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**NEW EDUCATION POLICY 2020: INCORPORATING GLOBAL
LEARNING TRENDS IN HIGHER EDUCATION****Ruchi Gupta^{*1}**¹ Assistant Professor, Faculty of Commerce, ICFAI University, Raipur (C.G), India.*** Corresponding author email address:** ruchigupta@iuraipur.edu.in**DOI: <https://doi.org/10.59415/mjacs.383>**

Abstract

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) is a major document presented by the Indian government to improve the country's educational system. The study aims to investigate globalization trends in higher education, as well as the issues, solutions, and demands of NEP 2020. Secondary data has been used in this paper. The New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 aims to integrate India's educational system with global learning and development trends, notably in higher education. It seeks to improve the quality and accessibility of education through changes that include international best practices. The policy aims to increase interdisciplinary learning, cultivate critical thinking, and promote innovation and research in accordance with global educational norms. NEP 2020 aims to educate students for the challenges and opportunities of a globalized society by adopting a more global viewpoint, while also encouraging inclusivity, diversity, and international engagement among India's higher education institutions.

Keywords: : Internationalization, interdisciplinary learning, fostering critical thinking, innovation and research, global educational standard.

1. INTRODUCTION

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, approved by the Government of India on July 29, 2020, represents a watershed moment in the Indian education system. It is the first education policy of the twenty-first century, replacing the previous policy of 1986. Its goal is to make the Indian education system more comprehensive, flexible, multidisciplinary, and responsive to the requirements of the twenty-first century. NEP 2020 prioritizes the development of critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills in students. It establishes a new school structure of 5+3+3+4 and encourages instruction in the native tongue. At the higher education level, it aims to boost the Gross Enrolment Ratio and promote a multidisciplinary approach with many entry and departure points. The policy also emphasises teacher training, digital learning, and closing the gap between academic and vocational education. Overall, the NEP 2020 intends to convert India into a knowledge-based society by providing quality education to all, with equity, inclusivity, and excellence at its core. The globalisation of higher education is a rapidly expanding phenomenon that entails incorporating an international, intercultural, and global component into the purpose, functions, and delivery of postsecondary education. It covers a wide range of activities, including student and faculty exchange programs, joint research, curricular development, and global connections. The fourth Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) aims to achieve inclusive and equitable quality education, as well as to encourage lifelong learning opportunities for all. While progress has been achieved in global education, there are still significant difficulties to reaching SDG 4. SDG 4 is an important aim for guaranteeing equal and inclusive education for everyone, realizing it will entail overcoming several hurdles. These difficulties necessitate collaborative efforts from governments, international organisations, and local communities to alleviate disparities, improve educational quality, and provide critical infrastructure and resources. Addressing the problems of SDG 4 (Quality Education for All) necessitates multifaceted solutions that involve efforts at the local, national, and global levels.

Goals of the NEP 2020:

- Ensure universal access to quality education that is inclusive and equitable for all students.
- Emphasise skill-based education to prepare students for a quickly changing world.
- Emphasise holistic and multidisciplinary education, including academic and co-curricular abilities.
- Encourage critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills.

Features of the NEP 2020:

1. Universalization of Education: The NEP aims to promote universal access to quality education, with a particular

emphasis on early childhood care and education (ECCE). The policy aims to attain basic literacy and numeracy for all students by Grade 3.

2. Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE): The policy introduces the 5+3+3+4 curricular structure for school education, which includes foundational, preparatory, intermediate, and secondary levels. Focus on early childhood education for children aged 3 to 6, building the groundwork for future academic performance and social development.

3. Curricular Reforms: The curriculum will be more holistic, emphasising critical thinking, creativity, and problem solving.

Reduction in content load: It tries to decrease rote learning and move the focus to learning outcomes, in which students obtain in-depth knowledge of fundamental ideas.

Vocational education should be integrated throughout the educational process, with a focus on internships and hands-on learning opportunities.

