



Government District Libraries Of Uttar Pradesh: A Study

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Abstracts:

This paper is written to identify the services in district public libraries in Uttar Pradesh. Knowing the history, establishment, numbers of library staff, services, how many types of newspapers, magazines coming in the library. The main purpose of this paper is all knowledge about the district public libraries in Uttar Pradesh such as newspapers, magazines, e-books, print books, e-library, and atmosphere of the library. Many people do not know which types of sources are available in district public libraries and which types of users can reach and study in the district public libraries of U.P. Another target of this paper is the bringing attention of the state government and its related officers' in the district public libraries. Many types of demerits findings in the district public libraries such as staff and librarians seat are vacant for long times without librarians and staff district public libraries can not run smoothly and not provide services on the basis of without discrimination of cast, age, gender, locality, language. Public libraries play a crucial role in promoting literacy, access to information, and community development. This article examines the state of public library services in the districts of Uttar Pradesh, focusing on their accessibility, resources, community engagement, and challenges. The research highlights the importance of these libraries in fostering education and providing a platform for lifelong learning.

Keywords: Public Library, U.P. Public Library Act, District Public Library Committee.

1. Introduction:

Uttar Pradesh is a biggest state (according to population) of the republic Bharat, whose boundaries belong to neighbouring states Uttrakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, New Delhi, and Neighbouring country Nepal. which area are 2,43,286 square km. The symbol of state is sarus crane bird, barasingha mammal, the flower of palash and the tree of sita ashok. The Uttar Pradesh Divided into 18 divisions and 75 districts. In the state the many central universities, state universities and other institutions are situated. The literacy rate of the state is 67.68%. The state has a population of 241,066,874 and the sex ratio is 912/1000. In this way Uttar Pradesh is a complete and big state. There is one state public library and one central state library in each district of the state. Apart from this there are other public libraries and private public libraries. Through these libraries common citizens of the state get informal education. Uttar Pradesh was formed on 24 January 1950. The permission for Uttar Pradesh Public Library Act 2006 has been given by the Governor on 1 September 2006. This Act has come into effect from 11 August 2006. In this Act the definition of public library has been given as follows:

“Public Library’ means a library established, maintained and managed by the State Government, a local body or other organization receiving aid from State Government and declared open to the public and shall include any other library recognized by notification by the State Government” (Uttar Pradesh Public Library Act 2006)

The Uttar Pradesh Public Library Act 2006 came into force on 11 August 2006. The aims of the act are “to provide for establishment, organization, maintenance and development of public libraries.” Public libraries serve as vital community hubs, offering resources that cater to diverse populations. In Uttar Pradesh, one of India’s most populous states, public library services face unique challenges and opportunities. This study aims to explore the effectiveness and impact of these libraries on local communities.

Public libraries are the local knowledge centers for local peoples without discrimination of caste, religion, sex, social status, language, age and nationality. Public libraries are also known as people’s universities. In this place every peoples can read, study the self times invest as reader and self acquire the knowledge on the bases of self interest. Public libraries serve as a local knowledge center for all. The reading materials should be available for all age group members of society.

Mission of Public Library: Increasing the reading habit among users. Provide lifetime learning resources for all with formal and non-formal education. Increasing the literacy rate of society. Local authority and officials take responsibilities the Public Library easily runs.

District public library is a top informal temple of knowledge of the district. Just as people following religions like hindu or muslim etc. follow their respective religions and go to their religious places to live or feel close to their God. In the same way, those who are thirsty for knowledge or want to collect knowledge or get knowledge should go to this informal institution and get knowledge.

2. Objective of the Study:

- a. Finding the resources available in the government district library of Uttar Pradesh.
- b. To know which type of facility is available in the government district library of Uttar Pradesh.
- c. To know the type of resources available in the government district library of Uttar Pradesh.
- d. Findings how many library staff are working in current time.
- e. Finding the total resources available in every government district library of Uttar Pradesh.
- f. Finding the users in every government district library of Uttar Pradesh.
- g. Finding the establishment of the government district library of Uttar Pradesh.

3. Literature Review:

The Director of Secondary Education, Uttar Pradesh shall be the Director of Public Libraries and be responsible for the proper administration and operation of the provisions of this Act. The implementation of Uttar Pradesh public libraries act, 2006 provision of different committees on level of state to district level. At district level establishment, organization, maintenance and development of public Library.

The Objectives of Uttar Pradesh public libraries act, 2006 are establishment, organization, maintenance and development of public Libraries in the State.

