printed books took place of manuscripts in the library, organizational planning turned library into a modern shape. In library organization, complexity emerged due to huge books, multifarious subjects and their branches and increase in number of authors. More skill was needed in book collection, preservation, processing and use and as outcome, principle theories of library organization were formulated. Florins Triflers was first writer to formulate principle of library organization and his works published in 1560.

First national library was established in 1493 with in five decades of the invention of printing method. Maxi Million, emperor of Austria established national library first in Austria and modern library system took place in national level at that time. The two institutions, library and publication agency were integrated in one from sixteenth century to eighteenth century. In the early age of printing, printer, publisher and book seller were one person or single institution. Printing institutions were separated from publication with the advancement of printing technology. Publication and book selling were unified in one institution due to increase in number of publications. When complexity rose in publication, regulation imposed in it and publisher was busy to his own publication but library would have to collect huge number of books of numerous publishers, then publisher and book seller started work as separate institution. New libraries were established, collections were developed with new books with increase in number of publications and subjects. Universe of subjects were under the control of readers community easily in least cost. Readers have not direct relation with author, publishers, and book seller, they only related to libraries. Libraries made relationship between authors, publishers and books according to users need. Modern libraries have been performing their social duties to unfold printing world to the readers' community to boost up them in reading.

Modern library system was initiated in nineteenth century. Prior to the century, organizational system of libraries was formulated in basis of individual libraries, self- style library organization was followed in different libraries. Even, different methods of library organization were followed in one library in different ages by different persons. Need of uniformity and harmony was realized in organization of libraries prior to the nineteenth century. Uniformity and harmony in library organization was introduced in nineteenth century as a condition of modern library system and use of libraries were increased in the modern system.

Roles of library have been completely changing in comparison to ancient and medieval ages to cope with social change. It was mere archives of books and manuscripts in past or pre-modern ages. Books and manuscripts were preserved in the library. Collection and preservation were its main objects; emphasis had not laid on service. Readers would visit library by their own urge to read a particular or available book. Librarian was custodian of books, careful to preserve the

collection rather to dissemination. Role of library was a passive treasure of knowledge. Certainly, it was its social role in perspective of time, as number of educated as well as reader of libraries were very low. Moreover, valuable and rare documents would have not reached to the next generation without proper attention on preservation.

Libraries have been fostering role of preserver up to nineteenth century. In the national libraries of different countries, books, journals as a whole all documents that particular country were preserved.

Evidences of human knowledge, culture and civilization were preserved in national level. In the meantime, number of educational institutions established in whole world. They won fame as institution to spread education, knowledge and research with rich collection libraries as auxiliary to institutions. In different countries, an amassable development was perceived in different branches of human knowledge due to cultural renaissance in different times. New branches were created in different subjects. Boundary of knowledge widened due to research on fundamental subjects. The outcome of this situation was the urge to write numerous books. These countless writings published in shape of numerous publications by the assistance of modern printing technology and publishers have been preserving in the library for readers of ages.

This cultural renaissance not only influenced writers and publishers, severely influenced readers. Whole educated community wanted to assimilate the whole collection of universes of knowledge. Strength of readers increased incredibly along with spread of education. This cultural exchange bears significance in cultural history. In one side, increase in number of books and libraries created new readers community and in other side new books was written and new subjects were formed to cope with readers test and need. In cultural history, this reciprocal inspiration made the role of library more significance. Libraries have been completing the circle human culture by preparing bridge between writer and reader.

