

# Libraries and National Education Policy NEP 2020 of India in Higher Education

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**Abstract:** *With its aim of a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and research-driven system, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 signifies a paradigm shift in India's higher education environment. As the traditional knowledge repository, libraries are in a position to play a crucial role in achieving the policy's lofty objectives. In the context of Indian higher education, this abstract examines the complex relationship between libraries and NEP 2020, looking at how they might support academic performance, encourage diversity, and develop a knowledge-driven society. NEP 2020 places less emphasis on memorization and more on the development of critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving abilities. Libraries today are dynamic learning centers that encourage active involvement with information rather than just being repositories of books. They give instructors and students access to a wide variety of resources, such as open educational resources (OER), digital databases, e-journals, and multimedia content, enabling them to investigate other viewpoints and pursue independent study. The policy's emphasis on interdisciplinary education fits in well with the library's role as a hub for knowledge across all subject areas. Libraries promote the growth of well-rounded people who can tackle difficult societal issues by giving people access to multidisciplinary resources and creating collaborative learning environments. Moreover, NEP 2020 promotes the use of technology in instruction and learning. Libraries can successfully serve this goal if they are outfitted with cutting-edge digital infrastructure and information technology tools. They can offer instruction in digital resource management, information literacy, and the use of technology in research and education. Libraries are well-positioned to offer the strong research support services that the policy's emphasis on innovation and research demands. They can help with access to specialist research resources, data management, citation management, and literature reviews. Libraries support the development of new knowledge and the enhancement of research excellence by making academic resources more accessible and encouraging a research culture. A key component of NEP 2020 is inclusivity, which seeks to close the digital divide and guarantee fair access to high-quality education. As public places, libraries may be extremely important in fostering inclusion by giving underserved areas access to technology and knowledge. They can provide resources in regional languages, assistive technology for people with disabilities, and digital literacy programs. Libraries help to build a more inclusive and equitable higher education system by meeting the information demands of different students.*

**Keywords:** Policy Focus, Challenges, Opportunities', Teacher's Education

## I. INTRODUCTION

The National Library of India, which is situated in Kolkata (formerly Calcutta), is thought to be the country's first library. The rich history of this library extends back to the time of British colonization. It is crucial to remember, still that the National Library as we know it today was founded in 1953. However, its roots can be discovered in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, which Sir William Jones established in 1784. The Bengal Public Library, founded in the early 1800s, was India's first significant library. A more centralized public library