Previous studies have identified the significance of public libraries in enhancing literacy and providing equitable access to information (Rao, 2018: Sharma, 2020). However, the specific context of Uttar Pradesh’s districts has received limited attention, necessitating a focused examination of local library services.

The Uttar Pradesh Public Libraries Act, 2006 says there should be a District library committee in each district of Uttar Pradesh. According to the above act the committee should be set up as a form of following.

S. No.	Officers (Chairperson, Member and Secretary)	Designation
1.	The District Magistrate	Chairperson
2.	The Chief Development Officer	Vice-chairperson
3.	The Principal, District Institution Education and Training	Member
4.	The Secretary, District Literacy Committee	Member
5.	The District Yuva Kalyan adhikari	Member
6.	One Person Nominated by Pensioner Association	Member
7.	The District Inspector of School	Member
8.	The District Information Officer/ Assistant Information Officer	Member
9.	The Nominee of Chairman, Jilapanchayat	Member
10.	The Chairman, Nagar Panchayat or his Nominee	Member
11.	The Librarian of a District Degree College to be nominated by District Magistrate	Member
12.	The Principal of Government Inter College to be nominated by District Magistrate	Member
13.	One Representative of Mahila Mangal Dal	Member
14.	One Representative of District Library association	Member
15.	The Coordinator of Nehru Yuva Kendra	Member
16.	The Librarian of District Government Library, if any	Member Secretary

If there is no librarian of any district government library then the principal of government inter college shall be member-secretary. The District Library Committee shall prepare plans for the development of the Public Library System in the District and monitor the progress thereof. It shall also perform such other functions as may be prescribed.

Details of government district libraries are following:

S. No.	Name of Library	Establishment	No. of Staff	No. of Print Books	No. of e-Books	Monthly Users	Total No. Books	No. of Magazines	No. of Newspaper
1	Government District Library. Agara	1962-63	7	39056	28950	600	68006	24	4
2	Government District Library Aligarh	1986	2	34100	5233	3000	39333	15	7
3	Government District Library Prayagraj	1986-87	1	16869	14943	600	31812	19	5
4	Government District Library, Ambedkar Nagar	2010-11	3	2050	1992	55	4042	-	6
5	Government District Library, Amethi	1983-84	2	27552	4202	600	31754	3	5
6	Government District Library, Amroha	2011-12	1	1248	1126	510	2374		5
7	Government District Library, Auraiya	2008	2	4416	3943	200	8359		20
8	Government District Library, Azamgarh	1985	2	40000	865	2000	40865	40	4
9	Government District Library, Bagpat	2019-20	1	900	416	12	1316	-	-
10	Government District Library, Bahraich	1993	2	65289		150	65289		3
11	Government District Library, Baliya	1985	2	24792	456	750	25248	16	4
12	Government District Library, Balrampur	2019	2	1700	444	10	2144		2
13	Government District Library, Banda	1985	1	36649	22379	40	59028	13	4
14	Government District Library, Basti	1985-86	1	40000	2481	600	42481	-	-
15	Government District Library, Bhadohi	2008	4	264	46	300	310	-	4

