NEP 2020 and Role of Libraries

Mrs. Bahegavankar S.G (Kulkarni C.C.) * & Dr. Bidarkar Shubhangi P.**

Author Affiliation:
* Librarian, V. N. Patil Law College, Aurangabad. Maharashtra. India.
Email: charu88kulkarni@gmail.com
** Librarian, Govt. Arts and Science College, Aurangabad. Maharashtra. India.

Abstract:
National educational policy provides more scope and values to Library services. The new policy focused on Infrastructure, services and the working of the libraries. The new Policy includes Information Communication Technology (ICT) digital, online, and unique of Facilities and services to all types of readers of the nation.

Keywords: Education, Policy, Libraries, Digital, Resources.

Introduction:
The Ministry of Human Resources and Development of the Government of India released the National Educational Policy 2020 after extensive research and development on the outdated. The society's present educational needs and educational strategy.[1]

This is the first education policy of the twenty-first century to replace the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, which had been in place for 34 years. Education is crucial for realizing one's full potential, creating a just society, advancing national development, and ensuring that everyone has equal access to high-quality education. In terms of economic growth, social fairness and equality, scientific development, national integration, cultural preservation, and universal high-quality education, India is constantly reforming the system and playing a significant leadership role on the international stage. It is the most effective for growing and maximizing countries financial situation and available resources for each person, the community, the nation, and the globe. India is the second-most populous nation in the world, so the national education strategy 2020 will be very beneficial for the development of the nation.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's Goal 4 (SGDG4), which India adopted in 2015, calls for "ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong educational learning advantages and opportunities."
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development's crucial targets and goals (SGDs) are being discussed by the entire education system in order to promote and accelerate education and the learning process.

---

[1] https://www.researchgate.net/publication/364344687

The first educational directive of the National Education Policy 2020
National Education Strategy 2020 envisions an education system that is focused on India and directly supports by ensuring that everyone has access to high-quality education, we can transform our country in a sustainable manner into a fair and dynamic knowledge society.

This article explores the value of libraries in education and emphasizes their function at all educational levels. Today, libraries provide help for "Corresponding author. Users have constant access to its resources to advance their knowledge and skills. Resources at the library are available for readers to use, making them just as essential to human life as food. The library's users and resources have undergone significant changes as a result of the rapid transformation of our educational system. Libraries of today maintain digital collections of information.
This article addresses the role of various groups, including students, teachers, scientists, politicians, and the general public, in the global transformation of society. According to India's New Education Policy, libraries will play a far larger role.

2. Study's objectives:
The following are the study's goals:
1. To raise knowledge of the 2020 New Education Policy;
2. To emphasize the importance of libraries in the educational system;
3. To discuss the evolving nature of education and learning;
4. To create sufficient library resources.

3. Research Techniques:
This article, which is a type of descriptive study, was created after considering recent material that has been published online and other pertinent sources. It is being attempted to comprehend and assess the utilization of libraries as a crucial component of our educational system. There are few prior studies of a similar nature that have been found on the scope and opportunities of libraries as per the New Education Policy in India.

4. New Education Policy Highlights for 2020
The New Education Policy supports both secondary and postsecondary education equally. The major subject of this study is NEP 2020, including its key components and effects on our educational system. As a result of scientific and technical advancement.[2]
With scientific and technical advancements like the growth of big data, machine learning, artificial intelligence, etc., knowledge is expanding drastically. As a result, skilled labour will be required to make India a developed nation and the top economy in the world.
To make the most of library resources, the Indian government is eager to establishing a National Research Foundation to promote top-notch, peer-reviewed research projects and efficient study at universities and colleges. Curriculum, pedagogy, evaluation, and support for students' increased understanding.

The following are NEP 2020's highlights:
1. The 5+3+3+4 System: The 10+2 structure of school curricula is to be replaced by a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years, respectively. This

---

[2] Ministry of Human Resource Development Govt. of India available at;
2020. Available from: https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/
mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf.

will include 12 years of schooling and three years of Anganwadi and pre-schooling.

2. The school from 3 years: As per the NEP Policy, from the age of three, the children will become part of early childhood care and education. This will be delivered through a) standalone Anganwadi's; b) Anganwadi's co-located with primary schools; c) pre-primary schools/sections covering at least age 5 to 6 years co-located with existing primary schools; and d) standalone pre-schools - all of which would recruit workers/teachers specially trained in the curriculum and pedagogy of ECCE.

3. Curricular development and a new pedagogical pattern (5+3+3+4);
1. Universal access to education at all levels of schooling from pre-primary school to Grade 12;
2. Compulsory education for all children between the ages of 3-6;

4. The creation of the National Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Mission;

5. The home language, mother tongue, local language, or regional language will be used as the medium of instruction up to Grade 8 and beyond;

6. Annual Assessment - Board exams will be held twice a year, once for the main exam and once for improvement, if requested

7. Establishment of the PARAKH (Performance Assessment, Review, and Analysis of Knowledge for Holistic Development) National Assessment Center;

8. Educational equity and inclusion, with a focus on socially and economically disadvantaged students groups;

9. Special Education Zones and a specific gender inclusion fund for underprivileged areas and groups;

10. Effective and open procedures for hiring instructors and performance evaluations based on merit;

11. Create school complexes and clusters for resource sharing;

12. Establishing the SSSA, or State School Standards Authority;

13. Promotion of vocational education within the K–12 and tertiary systems;

14. A system of holistic, multidisciplinary education with various points of access and departure;

15. NTA will provide a Common Entrance Test for HEI Admission; the founding of an academic bank of credit;

17. The setup of Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs);

18. The National Research Foundation (NRF) for research and development; and

19. The establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India.

New National Education Policy and Libraries:

A library is emphasized as a "Hub of Learning and Resources" in National Educational Policy 2020. To achieve a 100% Gross Enrolment Ratio at the school level, the NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on the universalization of education. The library will need to make sure there is enough recent research available to meet this.and reading materials, convenient access and availability to all types of users at the school level and libraries in higher education. Proactive methods will be required at all times, and the function won't just be limited to providing these services.[3]

For readers in society as well as for instructors, NEP 2020 includes provisions for the most cutting-edge resources in line with the new curriculum. Although there is less of a policy focus on libraries, they are nonetheless important. 2020 includes provisions for cutting-edge and modern resources in accordance with the new curriculum for both society's readers and teachers. The National Education Policy 2020 has to place more attention on the library services and facilities even though there is less of a policy focus on libraries. Libraries matters should be understood clearly and accessed to the value of libraries and information centers.

