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**RESEARCH JOURNEY**

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Special Issue 269(D)

Multidisciplinary Issue



Guest Editor -  
**Dr. D. L. Bharmal**  
Principal,  
Shri Pancham Khemraj Mahavidyalaya,  
Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg (M.S.) India.

Executive Editor :  
**Prof. S. S. Patil**  
Head, Dept. of Economics  
Shri Pancham Khemraj Mahavidyalaya,  
Sawantwadi, Dist. Sindhudurg (M.S.) India.

Co-Editors : **Prof. Smt. N. D. Dhuri, Prof. T. V. Kamble**

Chief Editor : **Dr. Dhanraj T. Dhangar (Yeola)**



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**- Chief & Executive Editor**

## National Education Policy and Role of Libraries for Atmanirbhar Bharat

**Dr. Sangeeta Ajay Mahajan**  
Librarian, Dayanand College of Law, Latur

*India is my country; all Indians are my brothers and sisters.  
I love my country, and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.  
I shall always strive to be worthy of it.*

*The Government of India has declared new education policy which lives the above pledge in true sense. This education policy is being discussed in various strata of society. The eminent academicians and philanthropist are analyzing it. The articles about new education policy are being published in National newspapers and it is also being discussed in electronic & social media. The crux of the policy is about making learning process perfect and practically applicable.*

### **Emotional development**

The pledge which we recite from our childhood is our guiding force for becoming good nationalistic citizen of our beloved country. While reciting the pledge we imagine rich and diverse traditions of the country. These feeling are very prominently reflected in this national education policy.

### **Knowledge of India**

The new education policy is seen as a reflection of Indian Heritage and its all inclusive aspects. It is an attempt to co-ordinate glorious past of Indian Science and modern science. The “theory” refers to inculcating scientific temper among students through practical learning, the experience gained by one, developing rational thinking process and basic moral values attached to their creative imagination. The resulting learning will have a nation building purpose. It aims at holistic development of Indian citizen and creation of realistic society through their contributions. The policy leads prime importance to cultural values of India which are incorporated in its rich, diverse, multi linguistic societal structure to be included at relevant stages in the curriculum and motivate the students to learn from it.

The ultimate goal of the policy is to make India a world superpower (atmanirbhar) in terms of knowledge by imparting high quality education through an education system developed based on Indian values, to lead humanity towards sustainable development and global welfare through education.

Every student has different types of capabilities, knowledge hidden in him. The policy aims at opening various channels to make him able for expressing this hidden treasure through education. With this in mind an attempt is made in the educational policy to formulate a skill development plan to better understand the cognitive and letter formation. The findings of various research programs have emphasized the learning in mother language and language spoken at home are most effective and fruitful. This aspect has received good attention in the policy. It has also considering the cognitive development that develops in children.

### **Childhood and Education :**

Traditionally a child till eight years of age lives in his home. He is educated in his mother tongue or language spoken at home during this period. After eight years of his age he would

move in outside world to avail further education. This is reflected in new educational policy in a way. The educational structure that has been envisaged is 5 + 3 + 3 + 4.

The first five years are design to build educational foundation and develop liking towards education. The policy stresses the need for compulsory education during this period. The younger students will be taught of importance of doing things in better ways with moral conduct. The new policy helps in developing traditional Indian values and constitutional values of non-violence, cleanliness, truthfulness, peace, sexuality, empathy, patriotism, democratic approach, justice, freedom, tolerance, equality and brotherhood. For this, students will be asked and given opportunity to read and learn stories from Panchatantra and other Indian ancient literature. The policy also compels to read and understand Indian constitution to become a better responsible citizen.

The education that we are becoming now have few enhancing ideas, but be an incredible shortcoming which are so excessive that the great things are all weighed down. First of all, it's completely a negative education instead of man-making education. This negation supported training is worse than death.

As a result of this not a single original man has been produced in the past seventy years. After cleansing the superstitions under the guidance of old universities, established anywhere but not in this country an educated man of originality has been produced.

Education must be the life-building, man-making, character-developing assimilation of ideas and not the quantity of the undigested data resulting riot in the brain throughout the life. Assimilating five ideas to make it as your life and character gives you an education more than memorizing an entire library.



**(पञ्चतंत्र) :**

यथा खर :चन्दन भारवाही, भारस्य वेत्ता न तु चन्दनस्य ।

एवं हि शास्त्राणि बहूनि अधीत्य, अर्थेषु मूढा :खरवद् वहन्ति ॥

अर्थात्, जैसे गधा चन्दन के बोझ को तो ढोता है लेकिन उसका मूल्य नहीं समझ पाता। उसी प्रकार लोग बहुत से शास्त्रों को पढ़ तो लेते हैं, किन्तु उनसे सच्चा ज्ञान नहीं प्राप्त कर पाते और गधे की तरह बोझ ढोते रहते हैं।

"The ass carrying its load of sandalwood knows - only the weight and not the value of the sandalwood." If education is identical with information, the libraries are the best sages within the world, and encyclopedias are the Rishis. The ideal, therefore, is that we must be being the entire education of our country, spiritual and secular, in our own hands, and it must be getting national lines, through national methods as far as practical.

