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Role of national education policy (2020) in academic libraries in India

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Abstract
On July 29, 2020, the Indian Ministry of Education released the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020). The old National Policy on Education, 1986, has been replaced with the new policy. On the Indian subcontinent, the policy offers appropriate guidance documents for all stages of education, including higher education and vocational training. This article focus on the Features, benefits, and vision of the National Education Policy (NEP 2020). It also focuses on NEP 2020 in libraries and their value in education systems. School, college, and higher education are all supported equally by the New Education Policy 2020. The main aim of this article is on NEP 2020's primary selling points, particularly its library features.

Keywords: NEP 2020, information centers, vocational training

Introduction
Recent advancements in technology have significantly changed how information is accessed, stored, and shared. Academic libraries used to provide information based on the physical library items they had on hand, but this is changing as more and more academic libraries enter the virtual world. Technologies have changed the service environment across all activity areas and have expanded the conventional organizational boundaries, particularly in libraries and information centers, with associated risks and opportunities. When combined with communication and information tools, technology makes it easier to create, collect, store, organize, search for, retrieve, and alter information utilizing electronic methods. On July 29, 2020, the Indian Ministry of Education unveiled the National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020). The old National Policy on Education, 1986, has been replaced with the new policy. On the Indian subcontinent, the policy offers appropriate guidance documents for all levels of education, including higher education and vocational training. The policy intends to change the educational system in India. The implementation of NEP 2020 is left to the states, organizations, and schools because it is advisory in nature. According to the National Education Policy 2020, the goal of India's new educational system is to "envision an India-centric education system that directly contributes to the sustainable transformation of our country into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society by providing high-quality education to all." This article explores the value of libraries in education and emphasizes their function at all educational levels. Today's libraries provide 24-7 access to its materials so that patrons can advance their knowledge and abilities. Since readers use library resources, they are 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 house knowledge and information in digital form for people of all ages, including students, teachers, scientists, politicians, and the general public in a changing world. According to India's New Education Policy, libraries will play a far larger role.

National education policy 2020
What Is National Education Policy?
The national education policy, which has replaced the previous policy from 1986, is India's new educational system. Elementary education and vocational training are the key focus of the national education policy in rural and urban areas. The National Education Policy's primary goal is to transform the educational system for the better, starting in 2021.

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All Indian pupils will benefit from high-quality education thanks to the national education policy. The main focus will be on the mother tongue and regional languages preferred by the different states.

The changes in the policy are as under
1. Students must complete a school exam administered by the authorized authority in grades 3, 5, and 8.
2. The 10th and 12th-grade board exams will still be given, but they will be changed to encourage holistic growth.
3. For the first five grades, this strategy strongly emphasizes the mother tongue, regional, and local language.
4. Beginning in the sixth grade, students can combine mathematical reasoning with a scientific mindset.
5. Sixth grade will mark the start of vocational education, including internships.
6. According to India's latest educational policy, 10+2 would be replaced by 5+3+3+4.
7. Under the new system, pupils will attend school for 12 years and participate in pre-school or Anganwadi for three years.
8. Sanskrit is available to secondary and higher education students at all levels and consists of three linguistic formulas.
9. There will also be the option to study literature in other classical languages, including India.
10. No language will be required of the students.
11. A four-year bachelor's degree is now required for an effective teacher.
12. Board exams will be held twice a year to lessen the student's strain.
13. To facilitate learning, artificial intelligence tools will also be deployed.
14. The state-determined three languages will be taught to the student in place of the M. Phil degree in higher education.
15. The national council of educational research and training (NCERT) will create the national curricular framework for education.
16. Numerous institutions will be created in order to implement the National Education Policy.
17. The education and skills of the kids will receive special consideration.

Vision of New Education Policy
The NEP 2020 seeks to create an education system focused on India and help the country develop into a thriving, just, and knowledge-based society by offering top-notch instruction. Because of this NEP, our nation's scientific and educational infrastructure will be reinforced. Global standards will be provided to students who have spent thousands of dollars studying abroad in India.

The objective of the study
a) To increase awareness about the New Education Policy 2020;
b) To highlight the Significant Changes in New Education Policy 2020
c) To highlight the benefits & features of the National Education Policy.
d) The role of the libraries and the librarian in the New Educational Policy 2020.