In nineteenth century, development and extension of printing method, integrated effort of book publication and development of prose especially creative literature predominantly influenced library world in India, especially in Bengal. As a result, Public Libraries were established widely in the country. Prior to the nineteenth

century common people had right to access in the library but it was restricted due to social causes. Readers would have to desisted to use public libraries thorough they have desire to read, as number of libraries were very few. Side by side, strength of educated or literate persons was small due to want of the system of spread of education. The situation had changed in nineteenth century, education was spread gradually, and number of educated persons was increased somehow. As a result, desire to read book increased widely. In one side wide desire to reading and easy availability of printed books initiated social and cultural consciousness in the nineteenth century and in other side a good number of public libraries were also established in village and cities in the country and their role was significant in social and cultural life. In ancient time, reader of literature, especially classics were confined within scholars, researchers but new branches of literature, novel and fiction, travelogue, memoirs, essays and light reading which were the creation of the nineteenth century made literature as reflection of the society and common people felt their solidarity with these literatures. Libraries in nineteenth century was no longer only place learning but also centre of healthy recreation by collecting and disseminating these new branches of literature. In nineteenth century, huge publication of prose literature was helpful to establish public libraries as a cultural institution in many places in India as well in Bengal.

Rapid and unprecedented advancement of science and technology were the features of twentieth century. Incredible development happened in Pure Science, Applied Science. Scientific technology and Industrial technology etc. Two great World Wars in this century greatly stirred human society, severely influenced human consciousness and oscillated roots of society and time. Social science related subjects, like, economics, sociology, statistics, politics, international relation and others developed widely after First World War, unbelievable development happened in science, agriculture, medical science, applied science, technology, electronics etc. after Second World War. Extensive development was observed in multi and interdisciplinary subjects. Numerous books were published on multi-disciplinary subjects. These published books were included in the public libraries to meet the need of the readers.

In pre- modern times, library played passive role in society, readers would visit libraries by their own urge and they had satisfied by the limited collection of

libraries. Libraries had not played active role to inspire readers. In modern time, public libraries had played gradually active role to orient readers to libraries. Readers or users as whole social group influenced library collection and services according to their needs and libraries also designed their services and developed their collection assuming the need of the society. Libraries carefully prepared its programme for the cultural development of the society.

Public libraries were not only an institution of recreation; it had rendered its social responsibility by its selection and collection of documents and delivered services. It had been organizing child section, women section, farmer section, labour section etc. as modern public library became familiar as institution of people of all classes of the society. Organisers are found lent books offices, villages to old persons, females due to their constraints to visit libraries. It used to find in leadership role in the programme, like, mass literacy, adult education, agricultural development, health awareness, exhibition, debate, labour welfare etc.

These public libraries were considered as the succour institution with multiple objectives. At primary stage, they were medium of entertainment of leisure period, and centre of tasting the flavour of newly published literature. They were the icon of renaissance in nineteenth century. They played a significant role as educational institution of illiterate, semi-literate and local educated persons. Social and cultural activities, exchange of ideas, establishment of wider social communication were performed in keeping public libraries at the centre. These extensive roles of public library as social and cultural institution added a new dimension in library system. In twentieth century, Public libraries emerged as the centre to boost nationalism in the country. As a result, it emerged as very strong social power instead of only centre of entertainment or literary circle.

ANCIENT INDIAN LIBRARIES

In the ancient times, tree leaves, pieces of stones, clay tablets, and animal skins were used as library documents. An eloquent testimony in support of this statement is available in the ruins of Nalanda, Taxila, Egypt and the MesopotamianValley.[1] The history of evolution of libraries is an essential chapter in the history of the intellectual development of civilization and culture. The development of libraries

and the spread of knowledge through recorded communication have always been interlinked.

Learning and teaching have been a tradition in India since ancient times. In old days teachers of India were themselves librarians and they were held in the highest esteem[2] and familiar as memory libraries[3] perhaps that is why there were no academic libraries during the Indus Valley and Aryan Civilisations. Several indications have been found on book and book reading in the Buddhist – Jatakas. Academic library was essential part of higher education in 414 A.D. Taxila University in the Gandhara was first university in the world, had an excellent library.[4] It had rich collection of Hinduism, Political Science, Literature, Medicine, Philosophy etc. Similarly, Nalanda, Vallabhi, Vikramasila, and Odanta Puri were regarded as important centres of higher learning. All of these institutions-maintained libraries for the benefit of their students and faculty. Famous Chinese travellers, Fa-Hien, Hiuen-Tsang, and I-Tsing narrated fame of these institutions and their libraries in their travelogues.[5] Jaina scriptures were widely studied in Western India. As result, magnificent libraries were established in Pattan, Jaishalmir, Surat, Khambe, Cholkar, Karmabati and other places to study and preserve manuscripts.

