CHAPTER - IV

SCENARIO OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN UTTAR PRADESH WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RURAL LIBRARIES
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Scenario of Public Libraries in Uttar Pradesh with Special Reference to Rural Libraries

4.1 Introduction

Uttar Pradesh: Origin and Development in historical prospect.

Uttar Pradesh occupies the central position in the Northern Great Plain of India, but it is a land locked border state with international frontiers of Nepal and Tibet Autonomous Region, Uttaranchal on the north and is bounded by Haryana, the Union Territory of Delhi and Rajasthan in the west. In the east it borders with Bihar whereas in south and south-west lies Madhya Pradesh.

The State was organized on January 26th, 1950. When it was christened as Uttar Pradesh.

Uttar Pradesh has been the seat of religion and culture from the earliest times. Buddha preached his sermon at Sarnath in Uttar Pradesh. In the Vedic Period (C 1500-600 BC) the area formed part of the ancient country known as Madhyadesa— the middle country.
Later, great Hindu Kings, such as Ashoka, Chandragupta Maurya, Samandra Gupta and Harsha Vardhana ruled over the area. During the Muslim period, this particular part of India was known as the Hindustan. The state remained under the Mughal Emperors, who ruled it from Delhi until the close of the 18th Century.

The arrival of British in India was followed by a gradual extension of their power towards the West from Bengal during 19th century.

In 1836 East India Company’s possessions in the present state of Uttar Pradesh and Delhi were combined under the name of North-West Provinces. In 1856, the Britishers annexed the Province of Audh. In 1877 the entire province was renamed as “North-Western Provinces and Audh” and again in 1902 it was rechristened as “United Provinces of Agra and Audh.”

The Indian Mutiny of 1857 practically originated from U.P. The first outbreak of disobedience started at Meerut and spread gradually to Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad and Jhansi. UP was also in the forefront of the Indian National Movement of Independence.

The Library of Nawab of Audh and the Raza Library at Rampur are the two famous libraries located in this area from the early times. Both the government and the intelligentsia were trying for the establishment of a few libraries for educational advancement.
Scholars tried hard to make available valuable books and manuscript to the general public and got financial help from emperors and nobles. Besides, the Islamic Madrasas, Hindu Gurukuls and Sanskrit Vidyapeeths, learned men and nobles had established their own personal libraries. During the beginning of the nineteenth century, a few libraries maintained by Royal families and some temple libraries existed.

4.2. Public Libraries, Meaning And Definitions:

Meaning and Concept:

It means Library organized by the public or the interest of public. It provides its services to all classes of people of society without the distinction of cast, creed, sex, religion and age. Normally public libraries do not charge and receive subscription or fee, from the people and provide its services entirely at free of cost. The prime objective of such libraries is to promote and develop the intellectual activities among the people of society by collecting and circulating its reading material.

Public Library in real sense is the University of public. Public Library is an important achievement of modern society. It plays an important role in the extension and expansion of education. Public library has been defined in many ways:
Unesco:-

Unesco\(^1\) defines public libraries "as those, which serve the population of community or a region free of charge". Thus we can say a public library is a library which serves the general category of the public in the community concerned; the category of general public may include students, researchers, teachers, lawyers, medicos, retired personnel, housewives, children, members of armed forces, dumb and deaf persons.

People's University:

Alvin Johnson\(^2\) rightly calls a public library as "a people's university". People's University means that the people belonging to any age group may have the facility of education, information, recreation and cultures from these libraries. These libraries fulfill the requirements of users with documents or information he needs to bear the responsibility as a citizen and individual. They also organize 'group discussion', film-shows, literary talks, books Exhibition, seminars, conferences, etc. Some of these libraries are supposed to have their mobile units, which carries books and other Reading material to the people residing in isolated areas, away from the educational and cultural contacts.

