

Research Article

National education policy 2020: Implementation in digital library era for higher education institutions

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ABSTRACT

A digital library can be maintained by a person or an organization and can vary greatly in size and scope. It is possible to access the digital content locally or remotely across a computer network. Every college or university should have a library since it serves as the centre of teaching, learning, and research activities and gives students, researchers, and teacher's access to a wealth of knowledge. In traditional libraries, users must spend more time searching for a single piece of information and must rely heavily on the LIS (Library and Information Science) specialist or library personnel for assistance. However, in the age of information and communication technology, computers and the internet are utilized for routine library maintenance, saving the time of the patrons. The national education policy 2020 aimed to highlight libraries as crucial components of the educational system in India's schools, colleges, and universities. The NEP envisions an education system focused on India that directly aids in the country's sustainable transformation into an equitable and thriving knowledge society by offering top-notch services to all. The research aims to the new policy also includes ICT for online and digital library in HEIs.

Keywords: Digital resources, NEP 2020, ICT, Digital library, Higher-Ed learning

INTRODUCTION

The digital library must not be seen as merely a digitized collection of information object plus related management tools but as an environment bringing together collection, services and people to support the full cycle of creation, dissemination, discussion, collaboration, new authoring and preservation of data, information and knowledge [1]. The role of library and librarian in recent era has changed as a result of techno-driven world. Library is considered the heart "of a university or an institution offering higher Education and libraries are called the two facets of one coin. They are very much interdependent an easy other as education without libraries and libraries without education and paralyzed [2].

In ICT era, when information sources have been emerged in online publishing and digital mode have increased in terms of managing information, assessing quality, ensure access, storage and preservation and such other activities. Digital libraries may

be more willing to adopt innovations in technology providing users with improvement in technology in electric and audio book technology as well as presenting new forms of communication such as wikis and blog [3,4].

New Education Policy (NEP) 2020

- A road map for digital libraries and resources.
- Importance of academic libraries.
- Digital technology: E- learning and online learning.
- Digital education and digital learning.
- Traditional education in transforming into digital education
- Previous education policies and libraries (1947-2020).
- New education policy 2020: An overview.
- With the proliferation of online books making all book accessible online and automated translation programme potentially making any book in any language available to a user.
- Online education will democratize and disrupt global learning.

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NEP-2020 and libraries

Library/Libraries explicitly mentioned in two parts (Figure 1):

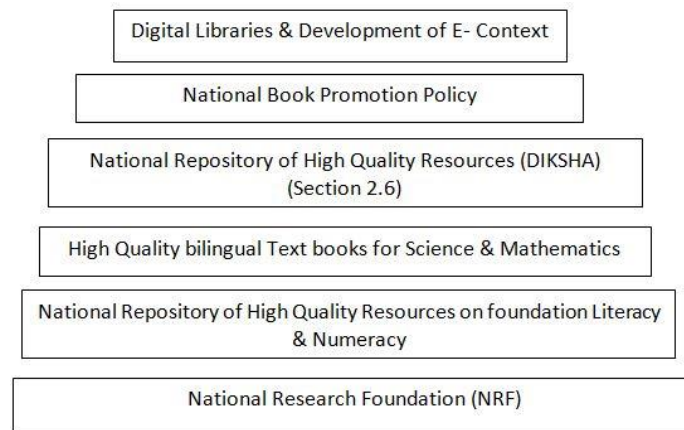


Figure 1. A road map for digital libraries and resources

Part A: In the sixty five pages policy documents the term library/libraries appears 21 times and gets a mention in nine pages (page 9,21,27,28,29,38,40,52, and 53) (10 section- 2.8; 5.9; 6.5; 6.15; 7.2; 7.5;12.1;13.2;21.9; and 21.10).

Libraries are mentioned in the following context:

- Books (section 2.9); service conditions (section 5.9).
- Along with labs-supporting learning outcomes (section 6.5 and 6.15)
- Suitable resources and infrastructures for curriculum, pedagogy and continuous assessments (Section 12.1)
- Infrastructure and facilities (section 13.2)

Part B: LIS professionals could play a pivotal role in the creation and maintenance of the E-content and repositories; platform and infrastructure; documenting the undocumented and creating unique collection; part of the wholesome assessment; training (literature survey, digital literacy and such courses) [6].

The following are potential areas for LIS to pivot their claim:

- National repository of high quality resources-DIKSHA (section2.6).
- Holistic development of learners-knowledge is a deep seated treasure (section 4.4).
- Digital literacy (section 4.23).
- Knowledge of India (section 4.27).
- PhD courses (literature survey for example section 15.9).
- National education technology forum (section 23.3 and 23.6).
- Online education/digital education/e-content (section 24.4 b, c, d and f and 24.5).

Features of digital libraries

The advantages of digital libraries as a means of easily and

rapidly accessing books, archives and images of various types are now widely recognized due to geographical location are organizational affiliation [7]. These are:

- No physical boundary.
- Round the clock availability
- Multiple accesses.
- Information retrieval.
- Preservation and conservation.
- Space.
- Added value.
- Easily accessible.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The methods of research will be analytical and descriptive (Table 1 and Figure 2). The data will be collected mainly through the primary source NEP 2020 policy draft and review of secondary source which includes recently published research articles, documents, reports and websites of national and international journals etc.

Open Educational Resources (OER) in higher education to initiatives in India.