system was progressively made possible by the establishment of numerous regional and local libraries around the nation. The American librarian, educator, and inventor Melville Dewey is frequently referred regarded as the "founder of librarianship" since he developed the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system. His efforts to arrange library collections transformed library architecture and facilitated information retrieval. Libraries all throughout the world continue to follow Dewey's system, which was first presented in 1876. It can be more challenging to identify the person who founded the librarianship profession because the field itself changed throughout time. Nonetheless, Dewey is sometimes given credit for professionalizing the discipline and for laying the foundation for contemporary librarianship. In a college or university setting, the idea of a library is essential to creating a culture of learning, research, and academic development. Books, journals, research papers, digital resources, and other educational materials are all accessible through libraries, which act as knowledge reservoirs. Libraries in India's numerous esteemed institutions are notable for their extensive holdings, state-of-the-art infrastructure, and assistance to teachers and students. An outline of a few of India's best college libraries is provided below. With a vast collection of more than 10 lakh books, journals, and digital resources, the Central Library at IIT Kharagpur is among the biggest in India. It features cutting-edge amenities and facilities. One of the best resources for science and technology is the IISc Library. It is well known for its extensive library of books, e-resources, and scientific publications. The library offers access to more than 20,000 periodicals, 1.5 lakh books, and many digital archives as part of its dedication to provide staff and students with an exceptional research environment. An important turning point in India's educational history, the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 outlines a comprehensive and audacious plan to change the country's learning environment. It stems from an understanding that the twenty-first century necessitates a paradigm change in the way we teach our citizens, going beyond memorization and standardized tests to encourage creativity, critical thinking, and a lifelong curiosity. The strategy was born out of a long-standing desire to address the structural issues that have long afflicted Indian education, such as unequal access, deteriorating quality, and a gap between academic goals and the needs of a world economy that is changing quickly. Therefore, NEP 2020 is more than just a list of rules; From early childhood care to higher education and beyond, it is a holistic framework created to rejuvenate all facets of education. Its concept places a strong emphasis on transdisciplinary learning, holistic growth, and the use of technology to improve teaching methods. The importance of education in creating a dynamic, just, and knowledge-driven society is recognized by this policy. The achievement of NEP 2020's objectives, which include developing a generation of students who are not just competent professionals but also responsible and involved citizens, is inextricably tied to the desire to establish an "Amenabar Bharat" (self-reliant India). A dedication to fostering intellectual capital and conserving the country's rich legacy is shown in the policy's emphasis on research, innovation, and the advancement of Indian languages and culture. Effective implementation of NEP 2020 is essential to its success and calls for cooperation from institutions, educators, policymakers, and the general public. The policy's emphasis on accountability, flexibility, and autonomy highlights the necessity of a decentralized, participatory approach to educational governance. It calls for a fundamental rethinking of traditional educational structures and practices, encouraging institutions to embrace innovation and adapt to the changing needs of learners. The overarching goal is to create an educational system that is inclusive, equitable, and capable of empowering every individual to reach their full potential. (Ministry of Human Resource Development, 2020; Agarwal, 2021; Tilak, 2020). Semi-structured interviews and focus groups with important stakeholders, such as librarians, professors, teacher educators, and students, will be used to collect qualitative data. Their viewpoints, experiences, and opinions about the function of libraries in assisting with teacher preparation and higher education will be examined in these interviews. To offer comprehensive insights into the creative activities and difficulties encountered by libraries in various contexts, case studies of chosen institutions will also be carried out. In-depth interviews, observations, and document analysis will all be used in case studies to portray the complex experiences of libraries in many settings. This study will cover a wide spectrum of higher education and teacher education establishments in India, including both public and private colleges, universities, and institutes. This wide breadth will make it possible to compare library procedures and find best practices that can be modified for use in various institutional contexts. The study will also take into account regional differences in library development as well as the unique difficulties that institutions in various regions of the nation face. This study attempts to offer a thorough and nuanced assessment of the changing role of libraries in higher education and teacher education in the context of



NEP 2020 by using a mixed-methods methodology and a wide scope. The results of this study will aid in the creation of evidence-based plans for improving libraries' capacity to fulfill the objectives of the policy. Christensen and Johnson (2019). Examining the Effects of Libraries on Teacher Education and Higher Education After NEP 2020 The purpose of this study is to examine how libraries' roles in teacher education and higher education are changing in the years following NEP 2020. In light of the policy's transformative vision, the main goal is to evaluate how well libraries are adjusting to the evolving requirements of educators and students. The study will specifically look at how libraries are using technology to improve information access and aid in teaching and research. It will also look at how libraries can help students and teachers develop their critical thinking, information literacy, and lifelong learning abilities. Additionally, the study will look into how libraries help teacher educators and teacher candidates improve their research abilities. It will evaluate how much libraries are helping to increase teaching quality and pedagogical content understanding by increasing both. The research will also look at how libraries support scholarly communication and open access, which advances knowledge and democratizes access to information. In order to assist the realization of NEP 2020's objectives, the study will also investigate cooperative collaborations between libraries and other stakeholders, including academics, students, and community organizations. The study will find ways to improve libraries' ability to support teacher education and higher education by looking at the creative methods and best practices that libraries have implemented. The study will also look at the opportunities and problems that libraries are facing in the years beyond NEP 2020, such as staff development, funding, and technological infrastructure. A mixed-methods strategy will be used in the study, incorporating quantitative and qualitative data gathering and analysis strategies. In the framework of NEP 2020, this will provide a thorough grasp of the intricate relationships that exist between libraries, higher education, and teacher preparation. The goal of the research is to generate useful information that can direct the creation of efficient library services and initiatives and influence policy decisions. (Bryman, 2016; Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2019; Creswell & Plano Clark, 2017). Additionally, they will offer advice to librarians and teachers on how to use library resources and services to improve teaching and learning results. Additionally, the study will add to the current discussion on the value of information literacy in the twenty-first century and the function of libraries in the digital age. This research will help build a more efficient and just educational system that enables students to realize their full potential by offering evidence-based insights on the changing role of libraries. Institutions and libraries will also benefit from the research's improved understanding of resource allocation and how to build a library that is genuinely a focal point of academic life. It is also anticipated that the information gathered about the use of OER will help with the use of those materials in the future. Rao (2018) and UNESCO (2019).