MEDIEVAL INDIAN LIBRARIES

Growth and development of academic institution and libraries were affected due to war and battles in medieval India. Most of the institutions had libraries but access was limited to privileged people and scholars as in ancient India. The Bahmani kings also established many colleges including libraries in their kingdoms during fourteenth century. However, it can be said that growth and development of academic institution and libraries were lagging behind in the period in comparison to ancient India.

With the advent of the Mughals in India, libraries along with other institutions of social and cultural life, received considerable impetus. Generally, the Mughal Sovereigns were highly educated and accomplished, and almost all of them were greatly fond of books. They even used to take pride in collecting rare books, and as such, maintaining their personal libraries.[6]

LIBRARIES IN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN

In 16th and 17th century libraries were established for people in Britain and other places, but in true sense public libraries were established in America and Great Britain in the middle part of 19th century. Aims of these libraries were to spread education, culture and ethics according to different views. According to Kelley, the term Public Library derived first from Latin 'Bibliotheca Publica' to denote Oxford and Cambridge University separately from other college. But the term had used repeatedly in modern sense in connection with 'endowed library' from 17th century. Since long time, it acquired labour –class character. But the characteristic was changed from 1930, due to increased attention of middle class. In Western Society in particular, enlightened leaders like the industrial magnets, parliamentarians, educationists, political leaders and others who had derived the benefits of education and knowledge in hard way, came forward to provide money, buildings, books, etc. to establish and develop libraries for the general public, so that those who do not have the means to provide themselves self-education could find in public libraries a place to do so. This trend assisted rapid development of public libraries in the West. From the middle ages to the 18th century, religion was the dominating force in Europe. This led to the establishment of Monastic libraries. The Industrial revolution in England created a middle class engaged mainly in industries. Persons employed in industries were called mechanics. These mechanics formed their own groups for various reasons and their called mechanics institutes. These institutes had played a major role in the education of the masses. The libraries attached to these institutions later formed a nucleus of public library stock in their respective places. Before the end of 17th century, there came about a marked change in British society, education was advancing in 1700 A.D. There was a demand for reading material from the middle class, which paved the way for the establishment of private or commercial subscription libraries. The Public Library Act of 1850 and some reports accelerated the development of public libraries in U.K. In the beginning, American libraries were mainly privately owned. Similar to England Subscription libraries and commercial libraries came into being during the period 1790 to 1815.They were called social libraries. School district public libraries were of a slightly later origin. Mercantile libraries on the pattern of Mechanics institute

of England were another popular type of library that existed before the advancement of free public libraries.[7]

The concept of Public Library was imparted in India by the western world. Initially Public libraries in India developed in shadow of both public libraries in England and America. The term 'Public Library' in the 19th century was used to denote, only a subscription library maintained and managed collectively by the subscribers or as public project prompted by the government. Up to 1817, there were very few printing presses in India and consequently sufficient number of public libraries could not be set up due to non-availability of published materials.