The education of individual is very necessary for the development of mind and capacity to make wise, rather we can say that education is life long process, which at one stage does not allow an individual to attend a class room, and leaves to read
whatever he likes. To serve this purpose “A public library is the most convenient institution to the world out side the school, college and university.

Modern public Library is a social agency charged with the task of producing diffusion of knowledge by providing and serving man’s graphic records and enlarging the mind and dispelling ignorance and prejudice. As a social agency it inspires the belief that it is the most appropriate Institution of fight against the international problem of literacy and to promote the activities of informal education.

Many Public Library systems in India and abroad have been charged with the responsibility of Adult and informal education and certainly these systems have given much better results in the filed of illiteracy. Southern states of India are the best examples of it. All the southern States of our country namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Maharasthra, and also West Bengal have enacted the library Legislation, thereby developed a net work of public libraries throughout these states in acquiring the maximum percentage of literacy.

The UNESCO manifesto for public Libraries while defining public library is a practical demonstration of democracy’s faith in educational universal education as continuing and life long process, in the appreciation of the achievements of humanity in knowledge and culture. It is the principle means where by the
records of man’s though and ideas and expressions of his creative imagination are made freely available to all.

It is concerned with the refreshment of men’s spirit by the provision of the books for relaxation and pleasure”.

4.3. EFFORTS OF PEOPLE IN ESTABLISHING PUBLIC LIBRARIES:

The Government public libraries came into existence in the state earlier to independence. The history of Libraries in the state earlier to independence was the history of libraries run by people and voluntary organization.

4.3.1. THE LIST OF SOME FAMOUS OLD LIBRARIES OF UTTAR PRADESH.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name &amp; Year of Establishment (2)</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Allahabad Public Lib. (Renamed as Azad Park Library after the name of Chandra Shekhar Azad) (1863)</td>
<td>It was founded by Government as a Library-cum-museum. The Mesum was moved to Lucknow in 1879. It has collection of very Important Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Documents, Parliamentary paper's &amp; Blue Books of the 19th century.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Lyll Library, Aligarh (1889)</strong></td>
<td>Named after the than lieutant Governor. In 1943 the distinguished educationist Madan Mohan Malviya.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Maulana Azad Library Aligarh (1877)</strong></td>
<td>Library started with the personal collection of Sir, college Library &amp; with the transfer of the college into a university. It became the Aligarh Muslim &amp; oriental language books. Manuscripts of Arabic Persian &amp; Urdu Specimens of calligraphy, painting &amp; other objects of art &amp; coins form the unique part of its collection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Raza Library Rampur. (1750)</strong></td>
<td>This Library was started by Nawab Faizulla Khan the famous Rohilla leader &amp; founder of the erstwhile state of Rampur. In its early stage, It formed a part of the Tosha Khana &amp; continued to be there till 1851, When Nawab Mohammad Syed Khan (1840-55) established it as an independent library known as &quot;Kutubkhana-I- Darur Riasyat Rampur&quot;. The library Trust. It is housed during the period when Rampur was an independent state. The Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Hindi hand written manuscripts, Kashmiri, Kangra &amp; Rajput &amp; school of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arts, Plus several rare books of Indian history are there. It has collection of paintings of the periods of Akbar &amp; Jahangir.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>---</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula’s Library (Nawab of Avadh) Lucknow. Nawab Sahib was a great lover of books, collection contain books in Arabic, Persian &amp; also a large of books in European languages collected from as far as England. The library contained 3,00,000 volumes, which were mostly works of eminent scholar &amp; poets of the time. It has excellent collection of calligraphy &amp; painting. In 1854, he produced a catalogue of about 10,000 volumes. According to Spenger, the king kept the entire library collections in three different buildings, the Farah-Bakash Palace, the Moti Mahal &amp; the Top. Khana. When Audh was annexed by East. India Co. this library was also taken away. More valuable &amp; important of these collections were sent to England &amp; others were given to the La Martinere College. Rest of the collection in which Britshers were not interested were simply destroyed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Amir Ud-Daula Public Library, Lucknow. Was founded as a part of the provincial museum in 1882. It was shifted to Chhota Chhatar Manzil in 1910 &amp; was opened to public in 1926. It was shifted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Name of Library</td>
<td>Year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Ceremic Library Varanasi</td>
<td>1872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Arya Bhasa Pustkalaya, Nagri Pracharni, Varanasi</td>
<td>1893</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Saraswati Sadan Pustkalaya, Hardoi</td>
<td>1910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Tilak Memorial Library, Mussori</td>
<td>1920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Adarsh Pustakalaya, Khojwa, Varanasi 1921.</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Gaya Prasad Library &amp; Reading Room Kanpur</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Mahtma Khushi Ram Public Library &amp; Reading Room, Kanpur</td>
<td>1921</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Ganga Prasad Memorial Library, Lucknow</td>
<td>1923</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Lajpat Smarak Sahitya Sadan Library, Mirzapur</td>
<td>1928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi Pustakalaya Chirgaon Jhansi</td>
<td>1932</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All the above stated Libraries are the result of people’s effort.