Sufficient library staff:

It will be crucial to have enough library employees on hand in NEP 2020 and beyond (21.9) in order to manage the library services for the general public, instructors, and students, and to design suitable career pathways and CPD for them. Additionally, all currently existing libraries will be strengthened, rural libraries and reading rooms will be established in underserved areas, reading materials in Indian languages will be widely accessible, children's libraries and mobile libraries will be opened, social book clubs across India and across subjects will be established, and more cooperation between educational institutions and libraries will be encouraged.

The policy also states that libraries must stock a sufficient number of high-quality resources for readers from all fields. Also, it appears that institutions like schools and businesses lack adequate room and facilities. The policy also states that libraries must stock a sufficient number of high-quality resources for readers from all fields. Additionally, it is stated that there is a lack of proper space and amenities for libraries in schools and organizations. As a result, efforts are being concentrated on developing a well-organized space with user-friendly resources until 2025 to give libraries a new kind of value for the general public and societies.

Availability and accessibility of books:

Infrastructures that are appropriate for the library will be made available so that all interested individuals can access adult education, study, and lifelong learning. Using schools, school complexes, and public libraries for adult education classes that are equipped with information communication technology and well-designed, as well as other community involvement and enrichment activities, will be a crucial push in this direction.
To ensure effective use of physical and human resources and create synergy across these five forms of education and beyond, infrastructure sharing for school, university, adult, and vocational education, as well as other community and volunteer activities, will be essential.

---

[3] Libraries @ national education policy (NEP 2020) in India ,IJLSIT https://www.ijlsit.org › html-article

The NEP 2020 placed a strong emphasis on making high-quality publications and resources accessible to the general public and readers in order to promote quality education and the advancement of research. To encourage the habit of reading among our population, we must increase the availability and accessibility of books.

Public and private educational establishments:

The Policy suggests that all communities, organizations, and educational institutions—including public libraries, colleges, universities, and schools—be improved and modernized to guarantee a sufficient supply of books that meet all students' requirements and interests.[4]

Moreover, the NEP 2020 has measures to make books and materials for many topics Special readers in society include people with impairments and others who are differently abled

The role of central and state Government:

The central and state governments are responsible for establishing and supporting the libraries' services and for developing the libraries, and they will take measures to ensure that books are made available. And affordable to everyone in the nation, particularly those residing in rural and isolated locations and socioeconomically underserved areas. Agencies and institutions from the public and private sectors shall develop plans to raise the caliber and attractiveness of books published in all Indian languages.[5]

Online libraries and resources are included in and affordable to everyone in the nation, especially those residing in rural and isolated locations as well as areas that are socioeconomically challenged. The quality and appeal of books published in all Indian languages would be improved via the development of strategies by institutions and agencies from both the public and private sectors.

Online resources and digital libraries are included in the NEP 2020:

Online resources for digital libraries are included in the NEP 2020, and actions will be conducted to improve the online usability of library materials and expand the reach of digital libraries. The NEP 2020 includes measures for improving all current libraries, creating and affordable to everyone in the nation, especially those residing in rural and isolated locations as well as areas that are socioeconomically challenged. The quality and appeal of books published in all Indian languages would be improved via the development of strategies by institutions and agencies from both the public and private sectors.

Conclusion:

Indian education of high caliber. The NEP, 2020 offers philosophical guidelines for altering the educational landscape, making education holistic, and offering a path for creating a strong foundation for an independent India (Atmanirbhar Bharat). The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, which had been in place for 34 years, has been replaced with the first education policy of the twenty-first century. NEP 2020 is based on five interdependent basic pillars: Access, Equality, Quality, and Affordability. It is paved with radical reform. This study highlighted how libraries have evolved into effective educational resource centers. This piece also offers suggestions for The National Education Policy 2020 represents notable changes over the possibilities for the education system, including future planning, and the current environment.

---

[4] https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/5294663_Salient-Featuresofnep-Eng-merged.pdf

[5] https://www.ipinnovative.com/open-access-journals

Indian education of high caliber. The NEP, 2020, which is based on the five interdependent foundational pillars of Access, Equity, Quality, and Affordability, offers philosophical guidance for changing the learning landscape, transforming education into a whole, and providing a roadmap for creating a solid foundation for transformative reform. This study highlighted how libraries have evolved into effective educational resource centers. This article also combines suggestions for improving the educational system and library innovation.

References:
1. Ministry of Human Resource Development Govt. of India available at;2020. Available from: https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf.

2.Highlights of New Education Policy-2020. Available at; 2022.Available from: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID 1654058. Asif and Singh / IP Indian Journal of Library Science and Information Technology 2022;7(1):18–21 21

3.https://www.mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English.pdf,dated:23/03/2021.

4. https://www.education.gov.in

5. Lamani, Manjunath. New Education Policy-2020: Role of Libraries: International Jour. Of Research in Library Science 2021; Vol-7, issue -3:166-171.

6. https://www.jkchrome.com/library-culture-in-schools-new-education-policy-nep-2020