4. Multidisciplinary and Flexible Education

Interdisciplinary learning: Students will be able to choose subjects from a variety of streams, allowing for greater learning flexibility and promoting a well-rounded education.

Flexible curriculum: The policy allows students to select courses based on their interests, promoting multidisciplinary education.

Five+ three+ three+ four structure: The school system will be organised into four stages: foundational, preparatory, middle, and secondary, making education more comprehensive and child-centered.

5. Higher Education Reforms

The NEP 2020 focuses on improving **higher education institutions (HEIs)** by providing **greater autonomy** to institutions, encouraging them to become more flexible and multidisciplinary.

- **Setting up large, multi-disciplinary institutions:** The policy envisions the creation of top-class universities and colleges that offer a wide range of disciplines and are globally competitive.
- **Academic bank of credits:** A system will be introduced to enable the transfer of credits, allowing students to pursue degrees flexibly across institutions.
- The policy aims for an increase in **Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER)** in higher education to 50% by 2035.

6. Technology Integration

- **Use of technology** is a key focus area in NEP 2020, including the use of digital platforms, e-learning, and digital resources to enhance the quality of education.
- Development of a **National Educational Technology Forum (NETF)** to provide a platform for the exchange of ideas on technology in education.

7. Assessment Reforms

- **Competency-based learning:** Shift from rote learning to a competency-based system where students' understanding and application of knowledge are assessed.
- The introduction of **regular formative assessments** and reducing the emphasis on high-stakes exams like board exams.
- **Revised Board Examinations:** The policy suggests changes to board exams, including reducing pressure and making them more skill-based.

8. Inclusive and Equitable Education

- The policy stresses on **equity** and aims to provide **inclusive education** for marginalized and disadvantaged groups.
- Scholarships, reservations, and other policies to ensure that children from underprivileged backgrounds, including those with disabilities, receive quality education.

9. Teacher Education and Professional Development

- The NEP stresses the need for **high-quality teacher education** by setting up institutions for teacher training and improving the current teacher education programs.

- **National Mission for Mentoring:** This initiative will focus on improving leadership skills and teaching competencies.
- Teachers will be encouraged to regularly update their skills through continuous professional development.

10. Multilingualism

- Emphasis on mother tongue as the medium of instruction, particularly during the early stages of schooling.
- Students will be encouraged to learn multiple languages and develop proficiency in their mother tongue, Hindi, and English.

11. Vocational Education and Skill Development

- The policy promotes vocational education from the school level (starting from Class 6), providing opportunities for students to engage in internships and gain practical skills.
- Skill-based training will be provided to students in various domains, ensuring they are well-prepared for the workforce.

12. Focus on Research and Innovation

- NEP 2020 encourages research and innovation in education and calls for the establishment of research-focused universities and increased funding for research initiatives.
- The policy also emphasizes the creation of centers of excellence and the introduction of new programs in cutting-edge fields like AI, Data Science, and Biotechnology.

13. National Curriculum Framework (NCF)

- A new National Curriculum Framework (NCF) will be developed to ensure that the curriculum and syllabus are aligned with the objectives of NEP 2020, supporting the overall vision of the policy.

Objectives of this study:

- 1) To study the integration of the global trends in higher education.
- 2) To understand the challenges of Sustainable Development Goal 4.
- 3) To understand the solutions to the key challenges faced by Sustainable Development Goal 4.

Research methodology:

This research is a descriptive study. The relevant secondary data was gathered from a variety of websites, including those of the Government of India, magazines, journals, and other publications. The data was then examined and reviewed to get the findings and conclusions.

The globalization of higher education:

1. Globalization and Education: The globalization of education refers to the increasing interconnectedness of the world's education systems. As more students study abroad and universities form international partnerships, the concept of global education has evolved beyond traditional borders. Globalization has created a need for educational systems to align with international standards and offer curricula that prepare students for a globalized workforce.