Since the earlier period, educational institutions, mosques and other establishments started their own libraries. They collected valuable manuscripts and books in the field of religion, philosophy, medicine, astronomy, mathematics, logic, to intellectually inclined nobles and learned people of that area. In due course these libraries acquired great reputation for their old collection and quality services. In Allahabad Public Library, Maulan Azad Library, AMU, and Raza Library of Rampur started getting government grants to reinforce and modernize their collection and services.

4.3.2. Contribution of Late Shri C.B.Gupta.

Late Shri Chandra Bhanu Gupta, Former Chief Minister and Iron man of Indian Politics will always be remembered for his contributions in the field of Public Libraries. He established the following two trusts, specially for running Libraries:-

1. Motilal Memorial Trust.

He donated his entire belongings to these Trusts and at present these are financially be most sound systems of voluntary organizations running Libraries, School and other social utility centers in the state.
These are running the following Libraries, which are considered as the best private libraries of the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of Library</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Acharya Narendra Dev Pustakalya, 10, Ashoka Marg, Lucknow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Lajpat Rai Pustkalaya Avam Vachanlaya, Keser Bagh, Lucknow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Chandra Bhanu Gupta Pustakalaya Avam Vachanalaya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

People of Uttar Pradesh have been making efforts in establishing Libraries since 18th Century. After independence, people of Uttar Pradesh have always been demanding for the enactment of Library Legislation in the state.

4.3.3. Role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation.

[RRRLF]

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation –Popularly known by the name R.R. R.L.F. came into being in 1972 on the auspicious occasion of the bicentennial birth anniversary of Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

The foundation is an autonomous organization, establisher and fully financed by the Department of Culture, Government of
India, having its Calcutta. It is registered under the West Bengal societies Act Registration Act 1961. The basic idea behind establishing the foundation is to take library movement to the far corners of our country, to the doorsteps of the teeming millions of rural India with the help and active co-operation of the state Governments, Union Territories, Administrative and other organizations. The foundation has made great achievements. In this directions As Library service comes under the jurisdiction of State Governments, the foundation has to function within the limited parameters of constitutional provisions. Moreover different states have different infrastructure of Library services. Naturally, the extent and quality of assistance rendered by the foundation to the state vary accordingly.

It is a matter of great concerns that even today public library services do not enjoy the official patronage it deserves.

Since the objective of Foundation is to extend library service to small towns and villages, great stress has been laid upon assistance to this group of libraries.

Foundation is functioning since, 1972, with an objective to promote Library movement in the country and no doubt, it has been proved to be dominant agency as regards to the development of Public Libraries in the country.

The Schemes and programs of foundation to which most of the States of Northern India are not aware with the efforts, by foundation should be made to give wide publicity to its scheme, so that the States especially not adopting Library Legislation may take full advantage of the foundation.

