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ALL-INDIA AWARDS FOR EXPORT EXCELLENCE 2006-07

Knowledge Partner

PMI Project Management Institute

Exclusive Banker

UCO BANK

Programme

10.00 a.m.	Registration
	Tea/Coffee
10.45 a.m.	Arrival of Shri Pranab Mukherjee *the Hon'ble Union Minister of External Affairs*
10.47 a.m.	One minute silence in memory of Khudiram Bose who became a martyr 100 years ago and to remember the valiant Freedom Fighters of India who launched the Quit India Movement on this day and sacrificed their lives.
10.49 a.m.	Presentation of flowers to VIPs
10.51 a.m.	Inauguration of the Award Presentation Ceremony by Shri Pranab Mukherjee by Lighting the Lamp
10.53 a.m.	Welcome Address by Shri Rakesh Shah, *Chairman, EEPC*
10.58 a.m.	Unveiling of New Logo of EEPC by the Hon'ble Chief Guest
11.00 a.m.	Felicitation of the Hon'ble Chief Guest
11.05 a.m.	Address by the Hon'ble Chief Guest, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, *Union Minister of External Affairs*
11:15 a.m.	Presentation of Awards to Exporters by Shri Pranab Mukherjee
11.40 a.m.	Presentation of Memento to Shri Pranab Mukherjee
	Vote of Thanks
	National Anthem
	Lunch

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Shri Rakesh Shah, Chairman

and Members of the Working Committee,

Engineering Export Promotion Council

request the pleasure of your company

at the

All India Awards for Export Excellence Presentation Ceremony

on Saturday, 9 August 2008 at 10:15 a.m.

at

Bhasha Bhawan Auditorium

National Library, Belvedere, Kolkata – 700027

Shri Pranab Mukherjee

the Hon'ble Union Minister of External Affairs

has kindly consented to be the Chief Guest and present the Awards

RSVP

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Kindly take your seat by 10 a.m.

The National Library of India

The National Library was formally opened to the public on 1 February 1953. At the opening: (from left) Dr B C Roy, the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr H C Mukherjee, Dr S S Bhatnagar, Prof. Humayun Kabir and B S Kesavan

The christening of National Library and its shift to its present premises took place exactly sixty years ago

The genesis of the library lies in the Calcutta Public Library that was established in 1836. It was not a government institution. It ran on a proprietary basis. Those who paid Rs300 in one payment or three instalments was considered a proprietor. Poor students and others were allowed to use the library free of charge for a fixed period of time.

The then Governor General, Lord Metcalf transferred 4,675 volumes from the library of the College of Fort William to the Calcutta Public Library. This and donations of books from individuals formed the nucleus of the library. Prince Dwarkanath Tagore was the first proprietor of the Calcutta Public Library.

The Calcutta Public Library had a unique position as the first public library in this part of the country. Such a well-organised and efficiently run library was rare even in Europe during the first half of the 19th century.

The Imperial Library

The Imperial Library was set up in 1891 by combining a number of Secretariat libraries. Of these, the most important and interesting was the library of the Home Department, which contained books that belonged to the libraries of East India College, Fort William and the the East India Board in London. But the use of the library was restricted to the superior officers of the Government. (*cont. overleaf*)

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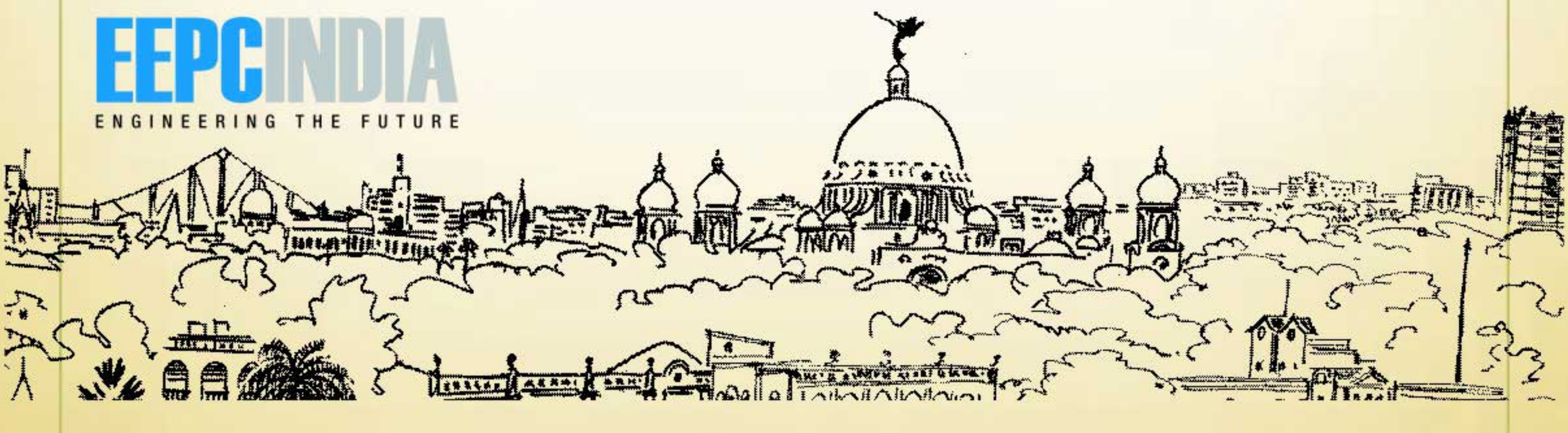

The National Library which was once Warren Hastings' residence

The library is the largest in the country and an institution of national importance

But Lord Curzon, the then Governor General of India, found that both the libraries – Imperial Library and Calcutta Public Library – were underutilised because of restrictions or lack of facilities. So, he decided to amalgamate the two.

The library, called Imperial Library, was formally opened to the public on 30 January 1903 at Metcalf Hall, Kolkata. The aims and objectives of the Imperial Library, well defined in a notification in the 'Gazette of India' as – ' It is intended that it should be a library of reference, a working place for students and a repository of material for the future historians of India, in which, so far as possible, every work written about India, at any time, can be seen and read.'

John Macfarlane, the Asst. Librarian of the British Museum, London, was appointed as the first Librarian of the Imperial Library. After his death, the famous scholar and linguist Harinath De took over charge of the library. After his death J A Chapman became the librarian. After his retirement, Khan Bahadur M A Asadulla was appointed as librarian and he continued till July 1947.

In 1948, the Government of India changed the name to National Library and the collection was shifted from the Esplanade location to the present 30-acre Belvedere Estate. On 1 February 1953 the National Library was opened to the public, inaugurated by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. B S Kesavan was appointed as its first librarian of free India. – *Courtesy, the National Library of India*

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