In 1808 Bombay government initiated a proposal to register libraries which were given copies of books published from the funds for the encouragement of literature. By the middle of 19th century the three Presidency town, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras had their public libraries though publics were not able to access into these libraries. These libraries were mainly confined to upper layer of the society. Most of them are subscription libraries. By the end of the century all the provincial capital, even many of the district towns, at least in the three Precedencies had their public libraries. Indore, Travancore, Cochin had the public libraries in their capital. There were also provincial, suburban, mofussil libraries but due to illiteracy people could not avail these libraries.[8]

In 1867 press and register of books acts had been passed and according to this act publishers had to delivered copy to provincial government. The development of public libraries as a movement may be said to have started by Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikaward III, the ruler of Baroda state in 1906. During his visit to USA he was impressed by the public libraries system in that country. In order to organize public libraries according to modern lines, the Maharaja appointed an American librarian by the name William Allen son Borden as curator of libraries of his state. During his tenure of office that is in between 1910-13, Borden could organize a very good network of free library services in the state. However, this example did not set a pace in the later development due to lack of interest on the part of the state government. But the contribution made by Maharaja Sayajirao III would be written in golden letters in the history of public library movement in India.[9]

In 1937, Congress came to power in many provinces. Government played an important role to set up libraries. Travancore, where state education department had set up 80 rural libraries in that period. Between 1937-42, Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, Cochin had set up public libraries. It is estimated that in 1942 there were 13,000 village libraries in India.[10] A recent account states that, there are 29,800 public libraries in India comprising 28 state central libraries, 451 district libraries, 501 taluk libraries and 28,820 rural libraries.[11]

The history of library development in modern India can be traced from the advent of the British in to this country. In that direction, this study has attempted to manifest the contribution of common men in the noble work and intended to analysis the role of public libraries in Colonial Bengal as predecessor of present public library system.

It was certainly a challenging task to establish public libraries within in such adverse situation when Colonial rulers almost indifferent to spread mass education to the country. But it was found that some more public libraries were established and discharged their services in India and in the town and villages in the then Bengal. Some questions may arise, what were the socio- cultural, economic and educational back ground of Bengal to set up libraries? What were the objectives of the libraries? Who were the contributors of those libraries? How much did the libraries success to achieve their objectives? Such type of questions may insist investigator to take this study.

The study has framed with number of objectives, such as, to trace the genesis of public libraries in Colonial Bengal, to trace the gradual development of public libraries in Bengal, to trace the role of secret societies to develop public libraries, to trace the role of colonial public libraries in preservation as well as dissemination of knowledge, to trace the role of public libraries in social welfare activities, to trace the role of Bengal Library Association to create library awareness among people.

Naturally the study has confined its focus on public libraries in Bengal to trace their evolutionary stages of organization as well as objectives and outcomes during 1800-1947. There is a difference of opinion about the number of public libraries in Colonial Bengal. In a reporting in the 'Sambad Pravakar' dated 1851, William

Adam reported 10 libraries were established in different places of Bengal. Thacker's India Directory indicates proportionate increase in the number of libraries and reading rooms in Calcutta as, 49 libraries and reading room in 1886 to 137 in 1901.[12] In a list 'century-old public libraries in Bengal', 101 libraries are found established in Colonial Bengal though it was included libraries attached to religious institutions and societies.[13] Directories of Libraries received 66 public libraries in Nineteenth century Bengal.[14] In an another list of sponsored public libraries in West Bengal, it is found that 27 libraries were established in Bengal, present West Bengal during 1800 to 1900 and 323 public libraries were established between 1901 to 1947.[15] Rahman and Shafi reported 11 libraries are found established in East Bengal present Bangladesh in 19th century and total 40 public libraries were established in East Bengal from 1854 to 1947.[16] Krishnapada Majumdar reported 1104 public libraries established in undivided Bengal since 1901 to 1940 citing information from library directories.[17] Recent published list of government, government aided and sponsored public libraries in West Bengal by Director of Library Service, Government of West Bengal comes across 133 public libraries between 1941 to 1947.[18]

A good number of public libraries merged with other library or abolished in due course of time. A major portion of public libraries in present Bangladesh were abolished as their organisers were left the province during the period partition. Finally, we have included account of 275 public libraries in Colonial Bengal.

The year 1800 was significant as, Fort William College including its press and Srirampur press were set up in that year which was pre- condition to set up public libraries. Moreover, public admittance was arranged to the library of the Fort William College. The study has confined its observation up to 1947, as it specified the contribution of common men to set up public libraries within indifferent attitude of Colonial ruler.