- NPTEL (National Program on Technology Enhanced Learning)
- EKALAVYA
- E-Grid
- Egyankosh
- Sakshat
- e-PGPathshala
- VLE (Virtual learning environment of Delhi university)
- CEC (Consortium of Educational Communication)
- National science digital library
- National repository of open educational resources
- E-Bidya

- Flexilearn open course portal
- A-View
- Swayam
- Swayam Prabha
- UGC-MoOC
- NDL (National Digital Library)
- NMEICT (National Mission on Education through information and Communication Technology)
- Shodhganga

S. No.	Library features	Description
1.	Development of attractive learning material.	As per NEP 2020, books are needed to be developed with standard context for the students at all levels in all local and Indian language.
2.	Ensure availability and accessibility of books in college/public libraries.	The government of India will emphasize making books available extensibility in both college and public libraries to ensure the availability.
3.	Strengthening of library collection for the higher education system.	Academic libraries are the hearts of institutions and the government of India will strength and increase the procurement of reading material.
4.	Create appropriate continuing education for library staff.	Governments will promote acceptable career paths for library staff and ensure appropriate staffing to meet its goal of building, developing, enhancing library facilities.
5.	Promotion of reading habit across the country.	Libraries will be extensible enhanced to increase the readership across the country. Strengthened and modernized with latest technology.

Table 1. Details of library features.

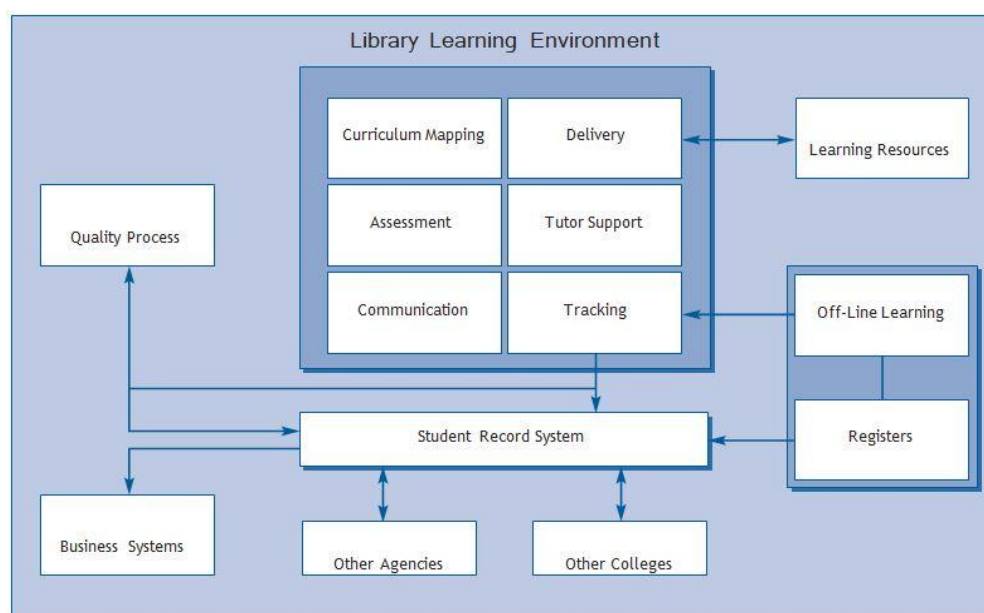


Figure 2. Library learning environment.

The three types of library settings are public, academic (including school), and special. The only available learning environments are in-person and online. When constructing the equation for selecting an effective method of instruction, knowing your participants and your surroundings is a crucial component that should not be ignored.

Layout and direction, the mechanism for borrowing and returning materials, seats, heating, lighting, noise level, color scheme, and ornamentation, as well as suggestions for improvement, all received feedback. Demonstrates that while specific elements of the library environment do have an impact on a user's impression, the whole library environment has the

biggest impact.

Areas in mobile based library services

There are many services such as:

- Mobile library site.
- MoPAC-mobile version OPAC.
- Circulation services.
- Reference enquiry services.
- CAS and SDI.
- SMS alert services.
- Library news, events and blogs mobile databases.

- List of new arrivals.
- Inter library loan services.
- Books and articles search.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Problems and challenges

The digitalization initiatives in India are encountered with the problem such as:

- Lack of clear cut policy at national level with main focus on sustainability.
- Outdated software and hardware and difficulty in upgrading the same.
- Non-availability of cost of cost effective new technological advancement.
- Lack of multiple India language OCR facilities.
- Non-standard technical activities, data description and transmission characteristics.
- Lack of management policy.
- Lack of proper preservation policy.
- No Intellectual property rights policy for context development of digital information.
- Implementation of access right.
- Selection and security of context.
- Efficient internet bandwidth.
- Financial support.

SUGGESTION AND FINDINGS

- The majority of library schools include "digital libraries" or courses in related fields as core courses in their curricula. Few library college, though, have computer labs where students can hone their digital library skills.
- The lack of qualified Information and Communication Technology (ICT) staff to teach the course and the absence of computer labs with current computers and reliable internet access.
- The digital libraries use social media techniques to develop and introduce remote services in accordance with the ratio of new academic and research institutions.
- Since libraries are not mentioned in research, which is impossible without a quality library and real learning resources.
- The ability to gather, retrieve, manage, and preserve information has become increasingly important for librarianship in the age of the digital revolution.
- The library keeps looking for new ideas to better its human resources and meet user expectations. The library can decide whether to offer hybrid or fully digital services, and can then arrange its resources in line with any intended goals or guiding principles.

CONCLUSION

Today's youngsters can be inspired by digital education in a variety of ways to learn about and participate in the immense body of knowledge that has been made freely available to them by the digital revolution.

A new pedestal of socio-economic growth and prosperity would be reached by India thanks to digital education, it can be asserted. Strong leadership and a clear vision from the top management are necessary for any library to be successful in implementing knowledge management.

This can have a good impact on the organization's efforts to share knowledge. They encounter several difficulties but over time, academic libraries might gradually overcome these difficulties. The most crucial thing is that librarians stay up to date with new technologies and expertise.

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