Even as a whole foundation role in establishing and developing public libraries in the country alongwith the Uttar Pradesh State is quite remarkable.

4.4. Public library movement:

The All -Asia Educational Conference held at Banaras in 1930 and the second conference of the Indian Library Association held at Lucknow, in 1935, both gave impetus to the establishment of Libraries in order to increase education among, people in Uttar Pradesh. Soon after independence, efforts from all direction were
made to provide free book service for all in urban and rural areas. By 1957 government departments took keen interest in establishing reading rooms and libraries in rural areas. Till 1957 about 394 block libraries were established in the state to provide free book service for all. Promotion of social interaction and educational needs of people was first recognized by the planners of the Second Five year Plan. Subsequently, it made provision for setting up a State Central Library at Allahabad and district libraries in nine out of 51 districts of the State. The State Central Library would function as an apex body which would feed district libraries with books and reading material. In addition, it would also function as the District Central Library for Allahabad. It was also proposed to integrate all the libraries right from the state Central Library to the rural and block libraries into one functional unit, so that books could circulate from the library of Allahabad city to towns and villages of the entire state of Uttar Pradesh. Subsequent Five year Plans made separate monetary provisions for running and manning these libraries.

4.4.1. Development under five year plans

Efforts of Government:
Uttar Pradesh Government did not take much care in the area of development of Public Libraries till the fifth five-year plan period, the development was insignificant. Perhaps the reason was that no serious effort was made to develop this important section and even today there is no built system, which
automatically can look into this area of activity in the education section.

4.4.2. First Five-Year Plan: -

Establishment of State Central Library:
The only significant development that took place after independence was that a State Central Library was established at Allahabad in the year 1949, with an objective that it would develop collection on education and erect a chain of Libraries by pursuing the Government. But it failed and has been developed as public library of Allahabad only.

Establishment of nine District Libraries during the First Five Year Plan:
Apart from giving recurring and non-recurring grant to a few voluntary public libraries, only significant event that took place during first five year was that Nine District Libraries were established in following Districts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl.No.</th>
<th>Districts</th>
<th>Year of Establishment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Almora</td>
<td>1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Kanpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Mathura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Barielly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Agra</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Varanasi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Jhansi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gorakhpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Meerut</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4.3. Development during Second Five Year Plan

During the second five-year plan, State Central Library and Nine District Libraries continued to provide lending and reading room facilities in very limited manner. The only significant effort that made by the Government was establishment of four more district Libraries in the hill districts of:

1. Chamoli
2. Uttar Kashi
3. Pauri
4. Pithoragarh

Established in 1963

4.4.4. Development during Third Five Year Plan

No development, worth the name took place in third five year plan except that a state central Library and 13 District Libraries continued to function as lending libraries and reading room.

4.4.5. Development during Fourth Five Year Plan

The important developments were noticed during the fourth five year plan.

1. In the year 1972 the Dev Suman Library of "Tehri" was provincialised and designated as Dev Suman Government.
2. District Library established by the Government at the District head Quarter.
3. The Allahabad Public Library, which was established in 1863, was provincilaised in 1975 and designated as
Government Public Library Allahabad. This library is a leading public library run by the Government in the State.

4.4.6. Development during the Fifth Five Year Plan

Till the end of fourth five-year plan, one State Central Library along with fourteen District Libraries was fully supervised by Director of Education. All the Libraries were having their own building and were function as lending libraries with reading rooms. These were now used to some extent simply because these exist, as no separate budget was allotted to district libraries, except a very nominal share as budget was sanctioned by State Central Library to the District Libraries, resulting a few books were added to collection every year.

During the fifth five-year plan, certain steps were taken which ultimately became a solid base for the development of public library system during the subsequent plans.