In order to bring clarity and broaden the knowledge base in the subject area, some relevant studies have been reviewed. In national level Jogesh Mishra (1979) portrayed history and character of libraries from pre-British India to 1970. An attempt has also been made to show that the concept of Public Libraries was a

British idea and India has achieved leadership in library science between the times 1900 to 1950.[19]

In regional level, G. M. Shantaram (1985) has highlighted that all public libraries established in Western Mahasrashtra up to 1805 were manuscript libraries mostly in Sanskrit and Marathi language, about 100 libraries were established in 78 towns in the state by the end of 1880 with the encouragement of Government of Bombay and Number of libraries was increased to 227 by 1921.[20] Sewa Singh (1991) has traced the historical development of libraries in Punjab during the 19th century and early 20th century. The study offered various suggestions for improvement of the library services in Punjab.[21] Laxman Rao and Ratna Rao (1997) have conducted a study on the role of public libraries in national and social movements in Andhra Pradesh during the pre-independence period. The findings of the study indicated that the role played by the libraries in these movements helped to redefine the purpose and function of libraries.[22] Priya Joshi (2016) used statistics on library membership and the circulation of books to challenge the notion, primarily propagated in British fiction on India that Indians did not read. She noted the rapid increase in the numbers of circulating libraries and their holdings through the nineteenth century. Presenting data from Public libraries in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, she argues that dominant reading trend was for popular fiction.[23] Kunal Singha (1999) has provided information books and journals which are to be found in various public and private collection.[24] Arun Mukhopadhyay (2003) has analysed the short history of public libraries in Bengal.[25] Anup Kumar Das (2015) has analysed the legacy of Bengal renaissance in the development of Public libraries in India during Colonial British rule but role of public libraries in rural Bengal are lying beyond his study.[26]

It is found that studies have not covered a vast number of public libraries set up in first half of twentieth century rural Bengal in the background of the freedom movement. Secret society as well as society based public libraries have not been included in these studies. Contributions of European community, Muslim community and common people to set up libraries are not highlighted in these studies. These are mainly focused on recent community information need and role of public libraries and less emphasis have been laid down on retrospective issues.

Present study has considered these aspects. Apart from these, it has also emphasized on relation between secret society and public libraries, libraries role in preservation and dissemination of knowledge, social duties of public libraries and contribution of Bengal Library Association in growth and development of public libraries in Bengal.

As a whole, no comprehensive study has been found to study the history of evolution of public libraries in this period in Bengal. So, there is a need of comprehensive study on the topic. Present study is an attempt to achieve these objectives.

A comprehensive list of primary as well as secondary sources used to trace the development of public libraries and community information need of the period. Library records, like, catalogues, annual reports, deeds of land, list of donors, accession register, list of deposit holders, borrower's records, daily visitor's registers, bank bass book of libraries, DLO office files etc. have been considered as primary sources and used to collect information about the visited libraries.

Annual Reports, reporting of newspapers and periodicals, Government files are found as the important primary sources to find out socio-cultural, political and educational aspects of Bengal.

Annual education report of 1881-82 to 1914-15, Quinquennial Review on the Progress of Education in Bengal 1891-92 to 1911-12 and Government of India Proceedings 1889 to 1910, Home Political Files, District Gazetteers, Newspapers and Periodicals both in English and Bengali, like, the Calcutta Review, Reports of the Native Newspapers, The Bengali, The Gyananneswan, The Antwapur, The Sambadpravakar, The Sambadkaumudi, and others have been consulted from National Archives, West Bengal State Archives, West Bengal Secretariat Library, Writers Building, Bangiya Sahitya Parishad Library, Bengal Library Association Library, National Library, IIT Kharagpur Library, Vidyasagar University Library, Dacca University Library, Asiatic Society Library of both Calcutta and Dacca, Rajshahi College and University Library, Barendra Museum Library, Rajshahi, Heritage, Archives of Bangladesh History Trust, Rajshahi etc.