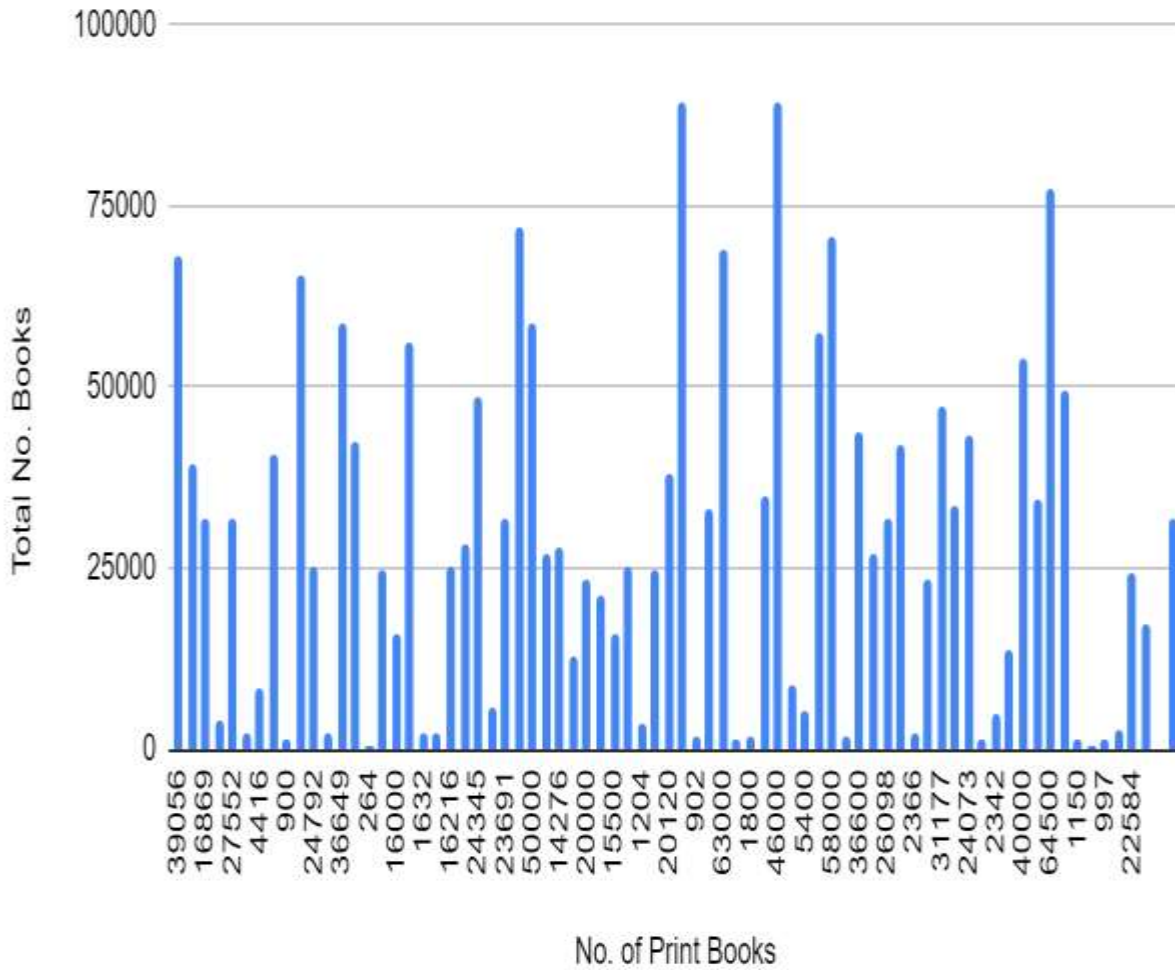
16	Government District Library, Bijnor	1984-85	1	12245	12393	1375	24638		9
17	Government District Library, Badaun	1985-86	1	16000		35	16000	11	4
18	Government District Library, Bulandshahar	1984	1	29525	26840	3000	56365	32	7
19	Government District Library, Chandauli	2010	1	1632	811	25	2443	3	3
20	Government District Library, Chitrakoot	2010-11	1	1150	994	375	2144		3
21	Government District Library, Deoria	1986	4	16216	9161	750	25377	2	5
22	Government District Library, Eta	1986-87	2	18210	9963	1000	28173	19	5
23	Government District Library, Gorakhpur	1956	4	24345	24375	-	48720	10	6
24	Government District Library, Gautam Budh Nagar	2011	2	4315	1476	720	5791		5
25	Government District Library, Gaziabad	1988	3	23691	8230	900	31921	17	6
26	Government District Library, Etawa	1988-89	2	45000	27322	650	72322	20	6
27	Government District Library, Ayodhya	1985	2	50000	8628	1400	58628	7	2
28	Government District Library, Fatehpur	1985	1	27000	188	590	27188	10	8
29	Government District Library, Firozabad	2008-09	1	14276	13719	600	27995	17	5
30	Government District Library, Gazipur	1985	2	12673	342	300	13015	25	7
31	Government District Library, Gonda	1989	1	20000	3609	525	23609	-	7
32	Government District Library, Bareilly	1962	2	21235	99	50	21334	22	6

