



National Education Policy 2020: Remaking India as Jagat Guru

Hemlata Oli, Department of History, Versha Rani, Department of Physics
Shri Ram Singh Dhoni Govt. Degree College Jainti (Almora), Uttarakhand, INDIA

ORIGINAL ARTICLE



Authors

Hemlata Oli
Versha Rani

E-mail : hemlatatiwari12feb@gmail.com

shodhsamagam1@gmail.com

Received on : 08/08/2025
Revised on : 05/10/2025
Accepted on : 14/10/2025
Overall Similarity : 05% on 06/10/2025



Plagiarism Checker X - Report

Originality Assessment

5%

Overall Similarity

Date: Oct 6, 2025 (07:29 AM)
Matches: 110 / 2182 words
Sources: 10

Remarks: Low similarity detected, consider making necessary changes if needed.

Verify Report:
Scan this QR Code



ABSTRACT

NEP 2020 is the first education policy of 21st century which proposed various reforms in education including higher education. It has been hailed as a transformative framework for India's education system. The main goal of this policy is to provide high quality education to all and make India a global superpower as it used to be in ancient time "Viswa Guru". It has a forward looking vision for India's higher education system. The education system must aim to provide good quality education so that thoughtful and creative individuals and true global citizen. The policy believes that the nation is building outside the classrooms. The sentence is enough to clear that rather than focusing on knowledge only, the education should aim all around development of the students. It is providing the choice to opt and study the subjects of their own interest and respect towards also develop the ethical and moral values constitutional values. **India is always a global teacher "jagat guru"**.

KEY WORDS

NEP 2020, Globalization, Multidisciplinary Approach, Holistic, Digitization.

INTRODUCTION

Education system plays an important role in the reformation and development for any nation. It build character, enable learners to be ethical, rational, compassionate and caring while in the same prepare the citizens of any nation for gainful, fulfilling employments. Education produces not only produces a well informed population but it also stimulates economic growth and raises the country's GDP.

The famous statement of “Nelson Mandela” is displayed

“Destroying any nation does not require the use of atomic bombs or the use of long range missiles. It only requires lowering the quality of education and allowing cheating in the examinations by the students.”

India has introduced the new education era National Education Policy (NEP-2020) in the goal 4 of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development adopted by India in 2015 “ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all” by 2030. The education system of India is reconfigured to support and foster learning for the fulfillment of goal 4 agenda 2030 sustainable development [1]. This policy represents a great shift in the educational era of our country. Its aim is demand of 21st century inclusive holistic and flexible education system to fulfill the needs of society. The NEP 2020 is designed in a such manner to develop the critical thinking, creativity, innovation in the students.

Historical Background of Education in India

In ancient time, India has been centre of learning. A number of scholars from the various religions and countries have come to India to attain knowledge. The education system was focused moral, physical, spiritual, intellectual, aspects of human beings. It reflects the values such as humanity, truthfulness, respect and honesty for all. People were taught to appreciate the balance between the human being and nature. The Vedas , Purans, Upnishads were the main sources of education. On that time Gurkulas/Ashrams, Ghatikas, Agraharas, Math and Temples were the important education centres in India. Teachers were called as Guru and students were called as Sishya. Lopamudra, Maitreya, Vishambhara, Apala, Aryabhat, Patanjali, Chakrapani, Susutra, Gautum, Pingala ,Nagarjun were a great contributors to global in various fields such that mathematics, medicine, astronomy, yoga, surgeries , architectures, engineering and more. the ancient education system focused on all around development of the students.