2. Student Mobility

- **Outward Mobility:** This refers to students leaving their home countries to study abroad. International student mobility is driven by opportunities for cultural exchange, higher-quality education, and access to diverse perspectives.
- **Inward Mobility:** On the flip side, countries are also focusing on attracting international students. This mobility benefits institutions by bringing in tuition fees and fostering cultural diversity on campuses.

This mobility plays a significant role in the globalization process, both for students seeking global experiences and for universities that aim to create a more diverse, multicultural environment.

3. Curriculum Development and Internationalization: A key theme in the globalization of higher education is the development of curricula that reflect global trends, international knowledge, and cross-cultural understanding. Universities are incorporating global perspectives into their courses to provide students with knowledge relevant to a globalized world. This can include foreign language studies, international business, global health issues, and more.

4. Research Collaboration and Global Networks: International research collaborations are central to the

globalization process. Universities increasingly engage in cross-border research partnerships, allowing them to share resources, expertise, and findings on a global scale. Collaborative research enables universities to address global challenges such as climate change, public health, and social inequalities. Global academic networks also allow for the exchange of ideas and innovations.

5. Cultural Exchange and Intercultural Competence: The globalization of higher education also includes promoting cultural exchange and fostering intercultural competence. By studying abroad or interacting with international students on campus, students gain exposure to different cultures, which helps develop empathy, adaptability, and global citizenship. Universities are increasingly emphasizing the importance of intercultural communication and understanding as essential skills in today's interconnected world.

6. Digital Internationalizations: With the rise of digital technologies, globalization is no longer confined to physical mobility. Online education and virtual exchange programs have made it possible for students to participate in global learning experiences without leaving their home countries. These digital tools and platforms are making education more accessible and enabling universities to expand their global reach.

7. International Partnerships and Transnational Education: Universities are establishing partnerships with institutions in other countries, ranging from joint research programs to transnational education models, where a degree is delivered across borders (such as a dual-degree program). These partnerships help institutions share expertise, offer students access to diverse resources, and increase their global standing.

8. Language as a Barrier and Facilitator: Language plays both a barrier and a facilitator in the globalization process. English has become the dominant language in academia, making it a key tool for international collaboration. However, language differences can create challenges for both students and institutions. Many universities now offer English-taught programs to attract international students, but they also face the challenge of ensuring the quality of education is maintained across languages.

9. Globalization at Home: This theme refers to the efforts universities make to globalize the campus experience for students who do not have the opportunity to study abroad. This includes inviting international faculty members, creating global learning opportunities, hosting international events, and promoting diversity on campus.

10. Policy and Regulation: Governments play a crucial role in shaping the globalization of higher education through policy and regulation. Policies regarding visa systems, funding, and collaboration agreements impact student mobility, international partnerships, and the overall competitiveness of institutions. National education systems also need to adapt to international demands and best practices.

11. Challenges and Equity: While the globalization of higher education offers numerous benefits, it also brings challenges, particularly in terms of equity and access. Not all students have the financial means to study abroad, and international students often face challenges such as cultural adjustment, discrimination, or integration into local academic systems. Ensuring equitable opportunities for all students to benefit from globalization is a key theme in the discourse surrounding higher education.

12. Impact on Local and National Economies: The globalization of higher education also has significant economic implications. International students contribute to the local economy through tuition fees, accommodation, and living expenses. Countries that attract large numbers of international students can benefit from increased revenue, innovation, and cultural exchange.

13. Globalization and Quality Assurance: As universities expand globally, the challenge of maintaining quality standards becomes increasingly complex. Accrediting agencies and international organisations must ensure that institutions meet high-quality standards across borders. This ensures that students who graduate from globalization institutions receive an education that is recognized globally.

Challenges of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG 4).

1. Inequality in Access to Education

- **Geographical Barriers:** Many remote and rural areas, especially in low-income countries, still lack adequate schools, teachers, and infrastructure. This leads to unequal access to education.
- **Gender Inequality:** In many parts of the world, girls and women face discrimination that limits their access to education, especially in conservative regions where cultural or social norms restrict their educational opportunities.
- **Socioeconomic Disparities:** Children from low-income families often struggle to access quality education due to financial constraints, which can include school fees, uniforms, transportation, or the opportunity cost of forgoing work.