33	Government District Library, Hamirpur	1988-89	2	15500	290	400	15790	-	6
34	Government District Library, Hardoi	1991	1	20000	5096	800	25096	25	5
35	Government District Library, Hathras	2013	1	1204	2386	90	3590	-	-
36	Government District Library, Jaluan	1987	1	23047	1578	300	24625	16	9
37	Government District Library, Jaunpur	1996	5	20120	17919	1200	38039	15	8
38	Government District Library, Jhansi	1959	2	45000	44310	1500	89310	15	5
39	Government District Library, Kannauj	2014	1	902	791	14	1693	-	-
40	Government District Library, Kanpur Dehat	1989	2	32000	1013	1000	33013	20	10
41	Government District Library, Kanpur	1957-58	4	63000	5941	15	68941	4	4
42	Government District Library, Kaushambi	2015		827	659	50	1486		
43	Government District Library, Kushinagar			1800		100	1800		
44	Government District Library, Lalitpur	1988	1	27500	7512	1500	35012	13	4
45	Government District Library, Lucknow	1987	2	46000	43375	750	89375	35	7
46	Government District Library, Maharajganj	2012	1	7200	1552	1250	8752		4
47	Government District Library, Mahoba	1984	2	5400	98	-	5498	12	4
48	Government District Library, Mainpuri	1987	2	45000	12382	5000	57382	15	5
49	Government District Library, Mathura	1993	3	58000	12566	1000	70566	17	4

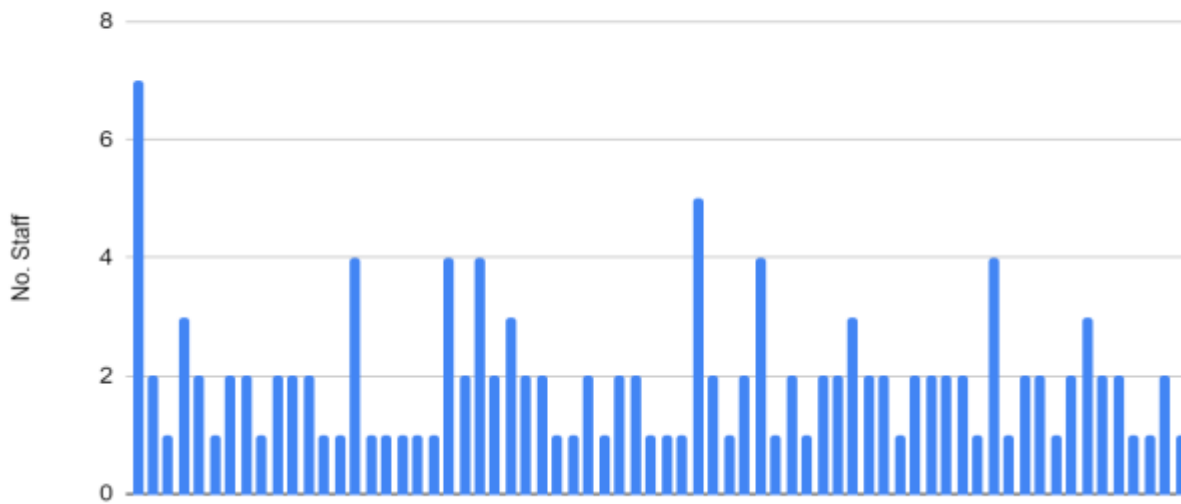
50	Government District Library, Mau	205-16	-	930	928	-	1858	-	-
51	Government District Library, Meerut	1956	2	36600	7296	3000	43896	9	8
52	Government District Library, Mirzapur	1986	2	21108	5949	700	27057	17	5
53	Government District Library, Moradabad	1985	1	26098	5651	35	31749	8	10
54	Government District Library, Mujaffarnagar	2011	2	35479	6498	430	41977	25	8
55	Government District Library, Pilibhit	1990	2	2366	1	40	2367		
56	Government District Library, Pratapgarh	1991	-	16000	7249	700	23249		4
57	Government District Library, Raibarily	1983	2	31177	16014	1800	47191	7	6
58	Government District Library, Rampur	1984-85	2	32000	1692	968	33692	14	6
59	Government District Library, Saharanpur	1991	1	24073	19502	11	43575	4	3
60	Government District Library, Sant Kabir Nagar	2015	4	738	533		1271		
61	Government District Library, Shravasti	2009-10	1	2342	2531	35	4873		
62	Government District Library, Siddharth Nagar	194-95	2	12500	1277	450	13777		
63	Government District Library, Sitapur	1983	2	40000	14066	1200	54066	20	7
64	Government District Library, Sonbhadra	1991	1	32752	1805	1050	34557	32	4
65	Government District Library, Unnav	1981-82	2	64500	12864	6732	77364	15	10