4.4.7. Development during Sixth Five Year Plan.

During sixth five year plan existing State Central Library, Government Public Library, Allahabad and 14 District Libraries continued to grow through the help of plan and non-plans budget in the supervision of Library cell. In addition to this more and more voluntary Public libraries started getting both recurring and non-recurring grants especially for books and furniture. During the same five-
year plan, following 14 Government District Libraries were establishment in the Districts.

1. Moradabad
2. Unnao
3. Sitapur
4. Banda
5. Basti
6. Bijnor
7. Bahraich
8. Bulandshahr
10. Azamgarh
11. Rampur
12. Faizabad
13. Sultanpur
14. Jalaun

4.4.8. Development during Seventh Five Year Plan.

Government of Uttar Pradesh in seventh five year plan covered the entire State by establishing Government District Libraries in rest of 29 Districts of:

1. Nainital
2. Dehradun
3. Mirzapur
4. Muzaffarnagar
5. Allahabad
6. Fatehpur
7. Farrukhabad
8. Mainpuri
9. Pratapgarh
10. Ballia
11. Badaun
12. Gaziabad
13. Barabanki
14. Aligarh
15. Raibareilley
16. Kheri
17. Pilibhit
18. Hardoi
19. Lucknow
20. Ghazipur
21. Lalitpur
22. Hamirpur
23. Saharanpur
24. Shahjahanpur
25. Kanpur (Dehat)
26. Etah
27. Jaunpur
28. Etawah
29. Gonda.

4.4.9. Development during Eighth Five Year Plan

In the All India Public Library Conference on eighth plan prospective of Public Library Development, the paper titled
Public Library development in U.P. - A Status Report has proposed the following during the length plan.

2. Establishment of a State Book Trust
3. Establishment of Libraries at the Divisional Head Quarters.
5. Establishment of District Libraries in the newly created Districts.
6. Establishment and development of District Branch libraries.
7. Establishment, development of village Libraries.
8. Establishment of State Center for Library and Documentation Services.
9. Establishment and development of state center for lending services.
11. Recurring and non-recurring grant and assistance to voluntary Public Libraries through various schemes.

4.4.10. Development during Ninth Five Year Plan

During the Ninth Five Year Plan neither much development in the Public libraries have taken place nor any new Libraries have been established.
Below mentioned are the details regarding the grants given by U.P. Government towards the Public Libraries during Ninth Five Year Plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-Plan Rs.</th>
<th>Plan Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>60,31,000.00</td>
<td>33,36,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>1,27,06,800.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999-2000</td>
<td>1,85,94,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1,92,49,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1,52,26,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>1,58,65,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>1,70,91,900.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>1,68,58,510.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above-mentioned grants during Ninth Five Year Plan have been sanctioned by the Education Department, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

4.5. Budget

The development in the area of public Library has taken place mainly during the sixth and seventh five-year plan period, in the supervision of Library cell. This is evident from the following figures provided in the Budget.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Provision in the Budget</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>20.00 Lakhs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1981-82  22.00 Lakhs
1982-83  31.50 Lakhs
1983-84  35.39 Lakhs
1984-85  79.64 Lakhs
1985-86  118.32 Lakhs
1986-87  137.56 Lakhs
1987-88  183.57 Lakhs
1988-89  184.15 Lakhs
1989-90  227.80 Lakhs
1990-91  No data Available
1993-94  No data Available
1994-95  235.90,000 Lakhs.

Uttar Pradesh State has achieved a considerable progress in the field of public Libraries from financial point of view. In the year 1989-90, this sector was sanctioned a budget provision of Rs.227.80 Lakhs.

All the Districts of the State have been equipped with One government District Library, 15 Tehsils of hill regions are having government District Branch Libraries.

95 % Private and other Libraries of State are getting recurring and non recurring grants from Government.
Even there is no built system for the ideal functioning of Public Libraries and the service efforts are required to be made for enactment of Library Law in the State to bring out a drastic change.