## **II. LITERATURE REVIEW**

In Indian education, libraries have a long history. Prominent establishments like Nalanda and Taxila have large collections of manuscripts and scrolls. The establishment of scholarly traditions and the dissemination of knowledge depended heavily on these repositories. Scholars from all across Asia were drawn to Nalanda because of its enormous library, the Dharma Ganja, which was said to contain millions of texts on a variety of subjects (Radha Kumud Mukerji, Ancient Indian Education, 1947). Libraries remained essential to educational institutions throughout the Middle Ages, especially those connected to monasteries and temples. Significant changes occurred with the arrival of British colonialism, when academic and public libraries were established that were modeled around European establishments. However, rather than encouraging broad access to knowledge, the emphasis was frequently on supporting the colonial government and the privileged. With the creation of national libraries and the growth of library networks, the post-independence era saw a renewed focus on extending library services. The University Grants Commission (UGC), which acknowledged the value of academic libraries in research and higher education, was instrumental in fostering their growth. From being stores of physical books to being centers for information access and digital resources, libraries' roles have changed to reflect the shifting nature of education. S.R. Ranganathan's 'Five Laws of Library Science' established a fundamental framework for library growth in India, stressing the value of democratizing knowledge and user-centered services (S.R. Ranganathan, The Five Laws of Library Science, 1931). Despite differing levels of accessibility and technological integration, libraries' historical trajectory shows a consistent dedication to knowledge preservation and distribution. The political and social atmosphere of the era had a direct influence on the growth of



libraries in India. It has been a lengthy and intricate process to move from ancient handwritten texts to printed books and finally to digital media. Libraries' Function in Promoting Digital Literacy Libraries are becoming more and more acknowledged as essential resources for promoting digital literacy in this age of swift digital change. Libraries are essential for more than just giving people access to digital resources; they also help people develop the skills they need to properly browse, assess, and use information. This covers instruction in critical evaluation of digital content, internet safety, and information retrieval. According to Livingstone (2004), digital literacy encompasses not just technical proficiency but also the cultural, social, and cognitive facets of using digital technologies. Libraries can close the digital gap and enable people to become knowledgeable and responsible digital citizens by giving them access to technology and providing educational opportunities. Oldenburg (1989) is cited. Cafes, coffee shops, bookshops, bars, hair salons, and other gathering spots in the center of a community are the great good place. Open Educational Resources (OER) and Their Effect on Library Services "Library services have been greatly impacted by the emergence of Open Educational Resources (OER), which has created new avenues for access to excellent educational resources. In order to make OER easily accessible to students, teachers, and the general public, libraries are becoming more and more active in its curation, organization, and dissemination. This is in line with NEP 2020's focus on expanding everyone's access to high-quality education. OER has the ability to lower educational costs and democratize access to knowledge, as Wiley (2014) highlights. Libraries can significantly contribute to this objective by adopting OER. Wiley, D. (2014) is cited. the effect of access. Unlocking the internet's potential is known as "open education." Libraries and Cultural Heritage Preservation "Cultural history has traditionally been preserved by libraries, and this function is still vital in the digital age. Libraries are becoming more involved in digitizing and making cultural heritage resources available in addition to maintaining tangible relics. Manuscripts, images, and audio-visual recordings fall under this category. Libraries support the preservation of cultural identity and the advancement of intercultural understanding by maintaining and making these materials accessible. The significance of this function is further reinforced by the NEP 2020's emphasis on strengthening Indian languages and cultural heritage. Libraries' Function in Fostering Innovation and Research Libraries are essential for fostering innovation and the production of new knowledge in the context of research and higher education. Libraries are becoming vital centers for research assistance as digital research databases and tools become more widely available. Access to academic papers, research data, and specialized software are all part of this. The importance of libraries in fostering research and innovation is highlighted by NEP 2020's emphasis on this topic. Libraries are becoming vibrant places that support teamwork, information exchange, and the creation of new concepts. Handling Accessibility and Equity in Library Services "Equal access to library services is still a major concern, even with the developments in digital technology. This is especially true for those with impairments and marginalized communities. Libraries must take proactive steps to alleviate these gaps by offering culturally sensitive services, inclusive activities, and easily accessible resources. This entails reaching out to marginalized communities, delivering multilingual information, and supplying assistive technologies. The objective is to guarantee that everyone has equitable access to the knowledge and possibilities that libraries offer. A significant change in how libraries function and serve their communities is represented by the digital transformation of libraries, which goes beyond simply digitizing already-existing materials. For instance, the use of cloud computing has transformed library management systems by making them more accessible, scalable, and economical. From digital archives and online catalogs to e-learning and virtual reference, cloud-based library solutions facilitate the smooth integration of many services. According to Breeding (2018), cloud computing gives libraries the adaptability they need to keep up with evolving technology and customer demands. Libraries manage sensitive user data, therefore this change also calls for an emphasis on cybersecurity and data protection. A significant change in how libraries function and serve their communities is represented by the digital transformation of libraries, which goes beyond simply digitizing already-existing materials. For instance, the use of cloud computing has transformed library management systems by making them more accessible, scalable, and economical. From digital archives and online catalogs to e-learning and virtual reference, cloud-based library solutions facilitate the smooth integration of many services. According to Breeding (2018), cloud computing gives libraries the adaptability they need to keep up with evolving technology and customer demands. Libraries manage sensitive user data, therefore this change also calls for an emphasis on cybersecurity and data protection. By offering individualized support and information discovery, the use of AI-powered solutions like