**Innovative Design of Pedagogy :**

Research from around the world and considering the ancient teaching methods in our country, it has been observed that when a student learns from another classmate student, the learning is more effective. This finding has found its way in new education policy which aims to create one -on- one teaching -learning system from fellow student as an optional and joyful activity. This will be carried out under teacher's supervision considering its overall safeguards.

The concept of zero given by India to the world is a priceless gift. Many difficult problems or mathematics can be solved on the basis of just a few formulas in Vedic mathematics. The importance of ancient Vedic mathematics is underlined in new policy. The

important Vedic mathematics formulae and solutions are included in new policy. It will ascertain the bright future of science in India. This policy focuses on making the study of mathematics more interesting and attractive, taking into account the various innovative methods of mathematics education and the thought process of computer education. This has led to the emergence of important areas in the future, such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, or data science. Emphasis will be laid on interesting and innovative teaching methods like lexical / mathematical puzzles, mathematical games so that your students can make a valuable contribution in this field.

### **Promoting Indian languages**

Considering the importance of Sanskrit language and the wealth of Sanskrit literature as per the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, Sanskrit language will be taught in a simple manner from school level to higher level. The knowledge of this language will help in gaining knowledge in ancient and classical literature of India in all disciplines including mathematics, science, philosophy, grammar, music, politics, astronomy, architecture, arts, agriculture, engineering, sports, defense, and medical education. Using the knowledge gained, students will try to understand the concept of the subject by linking it with modern day subject matter in the scientific way. Alternatively, knowledge of Sanskrit language will enable the new generation to make a comparative study of Indian culture and other cultures. This study will not be limited to Sanskrit only but will be motivated by knowledge of other languages (Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya etc.). This will help in developing the "soft skills" required in the prevailing times.

### **Education through tourism**

The national education policy encourages students to visit various places and travel extensively. The knowledge gained through this activity will be more understandable apart from boosting the tourism industry. It will help in the development of Indian knowledge system along with indigenous and traditional teaching methods at a young age of students. The new national education policy seeks to create a system of inviting local people who know traditional knowledge in this regard as expert guides at the school level in relation to that subject.

### **Basic literacy and numeracy**

**Dr A P J Kalam :** *Let us bring back the days of Takshashila, Nalanda.*

The rich heritage of Indian culture and philosophy, which is influential globally, is indisputable. Also, educational institutions in ancient India (Takshashila, Nalanda) had set high standards of study, teaching and research in various fields of study. It is a well-known fact that it has benefited scholars from all over the world. It aims to create an education system that gives direction to human life by using it in the current education system by taking an educational and research review of it. This policy is based on education which, along with academic literacy and numeracy, will develop basic academic abilities in students and create a high level of logical and problem solving ability.

### **Research- An important aspect**

From science to mathematics, from art, literature, phonology, language to medicine, medicine and agriculture India has indisputable research tradition. The need and need to re-establish such a tradition in the 21st century has been underlined by this educational policy. Therefore new policy aims of adopt a holistic approach to enhance research in India. It mainly



suggests and incorporates definite changes in school education. It will help in developing analytical and inquisitive attitude among students. The inclusion of internship from school level will be useful for research orientation. The idea of multi-disciplinary ability and holistic learning of students is suggested as there will be flexibility in the choice of subjects in higher educational institutions. This alone can promote organizational autonomy and innovation. To this end, the new policy seeks to create a National Research Foundation. This creation will help in developing quality research in the nation. Research funds will be made available to students as an incentive for excellent and appropriate research. It has been suggested that the policy will also help in verifying the professionalism and usefulness of the research done by the students by linking it with private and industry sector organizations.

### **NEP and Libraries**

Without academic libraries institutions will not implement their educational policies. According to NEP 2020 the government will support and increase the procurement of reading materials like books, journals, and other learning and teaching materials. Creation of digital libraries will increase to provide online accessibility of library books. E-content will be developed and provided in regional languages also.

### **Librarian as information communicator : An Essential Constituent of Education System**

Education provides an appropriate foundation for doing and developing science for overall societal progress. Libraries, being central figures to the educational system, obviously play a vital role in laying desired foundations. The role of librarian is not limited to communicate important information to youngsters, but to carve out brilliant scientists, artist, educationalist, socialist, teacher by instilling a spirit of scientific inquiry and reasoning in young minds. The librarians are not just information providers, communicators but are makers of scientists, educationalist and technologists of the future. The progressive enrichment of librarians will continuously elevate the level of scientific attitude in the society that will ultimately bring prosperity to the country and well-being of the people. It is said that the quality of a nation depends on the quality of its citizens. The qualities of its citizens depend upon the quality of their education. The quality of their education depends upon the quality of their teachers. And the quality of teachers depend upon use of libraries. Despite the technological advancements in the process of teaching-learning, it has not been possible to replace the librarian as a teacher. It is, therefore, not mere rhetoric to say that the librarian is the living idol, the fountainhead of knowledge, and the potential guide to provide direction for the growth and development of students, who are worthy citizens of tomorrow. The librarian as a teacher is the backbone of the education system as well as the architect of society.

