



Fighting Brain Drain: NEP 2020

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Abstract

Brain drain has emerged as a major challenge for India, particularly in the field of higher education and skilled human resources. A significant number of talented students, researchers, and professionals migrate abroad in search of better educational opportunities, higher salaries, improved quality of life, social security, and professional growth. This migration results in a substantial loss of intellectual capital and economic resources for the country. The present paper discusses the growing trend of brain drain in India and examines the role of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 in addressing this issue. NEP 2020 introduces several transformative reforms such as multidisciplinary education, flexibility in subject selection, vocational training, skill development, and the establishment of campuses of top international universities in India. These measures aim to provide world-class educational opportunities within the country and reduce students' dependence on foreign institutions. The policy also emphasizes critical thinking, innovation, employability, and self-reliance through the vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat. The paper concludes that effective implementation of NEP 2020 can play a significant role in minimizing brain drain and transforming India into a global educational hub.

Keywords: Brain Drain, National Education Policy 2020, Higher Education, Skilled Migration, Educational Reforms.

Introduction:

Talking about the problems of Brain Drain, it's not simply the scholars or young versatile professionals who are desirous to go abroad for just education. Currently there is another rising trend among the millennials who, for one, try going away from India for mental peace. Yes, things have modified in India, however, the pace of social modification has been quite sluggish, to mention the least, whereas the globe over, particularly within the West, the pace of modification looks way more fast.

It is not that there was never a reverse trend. In fact, a decade ago there was a slump in folks, particularly versatile professionals going away Indian shores for abroad. This may be attributed



to the digital boom within the country besides many entrepreneurial ventures flooding India's techno scheme. However, since 2015, there is once more an increase within the variety of individuals going away India.

Overseas university education has been a favorite among Indian students for a while. As of 2018, nearly 7,53,000 Indian students were moving out for going to abroad. Many news reports recommend that almost half the primary rankers at school throughout 1996-2015 had migrated and were finding out jobs for themselves overseas, principally within the United States.

The toppers of the colleges are simply the tip of this iceberg who come under student migration. There's this growing sense of discontent typically, among the scholars that the present Indian education system is inept at making them ready for the challenges of the more and more globalized world. The shortage of innovative courses are drawing tons of young students to go away Indian shores for higher education overseas. A major reason India's young, versatile labor force leaves is in search of higher rewards for his or her effort and talent. And higher salaries don't seem to be the sole motive for the out-of-India migration of versatile professionals, it's the general social safety which is one of the strongest reason for families to relocate out of the India. Whereas the U.S. continues to be the favorite destination, North American nation is quickly catching up.

Indian government is taking initiatives to plug drain, like prioritizing talent development through its National Talent Development Mission that aims to coach or so four hundred million folks across the country by 2022. However, this will not be enough to stop the movement utterly. The imperative would be to first of all perceive what's compelling folks to go away India. The questions about quality of life, employment opportunities, social organization, monetary and social insurance, development, gender equality, freedom altogether walks of life. Can we have them all? There are various factors which cause this brain drain in India. Firstly, there is

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the difficulty of the colleges and the universities setting impossibly high cut-off rates as the eligibility criteria. This disheartens tons of scholars. On the opposite hand, there are many universities abroad which have a lower cut off than the Indian institutes and it seems to the students that it is easier to get into these universities and also get better opportunities. Therefore, these clearly become the additional possible fruit for those who can afford it. Secondly, the promise of high paying jobs in the future may be a huge draw for college kids who go abroad for education.

The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 can tackle the difficulty of brain-drain from India. It has been taken into consideration that once the universities in our countries start providing opportunities like the international institutes, students won't feel a necessity to travel abroad for following teaching. NEP 2020 in fact permits the highest one hundred international institutes to line up campuses in India. For this, a legislation must be gone along the Parliament to permit foreign education institutes' campuses in India. To allow and facilitate top 100 global universities to establish campuses in India and also the permission to transfer credits acquired in foreign



universities, is believed by many to offer opportunities for world class educational pursuits well within India, thus help to tackle the age old problem of 'Brain Drain'. Politicians and many academicians have exhibited exuberance and confidence that the steps taken in the NEP-2020 will not only make India as a hub for international students but will stop Indian students going abroad as the world class educational opportunities will be available right here. Prime Minister Narendra Modi while addressing the Governors/State Governments conference, has said that NEP-2020 will help to tackle the problem of 'Brain Drain' from India, once top 100 global universities will set-up campuses in India, as the students would not need to travel abroad any more. Almost 200,000 students travel abroad once a year for teaching programs. Because of this, nearly Rs 50,000 crore is lost out of India once a year for educational programs being conducted. It is also mentioned that each one the stakeholders should implement the policy in letter and spirit. It is being taken care that by this year end, governors/state governments ought to have discussions and virtual events across universities to make sure that NEP is known higher.

NEP 2020 can currently enable students to decide on between subjects in Arts, Commerce, and Science for their school as well as for their college programs. Through this, a student will select the themes that he/she likes instead of being forced to review only one stream.

So far there has been tons of pressure among students to review and decide their education streams. This has eventually led to the students either deciding to drop out in the midway or finishing the course with no interest. This can now not be the case. This means that be it at the college level or grade, students will mix-and-match subjects as per their interest. So, associate Arts student may currently take up Biology and Computer Science as an elective whereas a Science student may take up Designing and Home Science as an elective.

NEP 2020 plays special stress on Atmanirbhar Bharat (self-reliant India). This is going to be productive on condition that students graduate as versatile candidates. Focus is on crucial thinking and not just course of study. NEP 2020 has projected that students learn vocational training from the sixth grade onward. This can facilitate students get needed skills from a very early age. In exactly over a decade, India has lost nearly 9.5 lakh people to drain to the U.S. alone. That's while not taking under Socio-Economic Technological Sustainability and Self-Reliant India consideration statistics for the outward flow of human capital into alternative countries like North American nation, Europe, Australia, New island, Japan, UAE etc. This trend is very problematic, and we need to fight this as soon as possible since it leads to competent people who may have contributed to the expansion of their home country, economically, socially and otherwise, leave for greener pastures abroad.

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Cite this Article:

Dr. Amit Kumar Das, "Fighting Brain Drain: NEP 2020" The Research Dialogue, Open Access Peer-reviewed & Refereed Journal, Pp-467-4, Volume-05, Issue-01, April-2026, <https://theresearchdialogue.com/>



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Fighting Brain Drain: NEP 2020

Published in 'The Research Dialogue' Peer-Reviewed / Refereed Research Journal
and E-ISSN: 2583-438X, Volume-05, Issue-01, Month April, Year-2026, Impact
Factor (RPRI-4.73)

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must be available online at: <https://theresearchdialogue.com/>
DOI : <https://doi.org/10.64880/theresearchdialogue.v5i1.51>