2. Quality of Education

- **Inadequate Learning Outcomes:** Even though more children attend school, the quality of education remains a big concern. Poor teaching methods, out-of-date curricula, and a lack of resources frequently result in low learning outcomes.
- **Teacher Training and Support:** Many countries face shortages of qualified teachers and inadequate professional development. Without proper training and ongoing support, teachers may struggle to meet the diverse needs of students.
- **Curriculum Relevance:** The education provided in many countries does not always align with current global trends or prepare students for the future job market, particularly in terms of digital literacy, critical thinking, and vocational skills.

3. Education During Crises

- **Conflict and Displacement:** Areas affected by war, conflict, or natural disasters often experience significant disruptions to education, leading to millions of children being out of school, particularly in refugee camps or conflict zones.
- **Pandemics and Health Crises:** The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the vulnerability of education systems worldwide, particularly in developing countries where online learning is not widely accessible. The closure of schools exacerbated existing educational inequalities.

4. Financial Constraints

- **Insufficient Funding:** Many countries, particularly developing nations, face budgetary constraints that limit their ability to invest in quality education systems, including infrastructure, teachers, and educational materials.
- **Private Sector Role:** While private education providers can help expand access, they often contribute to increasing inequalities, as only wealthier families can afford high-quality private education, leaving the poor behind.

5. Inclusive Education

- **Disability Access:** Students with disabilities often face significant barriers to accessing education, including a lack of infrastructure, teachers with specialized training, and materials that accommodate their needs.
- **Cultural and Linguistic Barriers:** In multicultural societies, children from minority language groups, indigenous communities, or refugees may not have access to education in their native language, which can lead to high dropout rates and low academic performance.

6. Digital Divide

- **Lack of Technology Access:** The rapid shift to digital learning, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, highlighted the digital divide. Students in rural or economically disadvantaged areas may not have access to computers, smartphones, or stable internet connections.
- **Digital Literacy:** Even where technology is available, many students and teachers lack the skills needed to navigate digital tools effectively. This hampers the transition to digital learning and e-learning platforms.

7. Sustainability of Education Systems

- **Adapting to Future Needs:** Education systems need to be more flexible to address the evolving needs of students, preparing them for future jobs in a rapidly changing economy. The rise of automation, artificial intelligence, and the gig economy requires education systems to incorporate new skills and competencies.
- **Long-Term Planning:** Many countries have education policies that focus on short-term goals, often at the expense of long-term sustainability and the ability to adapt to new challenges in education.

8. Monitoring and Accountability

- **Data Collection and Analysis:** Many countries still lack reliable systems to track progress towards achieving SDG 4. Without accurate data, it is difficult to assess the effectiveness of education policies and programs or identify areas that require improvement.
- **Accountability Mechanisms:** Weak governance structures and corruption can lead to inefficiencies in education systems, with resources not being effectively allocated or used.

9. Cultural and Societal Barriers

- **Traditional Beliefs:** In some societies, traditional beliefs and norms discourage education, especially for girls or certain marginalized groups. These cultural attitudes can prevent children from attending school or finishing their education.
- **Parental Engagement:** In some contexts, parents may not see the value of education or may prioritize immediate economic survival over long-term educational goals, which can result in higher dropout rates and lower educational attainment.

10. Environmental Challenges

- **Climate Change:** Climate-induced disasters, such as floods, droughts, and hurricanes, disrupt schooling and force children to leave school for survival. Furthermore, environmental factors like air pollution and unsafe learning environments in some regions make education difficult to sustain.