In ancient India, there were notable universities Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramashila, and Odantapur universities in which a variety of subjects including philosophy, medicine, astronomy, and mathematics. They were attracted a lot of students not only from distanced place of India but across the world. The Takshashila university was known for its higher education and various subjects such as scriptures , law, medicine, military science, eighteen shilpas/arts were included in its curriculum. Nalanda university was a prominent centre of learning. The courses offered by university covered a wide range such as students who were studying Vedas were also getting trained in fine arts, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, politics etc. The admission procedure was not so simple. The entrance and eligibilities tests that assessed the previous knowledge of the scholarwere in practice that century [2]. Nalanda and Takshashila universities have been declared heritage sites by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) [3]. The India of by gone eras inn what serves as a source of motivation in modern times and is the foundation of the New Education Policy.

After the independence first national education policy 1968, based on the recommendation of Kothari Commission was announced by the former prime minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was called radical and restructuring for fulfilling the compulsory education for all children up to age 14. In 1986, new education policy was introduced which is specially focus on the removal of disparities and equalization of education for all people (women, schedule tribes, schedule castes communities). It was child centered approach and launched the operation Backboard for improving primary education. This education policy was modified in 1992 by the former government. Various common competition examinations at the state/national levels JEE, AIEEE, SLEEE were included in this policy. Later on many policies were announced and implemented to meet the need of changing society [4].

New Education Policy 2020

On the basis of the report submitted by the committee under former cabinet secretary T.S.R. Subramaniam the panel led by former chief of ISRO Krishna Kasturiragan submitted the draft of new education policy in

2019 which is released by ministry of human resource development. The current Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi announced the new education policy which is approved by cabinet on 29th July 2020. NEP 2020 is the massive transformation of education system that is directly contributes to making new India a global superpower, by providing high quality education to all. The NEP 2020 aims to revive and rejuvenate the old education system of India. NEP 2020 serves as a roadmap for transferring the Indian education system with a strong emphasis on promoting research and innovation [5].

The main objectives of NEP 2020 are:

- To bring a healthy change in the education system and make it accessible to all.
- To inculcate values, knowledge, science to research and innovation from village to globe.
- To strengthen the Study in India –Stay in India with more inclusive, equitable and rooted in Indian culture.
- To develop the critical thinking, scientific approach and create a link between the passion and profession.
- To provide the holistic temper and futuristic frame work.
- To encourage interdisciplinary studies and research.
- To establish research clusters, research collaborations and research intensive universities.
- To promote transparency and integrity in research.

The following key features of NEP 2020 are to be focused:

- **Open to all:** In NEP 2020 graduation courses multiple entry and exit system has been applied according to this provision three or four year graduation programme. Student can leave the programme at any level and they will find their degree, diploma or certificate accordingly. Its aim to provide the equal opportunities to all such that disabled, girls, and transgender students. It's includes the achievement of gender equality by making strategies to empower women. A various scholarships and financial aids for are provided economically disadvantaged groups. It provides the free and compulsory education to students with the age group 3-18.
- **Qualitative Education:** Its aim to provide the quality education. Quality education helps to social, emotional, mental, physical, and cognitive development of each student. It gives every child the opportunity to thrive.
- **Multidisciplinary Learning:** The institutions in ancient Indian like Takshila, Nalanda and Vikramshila were very popular and were well known for their multidisciplinary approach to teaching and research. Scholars from other countries also refer to be the part of such institutions. The NEP 2020 encourages students to pursue interdisciplinary studies allowing them to combine different streams for examples they can choose subject of humanities together with science subjects. The policy is inspired from the ancient system that was also focused on holistic and multidisciplinary learning.
- **Focus on Quality and Research:** The policy focuses on achieving exceptional quality and promotes research and innovation. It has been shifted the old mindset of learning to the conceptual understanding and critical thinking. The NEP 2020 is focusing on quality and research that means it is prioritizing well designed studies that useful in developing meaningful knowledge in scholars. It aims to create a conducive environment for research and innovation in higher education. That's why policy has emphasized on increased funding for research across all disciplines. It will be regulated by board of Governors from various fields. Increased funding will also promote talented scholars towards research which will automatically promote high quality research. NEP 2020 also aims to strengthen research infrastructure by establishing research clusters, promoting research collaborations and research intensive universities. Nalanda and Takshila mission is working to promote quality in higher education. Nalanda mission aims to establish 100 research based and 500 high quality universities by 2030. Takshila mission is established

to promote one high quality established to promote one high quality residential institute in each Indian district [6].