66	Government District Library, Varanasi	1958	3	24700	24755	3600	49455	27	7
67	Government District Library, Sultanpur	2015-16	2	1150		500	1150		2
68	Government District Library, Kasganj	2016	-	686		686	686		
69	Government District Library, Hapur		2	997	387	12	1384		
70	Government District Library, Shamli		1	1256	1239		2495		
71	Government District Library, Farrukhabad	1985-86	1	22584	1665	430	24249	7	6
72	Government District Library,Shahjahanpur	1991	2	17000	469	40	17469	4	5
73	Government District Library, Sambhal						0		
74	Government District Library, Lakhimpur Khiri	-		-	-	-	0	-	-
75	Government District library, Barabanki	1989	1	24100	7768	5000	31868	25	9

Total No. Books vs. No. of Print Books

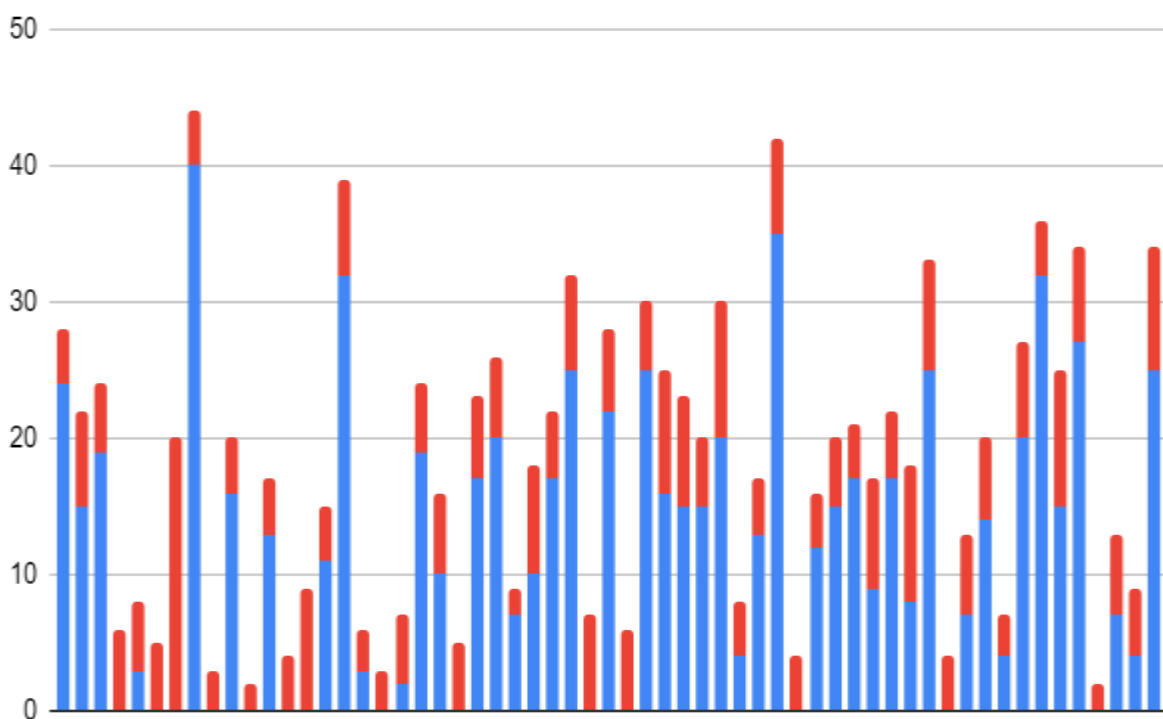


No. Staff

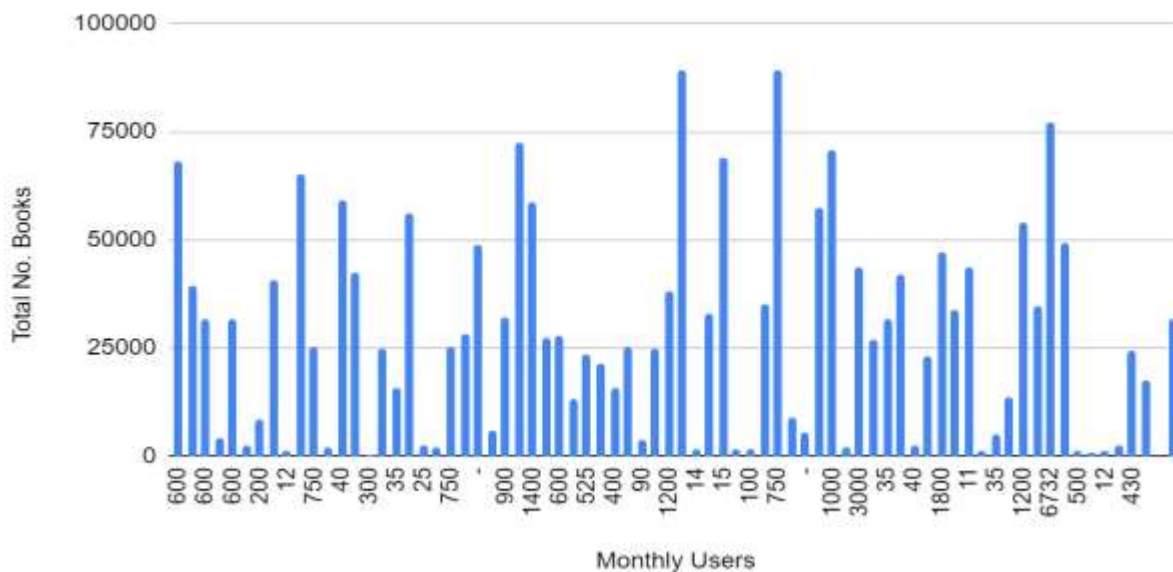


No. of Newspaper vs. No. of Magazines

■ No. of Newspaper ■ No. of Magazines



Total No. Books vs. Monthly Users



4. Methodology:

The study of district public libraries based upon the website. The all data taken from the official website of the district public libraries. This study employs a mixed-methods approach, integrating quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques.

5. Findings:

The findings of this research reveal several critical insights into public library services in Uttar Pradesh:

5.1 Staff: Staff are very less in the district government libraries. Finds the many libraries not having librarians, staff. Charges of libraries given to others such as government inter college staff and others. Without staff, government district libraries can not run smoothly.

5.2 Accessibility: In many libraries not reaching the users for study. Such types of libraries create challenges and identify the main reason for not sufficient users reaching the library. If you trace the reason then there should be a solution. Libraries in urban areas are relatively more accessible, but many rural regions lack proper facilities. Issues related to transportation and infrastructure significantly impede access for potential users in these areas.

5.3 Usage Patterns: The study indicates that students and young adults constitute the majority of library users, with a noticeable gap in engagement from elderly populations and working adults. This demographic disparity highlights the need for tailored programming to attract a broader audience.

5.4 Services Offered: Libraries provide essential services, including book lending, internet access, and community programs, xerox facility, drinking water, noise free environment for reading, current magazines, daily newspapers, a good environment, ventilation, light and supporting staff. However, many facilities suffer from outdated collections and insufficient technological resources, limiting their effectiveness.

