



EMERGING TRENDS IN LIBRARY EDUCATION: A Review of NEP 21.

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Abstract

It is of critical importance to have a sound educational system in place for a nation, because this influences the way a country is educated, as well as how its economy and society function. When you think about how traditions and cultures are unique to various countries, various countries will have distinct education systems, and in order to be successful, people in these countries will take different education and career steps over the course of their lifetimes. In late January, the Indian government unveiled its new education strategy, which was made possible due to the fact that an expert group headed by Dr. Kasturirangan, who was the former Chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization, had already decided on it (ISRO). This document highlights and contrasts the tertiary education proposals that have been revealed so far with the existing system. While many developments and outcomes of the NEP for the Indian higher education system are being debated, there are still open questions as to whether it would be advantageous or not. Finally, you can use a number of strategies to help you attain your goals more quickly.

Keywords: Higher education, NEP 21, Predicted implications, LIS, Universities

Introduction

India is a growing country for education reform and currently has 40,000 universities and instability, which represents these institutions and a large number small higher education institutions which are affiliated to them [1]. It was found that over 40% of these institutions on a small scale a single program, which is important for education reform in the country during the 21st century as opposed to prediction of a cross higher education [2]. On the other hand, more than 20 percent of schools have fewer than 100 students each year, which prevents them, due to geographical imbalances and the quality of training, to increase the quality of education.

- “Early streaming of students into different disciplines.
- Lack of access to HE, especially in socio-economically disadvantaged areas which resulted in the current gross enrolment ratio (GER) of 25% only.



- Lack of teacher and institutional autonomy to make innovations in HE to attract many students.
- Insufficient mechanisms for career management and progression of faculty and institutional leaders.
- The lack of research and innovations at most of the universities and colleges. • Suboptimal levels of governance and leadership at higher education institutions.
- A corrupted regulatory system allowing fake colleges to thrive while constraining excellent, innovative institutions”.

By the year 2030-2032, India is predicted to have the third largest economy in the world, with a GDP estimated at \$10 Katherine. As evident in the \$10 invested in Katherine, the economy is overwhelmingly dominated by the country's knowledge capital and not the natural resources of the country. The current administration, launching a national education policy detailed in 2020, has pledged to modernize this sector for the development of fuel in India. Corresponds to the recent request of the Prime Minister that India should be taken to new heights through the fourth industrial revolution. The Education 2020 2 currently implemented policy includes the indigenous education system that directly contributes to the sustainable transformation of our country and provides a high quality education for all [4] fairly and knowledge-based society.

"The Budget proposals for 2021-12 rest on six pillars: health & well-being, physical & financial capital & infrastructure, inclusive development for aspirational India, reinvigorating human capital, innovation & R&D, Minimum Govt & Maximum Governance," Sitharaman said before presenting the first set of Union Budget 2021.

Last year, the government allocated Rs 99,300 crore for the education sector. They introduced a New Education Policy (NEP) which aims at universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level. In this policy, the government announced that students will not be forced to study any particular language. It is planned to have a wide range of enjoyable and inspirational publications published for the students at all levels in all local and Indian languages. To meet the needs of disabled and differently-abled people, steps will be taken to ensure the accessibility of books. To help boost the quality and desirability of books, the government, with the support of both public and private sector entities, will conceive ideas.



Literature review

After independence in 1947, the GOI faced many challenges like illiteracy. For solving the problems of illiteracy, the GOI floated and sponsored different types of programs, policies, and regulations. The first Education Minister of India, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, envisaged the uniform education system through robust central government control over the education system and policies. The Union Government has founded the University Education Commission (1948–1949), the Secondary Education Commission (1952– 1953), Kothari Commission (1964–1966), and the University Grants Commission (November 1956); to prepare the proposals to modernize the 5 education systems of India. Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first Prime Minister, accepted the Science Policy Resolution to promote the education of sciences. The Nehru government has funded superior education institutions (for promoting engineering and science) such as the Indian Institute of Technology (IITs). The Union Government formed the National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in 1961 as an autonomous body. The objective of this mechanism is to advise the governments on the formulation and implementation of policies related to education.

Third National Policy on Education, 2021

The NEP, 2019, which was announced by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in 2019, was followed by a number of proposals and consultations offered by the stakeholders and the public. The Draft NEP talks about lowering the amount of learning information in order to increase important learning and critical thinking. The goal is to support the comprehensive, hands-on, and thoughtful approach to learning while also encouraging critical thinking. Additionally, the document discusses the first major overhaul of the curriculum in over two decades. A substantial difference in educational organisation comes in with the introduction of a 5 + 3 + 3 + 4 system rather than a 10 + 2 + 3 method. In the effort to maximise learning based on cognitive development, there is an endeavour to improve children's cognitive abilities. The cabinet (upper house of parliament) approved a New Education Policy in July of 2020 with the intention of introducing significant reforms to the existing education system in India. An acceptable and liberal approach, the NEP 2020 aims to make a big improvement to our education system.



Objectives of the study:

The National Education policy 2020 has many initiatives to improve the quality and the broadness of the education system in India. The objectives of this study on National Education Policy 2020 are:

- (1) To highlights and overview the policies of the newly accepted higher education system (NEP 2020
- (2) To compare National Education Policy 2020 with the currently adopted policy in India
- (3) To identify the innovations in new national higher education policy 2020.
- (4) To predict the implications of NEP 2020 on the Indian higher education system.
- (5) To discuss the merits of Higher Education Policies of NEP 2020.

Innovations in NEP 2021:

- (1) 100 top Indian Universities will be encouraged to operate in foreign countries.
 - (2) 100 top Foreign Universities will be allowed and facilitated to operate in India
 - (3) Every classroom shall have access to the latest educational technology that enables better learning experiences.
 - (4) Faculty Stability will be provided in an appointed institution with generally no transfer to other institutions.
 - (5) Faculty members get curriculum and pedagogy freedom within an approved framework.
 - (6) Based on academic and research performance, faculty incentives & accountability will be fixed.
 - (7) Faculty fast-track promotion system for high impact research contributions will be offered.
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(8) A multiple parameter-based API policy with peers & students' feedback, innovations in teaching & pedagogy, professional development activities, Quality and impact research, contribution to an institution in terms of admission, and social community contribution will be in place.

(9) The API policy will clearly be defined in the Institutional development plan.

(10) Focus on achieving sustainable Education Development Goal (SEDG) & GER of 50% by 2035 .

Conclusion

Economic decision-making, social status, technology acceptance, and security of human behavior in all countries are important aspects of higher education. The Education Department of the State Government is responsible for improving RGE to include all citizens of the country in higher education offers. NEP-2021 is expected to achieve its objectives by 2030, encouraging merit-based professionals, researchers how organism's regulatory quality management. Strict control through accreditation based on technological control. Both universities with the current nomenclature of university affiliation can grow on your behalf as interdisciplinary self-governing colleges or become part of the partner universities. Within a discipline and across disciplines, the method can become student-centered in the free choice of her core or related topics. Teachers also gain independence in choosing curricula, methods, pedagogy, and assessment models in the context of politics. These changes begin in 2021-22 and will last until 2030, when the first stage of transition should be observable. Thus, the education system shifts higher teacher-focused to skill-centered research, learning options, skills and knowledge of student.

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