4.6. Local Body Libraries:

Municipal Libraries at District head quarter and Tehsil head quarters are functioning as reading rooms only. Previously these municipal libraries had very rich collection but after independence, due to lack of findings and improper care, entire literature gradually either brittle eaten by white ants or lost and with passage of time, the libraries automatically are now converted into reading rooms only cared by unskilled persons.

The Teacher Hand Book of social (1953) brought out by the Government of India Indicates the following figures:

- Village Libraries: 1040 Established in 1939-42
- Reading Room: 3600 Established in 1939-42

Again in 1950 Panchayat Raj set up:
- Reading Rooms: 6796
- Libraries: 3754
- Rural Development Libraries: 277

But it had no hesitation in saying that at present these libraries have become the historical records and no practical functioning of these have been noticed.
In Uttar Pradesh Libraries are cared, maintained and run by various departments accordingly to sina Advisory Committee: Seven Departments namely planning and Developments, Social Welfare, Panchayati Raj and Information Departments and Education Department.

Uttar Pradesh has 69 district level libraries. A part from these government Libraries there are about 62 other prominent public libraries, run by voluntary organizations, which also grants from government as well as from Raja Rammohan Library Foundation. These libraries get the state's contribution of Rs. 5.00 lakhs each and an equal sum from the foundation, for purchase of books. etc. In order to encourage reading habit among children, government started Children section in district libraries. Government started giving Rs. 2.50 lakhs from children section in district libraries. Government started giving Rs. 2.50 lakhs from 1985-86 to selected district libraries for this purpose. It covered about 49 district libraries and 20 selected public libraries of Uttar Pradesh.

4.7. Library Legislation in India

Dr. S.R. Rangnathan, the father of Library Science in India, was again the first to draft a model Library Act, which he presented in the first all Asian Educational Conference held at Banaras from 26th to 30th December 1930. Dr. Rangnathan drafted Library Act
cause of Library Services throughout his life.

In a country like India, which is vast in area and has a population characterized by several linguistic and socio-economic diversities, the Library Laws should not be rigid, centralized and uniform. They should meet the diverse needs of the States and conditions under which the libraries have to function. Moreover the library laws must be enacted by legislature competent to enact them and must be in step with the constitution of India. Keeping the same view in mind after independence, some of the states of our country have enacted the Library based on their needs and diversities. The following states have library Legislation in India.

Library Laws in these States have helped in development of a network of public Libraries from highest level to the lowest link of society and it has helped to a larger extent, in acquiring:

A. Highest Literacy percentage highest recruitment percentage especially in Civil Services.
B. Sense of spirit of devotion and dedication towards the work among the citizens.

4.8. UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh is one of the largest States in India with a population of over sixteen crores. This State is educationally backward. The literacy percentage according to 2001 census is 57.36 much lower than the national percentage of literacy. A break up of literacy percentage shows that the percentage of male literates is 70.23 that of the women are only 42.98. This miserable condition of state can be improved by developing a public library system Consisting of: urban, rural and aided Libraries supported by a library Legislation.

4.8.1. Public Library System on the march

Uttar Pradesh started its march towards the development of Public Library system. Since the first Five Year Plan to completion of Seventh Five Year Plan, it has developed:
4.8.2. State Central Library

This Library had been established in the year 1940. The main objective of this library is to develop good collection of books and periodicals related to education. One copy of all the books that are published in the state should be sent to the State Central Library under Registration Act.

4.8.3. System & Policy of Library

A library cell has been established during 1980 – 81 within the jurisdiction of Department of Education at the level of secretariate.

The responsibility of this cell is to make needful projects on the subject modern library system to the State & to do administrative & technical work. The Govt. has made provision of Rs. 15 lakh in
the budget for the year 2002 – 03 was made for the development & consolidation of Amirudaula Public library, Lucknow.

4.8.4. Public Library Grant

Under this grant Public libraries are provided with the financial assistance for purchase of books, for library buildings and for purchase of furniture.