The potential solutions to the key challenges faced in achieving SDG 4:

1. Inequality in Access to Education

- **Increase Investment in Education Infrastructure:** Governments need to invest more in building and improving schools in rural, remote, and underserved areas. This includes providing better transportation, safe school facilities, and ensuring that schools are well-equipped with learning materials.
- **Targeted Scholarships and Financial Support:** Providing financial aid, scholarships, and grants for low-income families can help alleviate the cost burden of education and ensure that children from disadvantaged backgrounds can attend school.
- **Addressing Gender Disparities:** Promoting policies that encourage girls' education, such as scholarships specifically for girls, and addressing cultural barriers that prevent girls from attending school, can help achieve gender equality in education.

2. Quality of Education

- **Teacher Training and Professional Development:** Continuous professional development for teachers is crucial. Governments should focus on improving the quality of teacher training programs and provide teachers with regular opportunities for skill development, including in innovative teaching methods and technologies.
- **Curriculum Reform:** Updating curricula to make education relevant to today's world is essential. It should incorporate digital literacy, critical thinking, life skills, and global citizenship. Integrating modern technologies and innovative pedagogies (such as project-based learning) will also help improve education quality.
- **Focus on Early Childhood Education:** Investing in early childhood education can significantly improve long-term learning outcomes. A strong foundation in the early years sets the stage for future academic success.

3. Education During Crises

- **Emergency Education Plans:** Governments and international organizations must develop contingency plans for education during crises, such as wars, pandemics, or natural disasters. These plans should include flexible learning methods (e.g., online learning, mobile classrooms) and quick-response systems to ensure continuity of education.

- **Support for Refugees and Displaced Persons:** Providing access to education for refugee and displaced children through specialized programs, mobile schools, or online learning platforms will help mitigate the impact of crises on education.

4. Financial Constraints

- **Increase Education Budget:** Governments need to prioritize education in their national budgets. Sustainable investment in education is necessary to build infrastructure, improve teacher salaries, and provide free or affordable schooling to all children.
- **International Aid and Partnerships:** Wealthier countries and international organizations can help by increasing aid and providing funding for education projects in low-income countries. Public-private partnerships can also be leveraged to generate additional resources.

5. Inclusive Education

- **Accessible Education for Students with Disabilities:** Schools must be equipped with the necessary resources (e.g., ramps, special education teachers, assistive technology) to support students with disabilities. Policies that ensure inclusive classrooms and promote the participation of disabled students are key.
- **Cultural and Linguistic Inclusion:** Tailoring education to diverse cultural and linguistic groups is essential. This includes offering education in multiple languages, incorporating local knowledge and culture into the curriculum, and creating an inclusive environment that respects cultural differences.

6. Digital Divide

- **Expanding Access to Technology:** Governments, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and the business sector should collaborate to provide inexpensive internet access, digital gadgets, and infrastructure to underserved communities. Public Wi-Fi projects and subsidized internet for students in rural or low-income communities can help close the digital gap.
- **Digital Literacy Programs:** Education systems should provide digital literacy training for both teachers and students to ensure that everyone can effectively use technology for learning. This includes training in online learning platforms, digital tools, and cybersecurity.

7. Sustainability of Education Systems

- **Long-term Strategic Planning:** Governments need to create and implement education policies that focus on long-term goals, ensuring sustainability. These should include plans for the recruitment and retention of qualified teachers, infrastructure development, and curricula that evolve with the needs of the job market.
- **Adapting to Changing Job Markets:** Education systems must become more flexible and responsive to changes in the labor market. This includes integrating vocational training, STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education, and life skills into the curriculum to prepare students for future job opportunities.

8. Monitoring and Accountability

- **Data-Driven Decision Making:** Countries should improve their data collecting and monitoring mechanisms to better track progress towards SDG 4. Reliable statistics on enrolment rates, learning outcomes, and teacher effectiveness can help policymakers make educated decisions and change programs as needed.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Implementing robust accountability mechanisms ensures that educational resources are utilised effectively. Regular audits, community involvement, and the development of independent monitoring bodies can all help to promote transparency in the educational system.