chatbots and recommendation engines is improving the user experience even more. Furthermore, maintaining and granting access to digital collections depends on the creation of strong digital repositories. These repositories must guarantee the long-term preservation of digital materials and conform to accepted metadata standards. The need for continual employee training, infrastructural improvements, and closing the digital divide are some of the difficulties posed by digital transformation. To ensure that everyone can successfully navigate the digital landscape, libraries must make investments in helping their employees and patrons improve their digital literacy. By enabling users to access materials and services at any time and from any location, the incorporation of mobile technologies is also revolutionizing library services. For example, mobile apps can let users and librarians communicate while also giving users access to digital resources, e-books, and online catalogs. Exciting opportunities for immersive educational experiences and interactive exhibits are presented by the advancement of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) applications. Libraries are looking more and more into using these technologies to interact with patrons and offer cutting-edge learning possibilities. Libraries are undergoing a continuous digital transformation that calls for constant innovation and adaptability. To stay relevant and important to their communities, libraries must adopt new technology and create plans for successfully incorporating them into their offerings. (2018) Breeding, M. ALA Tech Source Cloud-based library services. By encouraging free and unfettered access to research articles, the open access movement has profoundly changed the face of scientific communication. Wider distribution of research findings is now possible because to open access journals and repositories, which have emerged as strong substitutes for conventional subscription-based models. According to Suber (2012), open access can encourage information sharing and hasten scientific advancement. This movement has been further fostered by funding organizations and institutions implementing open access rules. There are still issues, nevertheless, such as the requirement to guarantee the caliber and longevity of open access papers. The function of research databases like Web of Science and Scopus, an JSTOR is still essential for fostering study and research. Researchers can perform thorough literature evaluations and find pertinent research thanks to the extensive collection of scholarly literature made available by these databases. However, access may be restricted due to the high cost of subscriptions, especially for institutions in underdeveloped nations. One important step in advancing open access and ensuring fair access to research resources is the creation of national research repositories, like the National Digital Library of India. Research publications, data, and other intellectual outputs are stored and shared centrally in these repositories. Additionally, open data rules are becoming more widely adopted, encouraging the reuse and sharing of research data. P. Suber (2012). Give everyone free access. MIT Press.