### **Libraries: Future Strategies and Implimentation**

Today's student are totally IT reveling students. They use computers and internet extensively. IT tools are used extensively to communicate and study, shopping and socialize online, hence spent few hours within the library consequently. They expect library services that reflect the capabilities of the foremost current websites. They relish the utilization of a library collection and databases and save their time by enabling instant, seamless and complete access to information from any location 24x7.

So accordingly librarian have to change their services, librarian have to work and see how ICT will be implemented in libraries.

### **Envisioning new age library**

The important factor is rapid advancement in information and communication technologies (ICT) have made a decisive impact on information sharing, conversation and collaboration which is causing far-reaching changes in education also as in its libraries.

ICT also underpins major changes in university libraries in access brokerage, privacy, global access, collection management, space planning, information delivery and library use. Therefore, the aim of the library in NEP could also be described as adding value to education, business by connecting researchers, teachers, students with information and facilitating teaching, learning, research creativity and innovation of data. How libraries can serve this purpose are often diverse and every library may plan to address its objectives during a way that suits them. So, the role of librarian is here, librarians have to add value to the system.

### **Re-envisioning library space**

This is the time under new education policy where the government or NEP saying we have to create thinkers, innovators, entrepreneurs that library shape has to be change completely.

The library profession has long debated. The use of library physical space alternating between as a hub of learners activities making it active learning space or quiet place for study and research. These debates focus on the role of library's physical space, the role of the collection, and the role of the library in organizing and providing information. Libraries should increase the levels of social, educational and cultural interaction and inclusion to develop a collective sense of belonging within the academic community.

Academic libraries have to act as a place of idea factories where students, teachers, researchers coalesce, connect and confront the challenges in achieving their goals through open and trusted channels of information and relationships. Here the role of libraries is allow to experiment in the libraries, discuss in the libraries, allow to connect with each other in the libraries. This is the new role of libraries. Apart from lectures confront ideas, innovation, creativity, team work in the libraries and librarians have to start acting now because implementation of NEP going to be at a very very fast pace.

### **Change in library planning**

A huge change in the layout of the library space. Virtual classrooms, MOOC study areas, group discussion rooms, makers space, idea spaces, Academic library collaborative learning room. collaborative learning areas etc. have to be part of library space planning. These are the demands of the time. Virtual and augmented reality should change the educational landscape. To meet flexible assignments library need to accommodate multiple learning styles.

### **Re-envisioning Library Services**

Change in space change your mentality to serve to be in the library. Now the time is to be change old look of the libraries, the infrastructure, the behavior of the supporting staff and role of librarian is very important to provide personalized services.

### **Do we really need libraries**

We need librarians more than we ever did. What we don't need are mere clerks who guard dead paper and busy with conventional work and some kind of small services. Librarians are too important to be a diminishing voice in our culture. For the right librarian, this is the chance of a lifetime. Let's be innovative and talk very differently in the libraries, now in very very different mode.



The need for library buildings as depositories for books has gone, but suggests there should still be libraries as a place where people come together to do co-working and coordinate and invent worth working on together.

### **Library as service organization**

Librarians have to find ways to innovate by substitution (i.e stop doing certain things to free up resources for more important initiatives). In the digital era, instead of preparing detailed cataloging records to enter into our online catalogs, librarian may invest in services for online catalogs, librarian may invest in services that users really want-specialized and individualized help when they can't find desired information in a google search, access to new types of scholarly information-data sets, blog spots and multimedia resources.

### **Let's think and decide**

Do librarians keep library print collections, or how much do we keep, how many copies need to be retained?

Do librarians still need librarians at the reference desk, or can we eliminate that traditional model?

How do librarian provide instruction services?

Do librarians try to offer credit instruction? Are librarians becoming more a provider of services and less a provider of materials than librarians in the past?

What's the librarian's role? Do librarians take on more of a teaching role, try to work more closely with faculty in providing library instruction and information literacy.

### **Summary**

In gist, it is clear that this “memo” (memorandum) of national education policy seems to be heading to '*Indian Educational System*' from '*Westernized Education System*' i.e. to Bharat from India. The expected outcome will start appearing in coming years after its implementation. Librarians need to change their role and provide services to its user beyond their expectations, accordingly plan and implement libraries suitable to NEP. As symbolized in pledge let us unite all and contribute in nation building by assisting the implementation of National Education Policy (NEP) in every possible way to make **आत्मविश्वास + आत्मसन्मान = आत्मनिर्भर Bharat.**

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