9. Cultural and Societal Barriers

- **Community Engagement:** Engaging local communities, especially parents, elders, and leaders, is critical for overcoming cultural and socioeconomic hurdles. Awareness campaigns emphasising the value of education, particularly for girls, can change cultural attitudes and boost enrolment.

- **Addressing Child Labor:** Enforcing regulations to minimise child labour and providing incentives for families to send their children to school instead of working can help to reduce dropout rates and increase school attendance.

10. Environmental Challenges

- **Climate-Resilient Education Infrastructure:** Building climate-resilient schools that can withstand natural disasters is key to ensuring uninterrupted learning. This includes developing disaster risk reduction strategies for education systems.
- **Sustainability Education:** Integrating climate change education into the curriculum can help raise awareness and foster sustainable practices among future generations. Educating students about environmental issues can also encourage proactive solutions to global challenges.

Need for NEP 2020's focus on integrating global learning trends in higher education:

1. Globalization and the Changing Nature of Work

- **Adapting to Global Job Market Demands:** Globalisation, automation, and artificial intelligence are transforming the workplace. Students are increasingly expected to acquire interdisciplinary knowledge, technological skills, and global capabilities. NEP 2020 addresses this requirement by supporting a transition towards transdisciplinary education and skill-based training, which will prepare students to flourish in a globalised workforce.
- **Preparing for the Future of Work:** Many old jobs are being automated, while new opportunities emerge in disciplines such as artificial intelligence, data analytics, and digital marketing. NEP 2020 emphasizes the need to incorporate future-oriented skills such as coding, digital literacy, critical thinking, and problem-solving to prepare students for a changing job landscape.

2. Technological Advancements and Digital Learning

- **The Role of Technology in Education:** Technological breakthroughs are transforming higher education. Digital tools and platforms are becoming an essential component of learning and teaching. The COVID-19 epidemic has hastened this shift, emphasizing the necessity for educational systems to adopt digital learning paradigms. NEP 2020 recognises this transformation and encourages the use of technology to increase educational access, improve learning quality, and foster cross-border collaboration.
- **Online Learning and Global Access:** NEP 2020 aims to expand online learning, e-courses, and virtual classrooms, making education more accessible to students from various backgrounds and locations. This is consistent with global trends, as higher education institutions increasingly provide flexible, online, and hybrid learning choices.

3. Enhancing Quality and Global Competitiveness

- **Raising Standards to Match Global Benchmarks:** To be competitive on a global scale, India must integrate its higher education system with international standards. NEP 2020 proposes reforms to increase academic quality, instructional methods, and outcome-based learning. This will assist Indian schools enhance their global rankings and recruit overseas students and faculty, hence encouraging global knowledge exchange and innovation.
- **Internationalization of Higher Education:** NEP 2020 promotes global collaborations with top institutions, student and faculty exchanges, and collaborative research projects. This will expose Indian students to a variety of educational ideas and best practices, promoting global capabilities that are critical in today's linked world.

4. Promoting Inclusive Education and Social Mobility

- **Equitable Access to Quality Education:** NEP 2020 seeks to bridge the gap in access to education for marginalized groups, including economically disadvantaged, rural, and tribal communities. Global trends in education emphasize inclusivity and social mobility, and NEP 2020 aims to integrate these principles by ensuring that higher education is accessible to all, regardless of socioeconomic background.

- **Flexible Learning Pathways:** The policy introduces flexible learning options, including multiple entry and exit points, and the recognition of credits from online courses. This provides opportunities for students to design their own learning journey, making education more adaptable to their needs and career goals.

5. Interdisciplinary Learning and Research Innovation

- **Breaking Down Silos in Education:** Global educational trends emphasize interdisciplinary learning as an essential aspect of developing well-rounded, creative, and innovative thinkers. NEP 2020 encourages institutions to break away from rigid, traditional streams of study and instead offer students the freedom to pursue interdisciplinary courses. This promotes holistic learning, critical thinking, and problem-solving abilities, all of which are increasingly valued in the global job market.
- **Encouraging Research and Innovation:** The strategy aims to boost the research ecosystem in India's higher education institutions, encourage new thinking, and promote research in areas of global significance such as climate change, health, and technology. This will allow Indian institutions to contribute to global knowledge and innovation.