What about libraries in the new education policy of India?
The New Education Policy 2020 replaced the National Policy on Education (NPE), which had been in place for 34 years (NEP2020). The core pillars of Access, Affordability, Equity, Quality, and Accountability form the basis of the NEP 2020.
A national book promotion policy will be created, and significant steps will be taken to improve the availability and accessibility of educational resources in all regions and tongues.
Here are the advancements in digital libraries and school/public libraries on which the government will focus to encourage the habit of reading, maximize the use of libraries, and ensure that books are available and accessible to students regardless of their location, language, or technology.
a) Developing enjoyable and inspirational books Entertaining and inspirational books will be created for students in all regional and Indian languages. Measures will be taken to ensure that readers are accessible to those with disabilities and other special needs. The government will develop plans to raise the caliber and appeal of books with assistance from both public and private sector organizations.
b) Increasing the number of books available and easily accessible in public and school libraries

The administration will strongly emphasize expanding the number of books available in public libraries and schools. The government will ensure that readers are accessible to everyone in the nation, including those with disabilities and people who are differently abled and who use contemporary ICT. The socioeconomically underprivileged communities and rural/remote places would be the main focus.
a) Promoting reading as a culture across the nation Public and school libraries will receive major improvements to expand readership and readers across the nation. The state of public libraries will be improved. There will be a sufficient supply of books that meet the requirements and preferences of communities-increasing the number of children's libraries, mobile libraries, and social book clubs around the nation to promote widespread reading and neighborhood growth.
b) Create a suitable CPD plan for library personnel The government will design suitable career routes for the growth of the library staff and ensure adequate staff for optimal operation to fulfill the goal of establishing, developing, and strengthening existing libraries and meeting the requirements of all readers across the nation.

Electronic Library
The learning environment includes digital libraries as a key component. Adopting modern information and communication technologies is a critical part of the global information infrastructure. The foundation of today's Internet and tomorrow's universally accessible digital libraries of all human knowledge are networked collections of digital text, documents, photos, sound, data, software, and much more.
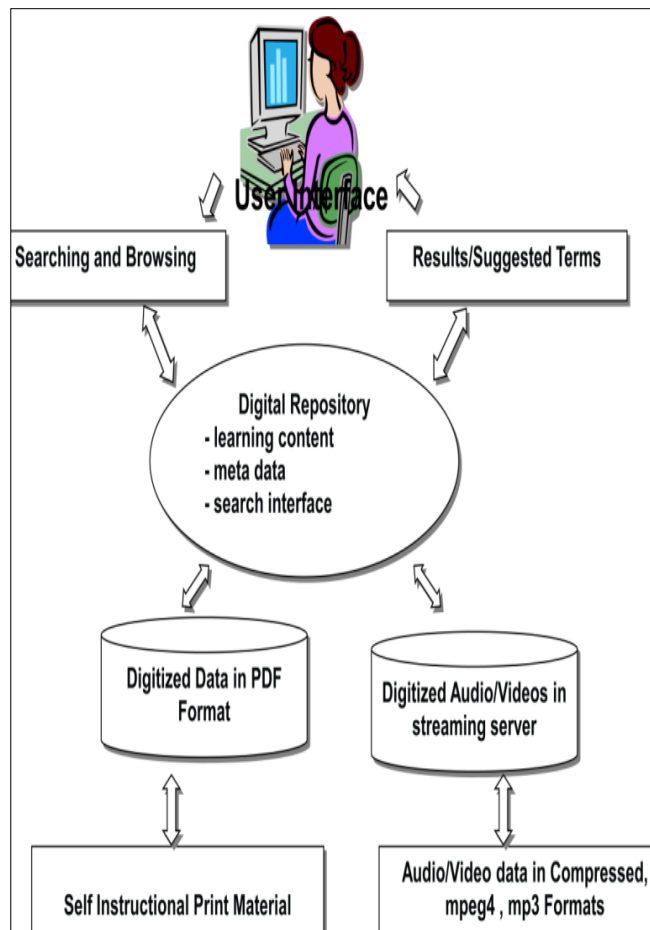
Fig 1: Digital Library Architecture