- **Digital Integration:** NEP 2020 emphasizes the importance of technology in education to enhance teaching learning experiences. It is focused on such education system which is technology enabled and aiming to prepare students for the challenges and opportunities of this modern digital age. National Educational Technology Forum (NETF) is a proposed platform in NEP-20 which will facilitate the exchange of ideas on digitalization and online education. SWAYAM and DIKSHA are online learning platform that are providing high quality educational resources and online courses.
- **Student Centric Learning:** The policy focuses on student centric learning. It shifts the education system to critical thinking, analysis synthesis and problem solving abilities in students. It encourages the students taking responsibility for their education from rote learning to a more dynamic, value-driven approach.
- **Enrichment of Culture:** The NEP2020 is promoting vernacular language in education. For this purpose the establishment of Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation (IITI) has been proposed in this education policy. Sanskrit is included in main stream in higher education in institutes. It is clearly mentioned in the policy that India languages will be added in criteria of opportunities of employment.
- **Globalization of Education:** NEP2020 supports the internationalization of Education. It is in favor of creating opportunities for those who are interested in being educated india. The policy encourages international collaborations in the field of research and education. Having high quality Indian Universities are encouraged to open their campuses in other countries. In the same manner the facilities will be provided to the top universities of world in India. The ultimate goal of NEP 2020 to make India global study destination by the transforming higher education institutions (HEIs) into large multidisciplinary universities, colleges and knowledge hubs. The policy aims to increase the gross enrolment ratio in higher education should go up from 26.3% (as of 2018) to 50 % by 2035.
- **Traditional Education:** In ancient India Nalanda, Takshila, Vikramshila Vallabhi are renowned institutes that has great legacy of knowledge and research in various field. India possesses an extensive heritage of ancient knowledge and thought which is the guiding principle of the NEP (2020) [7]. Indian education system has been developed great scholar who contributed in various fields of knowledge and their contribution is of global significance. NEP believes that the valuable contributions of Indian scholars must be conserved for future generations through the educational system. Therefore the policy has proposed a variety of subjects other than routine subjects such as value addition and skill development.

CONCLUSION

In ancient India, the education was planned and standardized on the basis of globally accepted ideas and practices. In vedic and buddhist period the gurukulas were the centres of learning and the aim of education was spiritual, moral, cognitive, philosophical, vocational and scientific development of learner. Then Indian education system produced great scholars such as Bhaskaracharya, Bhahmgupt, Chakrapani, Panini, Nagarjuna, Gautama, Sankardev, Thiruvalluvar, Charka, Sushrut, Matreyi, Gargi, Aryabhata, Chanakya and Patanjali who made seminal Indian culture and Philosophy had a significant impact on rest of world. Educational system in India has developed as per demand of time. The NEP 2020 is going to mark an epoch of development in Indian education.

REFERENCES

1. Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, (2022) National Education Policy 2020.
2. Amala, P. Annie; et al. (2014) *History of Education*, Discovery Publishing House, New Delhi , pp 2-33.

3. Kamat, A.R. (1993) *Educational History*, People's Publishing House, New Delhi, p. 6-16.
4. Dash B. N. (2009-10) *Development of education system in India*, Dominant Publishers and Distributors, Pvt, Ltd New Delhi, p. 6.
5. Mahamuni, A.J. (2023) National Education Policy (NEP) 2020: A comprehensive Frame work For the Indian education system, *The spicerian*, 72 (1), 9-13.
6. <https://www.academics4nation.org/post/nep-2020-blueprint-to-make-india-seat-of-multidisciplinary-research-innovation>, Accessed 13/08/2020.
7. NEP (2020) National Education Policy (2020) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India: New Delhi, India, p. 1-66.