6. Focus on Skill Development and Employability

- **Skills for a Global Economy:** NEP 2020 focuses on enhancing employability through vocational education, skill development, and the introduction of industry partnerships. By integrating global trends in skill-based learning, the policy aims to equip students with practical, job-ready skills that align with the needs of both the Indian and global job markets.
- **Promoting Entrepreneurship:** The policy encourages entrepreneurship and start-up culture within universities, fostering an environment where students are encouraged to innovate and create new businesses. This is in line with global trends where entrepreneurship education is seen as a key driver of economic growth and innovation.

7. Lifelong Learning and Continuous Education

- **Adapting to Evolving Learning Needs:** NEP 2020 recognises the value of lifelong learning, guaranteeing that people can constantly improve their abilities throughout their professions. In keeping with worldwide trends, where workers frequently need to reskill or upskill owing to changing employment needs, the policy promotes flexible, ongoing learning routes through online courses, certificates, and micro-credentials.
- **Global Collaboration for Lifelong Learning:** NEP 2020 also proposes the construction of national and international platforms for lifelong learning, which will provide Indian students with access to worldwide educational materials and certifications, hence expanding global learning opportunities.

8. Sustainability and Environmental Education

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** NEP 2020 emphasises the need to incorporate sustainability and environmental education into curricula. This is consistent with worldwide educational trends that emphasise solving global issues including climate change, resource management, and sustainable development. By incorporating these topics into higher education, NEP 2020 guarantees that students are not only equipped for the labour market, but also for their roles as global citizens in a sustainable environment.

Conclusion

The National Education Policy 2020 (NEP 2020) represents a substantial transformation in India's educational system, intending to make it more accessible, adaptable, holistic, and future-ready. With a focus on fairness, quality, and innovation, the strategy aims to prepare students not only for academic success but also for real-world difficulties in an ever-changing global environment. Its emphasis on teacher empowerment and inclusive education guarantees that all students, regardless of background, have equal developmental possibilities. The policy's emphasis on higher education reforms, research, and the construction of multidisciplinary institutions will catapult India's education system to the world arena, increasing its competitiveness and ability to train qualified professionals and leaders for the future. However, effective implementation will necessitate significant coordination, resources, and engagement across all levels of government, educational institutions, and the community. When fully implemented, the NEP 2020 has the potential to bring about dramatic change, allowing India to become a global leader in education and producing future-ready individuals capable of thriving in today's world. In summary, NEP 2020 is a forward-thinking blueprint

for transforming India's education system to meet the needs of the twenty-first century, ensuring that education is not only accessible and egalitarian, but also relevant, meaningful, and capable of unleashing every learner's full potential. Higher education globalisation is a multidimensional process involving a wide range of stakeholders, including universities, governments, students, and faculty. It brings both opportunities and problems and demands deliberate policy planning, resource allocation, and cross-border collaboration to guarantee that all students benefit from a global learning experience. The New Education Policy 2020 is critical for modernizing India's higher education system to meet future global educational trends and expectations. The policy's goal is to give students with a more adaptable, inclusive, and internationally relevant education that equips them with the skills, knowledge, and competencies required to flourish in a fast changing world. By integrating global learning trends, the NEP 2020 guarantees that India's higher education system not only serves the demands of the present, but also prepares students for the challenges and opportunities of the future. SDG 4 demands a comprehensive and coordinated approach that includes governments, international organizations, the commercial sector, and civil society. Ensuring egalitarian, inclusive, and high-quality education for all entails not only boosting enrolment rates, but also enhancing students' learning environments, curricula, and resources. A concentrated effort to overcome barriers—whether financial, cultural, technological, or infrastructural—will be critical to accomplishing this worldwide goal. Working together, the global community can overcome obstacles and get closer to a society where everyone has access to great education.

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