In the year 2002 – 2003 Rs.10.00 lakhs grant was allocated under non-plan budget.

4.8.5. Grant for the development of Children Libraries

In the same year Rs. 1.10 lakhs grant was allocated for the development of Children Libraries.

In the same year Rs. 120.22 lakhs grant was sanctioned for the development of District Public Libraries under non-plan budget.

4.9. CONCLUSION

There are total 3319 villages in Uttar Pradesh according to 2001 Census. But only few villages have Rural Library and information services. Which are funded by Raja Ram Mohan Rai Library foundation (RRRLF) as shown in the table No.4.3. It this evident from the above studies that the development and maintenance of Rural Libraries in Uttar Pradesh is mainly dependent up on the development of Public Libraries and Library legislation, as we
know that these are also a part of public libraries. As the situation of library development in UP is very pathetic because of the lack of library legislation, the rural / village library services lagged behind when compared to the other states that have Library legislation. In few villages only reading rooms exist in BDO offices where few local newspaper and magazines - (monthly) are available.

Our country is far from the satisfaction in the field of libraries and that too especially in the field of public libraries as compared to other developed countries of the world. Most of the European and Asian countries namely U.S.A., U.K., Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, Mexico, Poland, Soviet Union and Japan, have got library law with the provision of national library system connected with state library system. In India even after 57 years old of independence, we could not form a national library policy, although the government of India set up many commissions and committees, such as:

2. In the year of 1989, professor Chattopadhyaya has submitted the “Important document” on national policy on library and information system” which has very clearly defined and justified the need of “national library system”.

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The recommendations of these commissions and committees are not implemented honestly, leading to an unsystematic and underdeveloped state of libraries in our country and India is certainly considered to be most backwards and is lagging behind in race in this field against other countries of the world. Same the case with the largest and most populous stare of India that is Uttar Pradesh. Although the state has a high traditions of educations and culture, but it is lagging behind in the race of public libraries against other states of the country, especially southern states. After independence, the efforts have been made leading to the development of public libraries at various stages but even today a lot is due to be done on the part of Government for the proper utilization of this Sector of public libraries. Although the government of Uttar Pradesh well organized the importance of public libraries and get up as many as two committees, to make positive recommendation with a model draft of public library legislation.

But unfortunately till date the recommendation of various committees were partially implemented resulting into very slow development of public libraries.

The demands for the enactment of library legislation is coming from all corners of the society and it is desirable that Government of Uttar Pradesh should make the necessary provisions for creating a built “Public Library System” supported and managed
by library legislation. In case the Government of Uttar Pradesh
does it so, it certainly will provide books for the millions at their
doorsteps.
ANNEXURE - 2
Table 4.1

POPULATION OF UTTAR PRADESH ACCORDING TO 2001 CENSUS.
Population distribution, percentage, decadal growth, sex ratio, population, density and literacy rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Population 2001</th>
<th>Percentage Decadal growth</th>
<th>Sex ratio (females per 1000 males)</th>
<th>Population density (per sq. km.)</th>
<th>Literacy rate 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.P.</td>
<td>166052859</td>
<td>87466301</td>
<td>78586558</td>
<td>25.55</td>
<td>25.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table - 4.2

Statement of Grants Released by RRRLF under the Scheme of Assistance towards storage and display of books for Uttar Pradesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No.of Libraries</th>
<th>Amount released Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1998-1999</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>23,09,783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-2002</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6,24,235</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table - 4.3

Statement of Grant released by RRRLF under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organization Providing Public Library Services in Uttar Pradesh.