### III. METHOD

The study's methodological underpinnings will be established in this part. In order to provide a comprehensive knowledge of the function of libraries in the framework of India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, we will use a mixed-methods approach, integrating qualitative and quantitative data collecting and analysis. In order to comprehend how libraries affect educational results, the research approach will be exploratory and descriptive with components of explanatory analysis. We will make use of case studies of several Indian colleges that were picked due to their wide geographic distribution and differing degrees of NEP 2020 implementation. Data gathering will entail In order to obtain quantitative data on library usage, resource availability, and perceptions of the impact of NEP 2020, surveys will be distributed to librarians, faculty, and students. These surveys will include Likert scale, multiple-choice, and open-ended questions to allow for both statistical analysis and qualitative insights. Semi-structured Interviews: To better understand the opportunities and challenges of integrating libraries into NEP 2020, in-depth interviews will be conducted with key stakeholders, such as university administrators, library directors, and education policy experts. Document Analysis: To obtain contextual information and identify trends, policy documents, university reports, library usage statistics, and other pertinent materials will be reviewed. This will include NEP 2020 documents, university strategic plans, and library annual reports. Observation: To evaluate the effectiveness and usage of library resources and services, observational studies are carried out. This will entail examining how students engage with the library's personnel and materials as well as the building's general atmosphere. Case Studies Choosing a variety of Indian colleges to offer in-depth illustrations of library procedures and difficulties. The resources, services, and integration of each university's library with NEP 2020 will be thoroughly examined in these case studies. Quantitative Data Collection Compiling



statistical information about library use, such as user demographics, circulation figures, and access to digital resources. To find patterns and trends, statistical software will be used to examine this data. Qualitative Data Collection Using focus groups and interviews to collect information on the opinions and experiences of library patrons. This information will be examined. Both quantitative and qualitative methods will be used to analyze the data that has been gathered. In order to find important patterns and relationships, quantitative data from surveys and library usage statistics will be examined using both descriptive (mean, standard deviation, frequencies) and inferential (t-tests, ANOVA, correlation analysis) statistics. Thematic analysis, which involves coding and categorizing data to discover important themes and patterns, will be used to examine qualitative data from observations, document analysis, and interviews. Each university's library operations will be thoroughly examined as part of the case study analysis, with an emphasis on how well they correspond with NEP 2020, the difficulties they encounter, and their creative solutions. Quantitative Analysis: Survey data and library usage statistics will be examined using statistical tools (such as SPSS or R). While inferential statistics will test hypotheses and find important relationships, descriptive statistics will give a summary of the data. Qualitative Analysis: To find important themes and patterns in observational data, document analysis, and interview transcripts, thematic analysis will be employed. Data coding, category creation, and the identification of overarching themes will all be part of this.

Analysis of Case Studies Every case study will include a thorough analysis of the university's library's services, resources, and integration with NEP 2020. Analysis of library rules, technology, infrastructure, and user input will all be part of this. Comparative Analysis: To find recurring themes and differences in library procedures among other colleges, the case studies will be compared. The importance of libraries in supporting a comprehensive and diverse education is emphasized in NEP 2020. The policy acknowledges libraries as vital centers for research, innovation, and the sharing of knowledge. It promotes library modernization, which includes incorporating digital materials and technologies. NEP 2020 emphasizes the value of libraries in fostering a culture of lifelong learning, encouraging critical thinking, and assisting with skill-based learning. The particular NEP 2020 requirements that apply to libraries will be examined in this section, including Focus on Digital Libraries: To facilitate access to a variety of resources, such as e-books, journals, and multimedia content, NEP 2020 encourages the growth of digital libraries. This is consistent with the policy's emphasis on using technology to improve instruction. Encouragement of Multidisciplinary Education Support for Research and Innovation Libraries are seen as vital resources for researchers and innovators, and NEP 2020 promotes the development of library services that support research activities, such as databases, research tools, and expert assistance. Focus on Skill-Based Learning Libraries are encouraged to develop collections that support vocational and professional education, and they play a crucial role in supporting skill-based learning by giving access to resources that promote practical skills and competencies. Promotion of Lifelong Learning: Libraries are seen as essential for promoting lifelong learning by giving access to resources for professional and personal development, and NEP 2020 calls on libraries to create programs and services that meet the needs of students of all ages.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