5.6 User Satisfaction: Most users express satisfaction with the availability of materials; however, there is a strong demand for improved facilities, longer operating hours, and enhanced human resources and print resources.

6. Discussion:

The analysis indicates that public libraries in Uttar Pradesh are pivotal in promoting literacy and education, yet

significant barriers remain. The findings align with existing literature that points to the critical role of libraries in community empowerment. Addressing issues of accessibility, resource allocation, and program diversity is vital for maximizing the impact of these institutions. Strategies to enhance library services may include community outreach programs, partnerships with local schools, and investment in digital literacy initiatives.

7. Conclusions and Suggestions:

Our governments ranging from district level to national level should pay special attention to these institutions. Special attention should be given to updating the basic requirements of the library from time to time. Arrangements for study rooms, suitable books, human resources, water, air, light and other basic needs should be made in the library.

Public libraries in Uttar Pradesh are essential to fostering a literate and informed society. This study underscores the need for concerted efforts to enhance library accessibility and resources, particularly in rural areas. Recommendations for policymakers include increasing funding, expanding digital services, and implementing community-centric programming. Future research should focus on longitudinal impacts of library services on community development and literacy rates.

There are a total of 75 districts in Uttar Pradesh for which a district public library has been arranged. Some of these libraries are in good condition but some libraries are still in the initial stages of development. Visits and studies revealed that the main reason for these libraries remaining in the initial stages is lack of human resources, lack of books which are the source of knowledge and lack of basic necessities. Today, due to digitization, special attention is being paid to arranging or keeping books in e-form instead of arranging them in physical form. It has more disadvantages than advantages. Due to non-compliance with the guidelines of the leading institutions of education and culture, many things are lacking in today's generation. Which also becomes the reason for fights and quarrels. Therefore, along with the smooth functioning of the district library, there is a need to establish libraries from the smallest to the highest level of the Indian population (village level, Nyaya Panchayat level, Nagar Panchayat level, Nagar Palika Parishad level, Municipal Corporation level, Block, Tehsil, Legislative Assembly, Lok Sabha) and make rules and laws for their smooth functioning.

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