The secondary sources of the work are also consulted from Books, Encyclopaedia, dissertations, journal articles and articles in Book Fair Volumes, Sesquicentennial

Volumes, Silver Jubilee Volumes, Golden Jubilee Volumes, and Platinum Jubilee Volumes of the public libraries. These are also collected and consulted to know facts and figures about the development of public libraries in that period.

It has been decided to gather data through structured questionnaire to different groups of aged people. It is hoped that this data will correct to some extent the inaccuracies of the data reported in the library records and memoirs written in later periods.

Literatures on socio-cultural, political and economic histories of Bengal and development of public libraries have also been searched with the help of electronic search media, bibliographical references of the theses and published articles on those periods, books, etc. Most relevant have been collected to understand the community information need and evolution of public libraries.

A good number of libraries merged with one library or abolished in due course of time. A major portion of libraries in Bangladesh were abolished as their organizers were left the province during partition and records of a significant portion of them were destroyed during Mukti Judhya. So, we have to depend some time on the memoirs of the aged persons for the account of libraries.

The research work has arranged with six chapters. In the Chapter 1 an attempt has been made to show early evolution of public libraries in Bengal. It contained to circulating libraries in both 18th century and 19th century. Organisation and development of Calcutta public library has been elucidated in this chapter. Contribution of Reverend James Long in the development of public library is narrated in this chapter; European Initiative to set up Public Libraries in Bengal apart from Fort William College has been included in this chapter. Manifestation of Women has been provided in this chapter by means of setting up libraries. Muslim participation is another discussible sub-theme in this chapter.

Chapter 2 deals with educational set up and political scenario of the districts of Bengal which were the precondition to set up and development of public libraries in the districts. Public libraries in nineteenth century have been provided in this chapter with their historical development. District wise settlements of public libraries in Bengal are provided including decadal development as progress of education, culture and political awareness of the province. Development of libraries

narrated in this chapter including name of organizers, venues to set up libraries, collection of documents including pecuniary assistances.

Chapter 3 contains to secret societies and evolution of public libraries during the period of our study. It deals with some familiar samities and associations both open and secret and libraries as there means to materialize their ideology. It also deals with some society libraries that perform patriotic woks secretly and welfare works openly. Revolutionaries are found as organizers and patriotic literatures are found as library holding in this chapter. Account of police oppression on libraries is also a significant feature in this chapter.

Chapter 4 deals with Public Libraries role towards preservation and dissemination of knowledge. It dealt with preserved and disseminated manuscripts both Bengali and Sanskrit. Periodicals, Journals and Newspaper both Bengali and English, books on different subjects. Collection of patriotic history and local history have been provided here as library documents in this chapter.

Chapter 5 includes public libraries social activities, such as, village construction work; mass literacy programme, like, organization of reading circle, essay competition, book reading, musical and dramatic performances, lectures with magic lantern, radio talk; organization of Jatra, kothakatha, panchali as a means to spread literacy and preach patriotism. It also includes social welfare activities of the library during famines, riots, epidemics, floods, cyclones and in religious festivals. Welfare activities towards women, children and labour have also been included in this chapter.

Chapter 6 covers with the role of Bengal Library Association to the development Public Libraries in Colonial Bengal. It has comprised with the sub- theme, All India Public Library Conference, All India Sixth Library Conference , Indian Library Association, Library association in Bengal and first conference, Proposals of Bengal Library Associations during 1925-1950, Second Bengal Library Conference, Third Bengal Library Conference, Constitution of Bengal Library Association, Fourth Bengal Library Conference, Fifth Bengal Library Conference, Fifth Bengal Library Conference, Sixth Bengal Library Conference, Seventh Bengal Library Conference, Eighth Bengal Library Conference, Library conferences and meetings in , districts of Bengal , Calcutta Library Conference,

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