Functions of Digital Repository
Digital libraries give users access to enormous amounts of material, feature multimedia, are network accessible, and have user-friendly interfaces. Identifying digital items specifically; Link representation to both internal and external objects is possible; sophisticated search and retrieval are supported; long-lasting availability of information; also promotes the conventional goals of information access, organization, and preservation in libraries; Support information integration, posting annotation, and editing. Integrating private, public, business, and group digital libraries.
Schwartz (2000) [11] estimates that there are roughly 64 formal and informal definitions of digital libraries associated with distinct texts, which is a significant number considering the wide variety of meanings for these resources. Looking at some of the definitions already in use (Karvounarakis and Kapidakis, 2000; Wainwright, 1996; Wang, 2003; Xiao, 2003; Zhou, 2005; etc.) [12-16], it is evident that there is no universally accepted term in this field, which will provide management issues for digital libraries.

The NEP provides examples of the locations and dispositions of libraries
Schools and libraries must offer a secure, friendly environment where students can be intellectually challenged and where the library transforms into a Learning Hub to construct an individual's education. Students can be engaged and given various learning experiences at a library-learning hub, where the learning environment is present. Where the emphasis is on the 21st-century competencies with the dispositions that make up the essence of the person's personality and character

Therefore, to assist students in developing the personalities listed in the NEP, librarians' instructional strategies and curricula must incorporate a variety of dispositions in a casual context.
a) Values like responsibility, pluralism, equality, empathy, respect for others, cleanliness, civility, democracy, and the spirit of service.
b) Life skills like resilience, teamwork, cooperation, and communication are covered.

The National Education Policy (NEP) states that learning should be holistic, integrated, enjoyable, and engaging. As a result, learning in library classes and lessons must be inquiry-based, discovery-based, discussion-based, and analysis-based.
a) The program will focus on key concepts, ideas, applications, and problem-solving.
b) Sessions will include participation from the student side, and teaching and learning should be participatory.
c) Combining sports and the arts

As advised by the NEP, the library's collection must be comprehensive and contain the following items
a) Bilingual books,
b) Digital books,
c) multilingual,
d) multileveled,
e) Combine Indian literature and world literature,
f) Blend modern and classical literature across all languages,
g) Focus on inquiry, critical thinking, and problem-solving
h) In addition to high-quality offerings in Indian and international languages, language learning is encouraged to help students learn about the world's cultures and enrich their global knowledge.
i) Folklore and stories from different states
j) Those that promote pride in India's rich, ancient, and modern traditions, cultures, and knowledge systems, as well as resources that promote global awareness (We cannot live in isolation)

Role of the national digital library of India (NDLI) in national education policy (2020)
NDLI is a government-funded initiative, primarily implemented by IIT Kharagpur and was started in 2015 by the Ministry of Education. The main aim of these digital libraries is to distribute digital learning resources nationwide. While the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes enabling the education sector and utilizing the potential of digital, accomplishing those goals still presents a challenge. "Implementing any project at the grassroots level is a bit difficult.
In outreach, we have worked with schools, of which 90% are private, and only 10% are government schools," said Vignesh Sornamohan, Chief Strategic and Outreach Officer, NDLI. According to Telecom Service Providers (TSP) data, out of 5,97,618 inhabited villages in India, 25,067 villages lack mobile connectivity and Internet. The government has committed to a fund that would last until March 2026 with an annual budget of Rs 15 crore.

Conclusion

Developing each student's creative potential is a key component of NEP 2020. It is primarily based on the idea that education must cultivate students' cognitive abilities, including their "foundational capacities "of literacy and numeracy as well as "higher-order" mental abilities, like critical thinking and problem- solving, as well as their social, ethical, and emotional dispositions. This study highlighted the emergence of the library as a hub for top-notch educational resources. This article also combines library innovation and the educational system to understand better the necessity and goal of the Government of India's NEP 2020 strategy. Additionally, through embedded librarianship, library professionals must look into other areas where they may make a stronger and more significant impact on higher education. Although the traditional role of libraries is prominently displayed and underlined in NEP, with a few notable exceptions, the precise expectations from academic libraries have not been mentioned. However, in the context of NEP, librarians must define their roles. Since research has received a lot of attention, libraries at higher education institutions need to position themselves as resources for students and researchers.

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