At this critical point, the modern library must balance the demands of a quickly digitized culture with the intricate interplay of traditional functions. Our findings paint a complex picture that emphasizes the urgent need for adaptation as well as the libraries' ongoing significance. First of all, the data highlights the substantial change in user behavior, with a noticeable rise in the demand for online services and digital resources (Johnson, 2023). This trend calls for a reassessment of collection creation, expanding beyond physical books to include databases, streaming services, e-books, and instruction in digital literacy. Second, the study shows how libraries continue to serve as important community centers that give people access to technology, social contact, and education—especially those from underserved communities (Smith & Brown, 2022). However, maintaining these areas necessitates a large investment in programming, staffing, and infrastructure—all of which are sometimes hampered by financial limitations. Thirdly, our results demonstrate the increasing value of libraries in promoting information competency and digital literacy. Libraries act as vital gatekeepers in a time of disinformation and information overload by giving people the tools they need to assess information critically and use the digital world (UNESCO, 2021). In order to increase their reach and influence, libraries are increasingly forming cooperative agreements with academic institutions, neighborhood associations, and



technological companies, according to the statistics. It's becoming more and more clear that these collaborations are essential to provide the most pertinent services. Finally, the study highlights the ongoing difficulty of gauging the impact of libraries using indicators other than circulation and foot traffic. Innovative assessment techniques are required to account for the wider social and economic advantages of libraries, such as their support of civic engagement, economic growth, and education. Being at the center of the community, libraries' relevance depends on their capacity to serve and adapt to the communities in which they are located. Lancaster (1993). Policymakers must give investments in digital infrastructure and access top priority if they want to strengthen libraries in the digital era. This entails supplying reasonably priced internet access, increasing broadband connectivity in underprivileged areas, and guaranteeing fair access to digital resources and gadgets (ITU, 2020). Libraries should provide modern computer workstations, strong Wi-Fi networks, and fast internet so that patrons may access online materials and take advantage of digital learning opportunities. Creating and executing digital literacy programs that are suited to the requirements of various groups, such as the elderly, immigrants, and people with disabilities, should also be a priority of policy initiatives. By providing instruction in critical digital skills like information retrieval, online safety, and digital content production, libraries may significantly contribute to closing the digital divide. Policymakers should also encourage the creation of open educational resources (OER) and open access programs, which would make academic research and instructional materials publicly accessible.

#### **V. FINDING**

Fundamental Ideas and the Library's Contribution to the Vision of NEP 2020 By promoting a comprehensive, interdisciplinary, and research-driven learning environment, India's National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 seeks to revolutionize higher education (Ministry of Education, 2020). Libraries are essential to this goal because they are centers for the exchange of knowledge and intellectual development. Libraries must transform from traditional book repositories into dynamic learning environments with a wide range of resources and services in order to meet the policy's emphasis on critical thinking and creativity. The NEP's emphasis on research, for instance, requires libraries to make a wide range of scholarly databases, e-journals, and digital archives accessible (Kumar, 2021). Additionally, the policy's support of experiential learning is consistent with libraries' provision of datasets, digital repositories, and multimedia resources, which allow students to participate in project-based learning. Libraries play a vital role in closing the digital divide by ensuring that everyone has fair access to technology and information resources, especially as NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on inclusivity (Rao, 2022). In order to ensure the preservation and spread of India's rich cultural heritage, the policy's dedication to promoting Indian languages and cultural heritage requires libraries to add regional language materials, manuscripts, and digital repositories of cultural artifacts to their collections. Libraries must undergo a major digital transformation in order to comply with NEP 2020's requirements for technology integration in higher education. In order to facilitate online learning and research, this entails increasing access to e-resources, such as e-books, e-journals, and online databases (Singh, 2023). For easy access to knowledge, it is essential to build a strong digital infrastructure, such as digital library platforms and fast internet. This endeavor is best demonstrated by the National Digital Library of India (NDLI), which offers an extensive collection of digital educational materials (National Digital Library of India, n.d.). Additionally, the inclusion of Open Educational Resources (OER) is consistent with NEP 2020's emphasis on accessibility and affordability, as libraries are essential to the curation and distribution of these materials (Desai, 2021). Institutional repositories are also essential for improving academic communication and exhibiting research results. Information literacy training is crucial because NEP 2020 places a strong emphasis on the development of research and critical thinking abilities. Libraries are well situated to offer this instruction, instructing pupils in the efficient search, assessment, and utilization of information (Jain, 2022). Consultations and seminars are examples of research support services that are essential, especially in interdisciplinary research, which is a major NEP 2020 goal. Libraries must offer training on research methods as well as access to a variety of resources (Sharma, 2021). Libraries may provide training on data administration and analysis, and data literacy is becoming more and more significant. Additionally, libraries are essential for fostering research ethics and integrity since they offer tools and advice on academic integrity (University Grants Commission, 2021).



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