During the year 1997-98

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Library</th>
<th>Amount In Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
During the year 1998-99

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Library</th>
<th>Amount In Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi Urdu Library</td>
<td>43,160.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>82, Civil Lines, Begum Ganj, Barabanki, U.P.: 225 001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shri Bhulai Baba Gram Vikas Pustakalaya</td>
<td>31,250.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vill. &amp; P.O. Akbarpur</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Via Durganpurghat, Gonda, U.P.:271 309</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Grant</td>
<td>74,410.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
During the year 2000-01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Library</th>
<th>Amount In Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1.     | Nagari Pracharini Sabha  
Arya Bhasha Pustakalaya  
Tilak Road, Deoria, U.P.: 274 001                                                   | 25,000.00     |
| 2.     | Raja Chet Singh Shiksha Sansthan Pustakalaya  
J-12/78 A, Nati Imli  
Varanasi, U.P.: 221 002                                                            | 20,000.00     |
| 3.     | Bal Smarak Samiti  
Bal Smarak Samiti Pustakalaya & Vachanalaya  
U-H-69, Sanjay Gandhi Nagar, Varanasi, U.P.: 221 001 | 20,000.00     |
| 4.     | Ram Gopal Paliwal Charitable Trust  
Ram Gopal Paliwal Pustakalaya & Vachanalaya  
Kharagjit Nagar, Mainpuri  
U.P.:205 001                                                                         | 22,500.00     |
| 4.     | Samarthi Gramin Vikas Samiti  
Samarthi Pustakalaya  
Mohanpur, Bhourakh Mirzapur  
U.P. 231 001                                                                         | 31,400.00     |
| 5.     | Saulat Public Library  
Old Tehsil, P.O. & Dist. Rampur  
U.P: 244 901                                                                         | 45,000.00     |
|        | Total Grant                                                               | 1,63,900.00   |
During the year 2001-02

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Name of the Library</th>
<th>Amount In Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>Sewa Sansthan</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Adarsh Pustakalaya)&lt;br&gt;Vill &amp; Post Agrauli, Dist. Ballia 2277401</td>
<td>38,600.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>Pratibha Vikas Kendra</strong>&lt;br&gt;Civil Lines, Fathepur-212601</td>
<td>28,260.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>Sanchit Vikas Sansthan Library</strong>&lt;br&gt;Vill. Hasanapur, Po. Bargadwa, Distt. Basti –272190</td>
<td>34,780.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>Tarun Chetana,</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Chetna Pustakalaya), Prithvi Ganj Bazar (Patti), Pratapgarh –230135</td>
<td>31,500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Shayog Samajik Sansthan</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Shayog Library), Tarauhan, P.O. Karwi&lt;br&gt;Distt. Chitrakoot-210205</td>
<td>21,480.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Rajendra Nagar Pustakalaya</strong>&lt;br&gt;1-2 Udiya Market, Rajendra Nagar, Lucknow-226004</td>
<td>25,460.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Manav Vikas Parishad</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Manav Vikas Parishad Pustakalaya)&lt;br&gt;9/1 Tikait Rai Talab Colony, Lucknow-226004</td>
<td>19,635.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Grant</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,99,715.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Table - 4.4
Statement of Grants Released by RRRLF under the Scheme of Assistance to Children's Libraries or Children section of General Public Libraries in Uttar pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
<th>Amount released Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>30,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>60,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table -4.5
Statements of Grants Released by RRRLF under
Centrally sponsored Scheme in Uttar Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of NYK Centers</th>
<th>Amount of Assistance Rendered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>69,797.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1988-99</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>1,15,559.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>54,476.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>57,618.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table - 4.6
Statement showing Number of Libraries Assisted by RRRLF in Uttar Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>SCL</th>
<th>Div/ DL</th>
<th>TOWN/RURAL</th>
<th>NYK</th>
<th>Vol. Org</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998-99</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SCL- State Central Library, Div/ DL-Divisional/District Library,
Town/Rural- Town/Rural Library, NYK Nehru Yuvak Kendras,
VOL. ORG- Voluntary Organizations.
Table - 4.7
Statement of Grants Released by RRRLF towards Organisation of Seminars, Workshops, Training Courses and Book Exhibitions in Uttar Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>No. of Libraries</th>
<th>Amount released Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1997-98</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

References
