

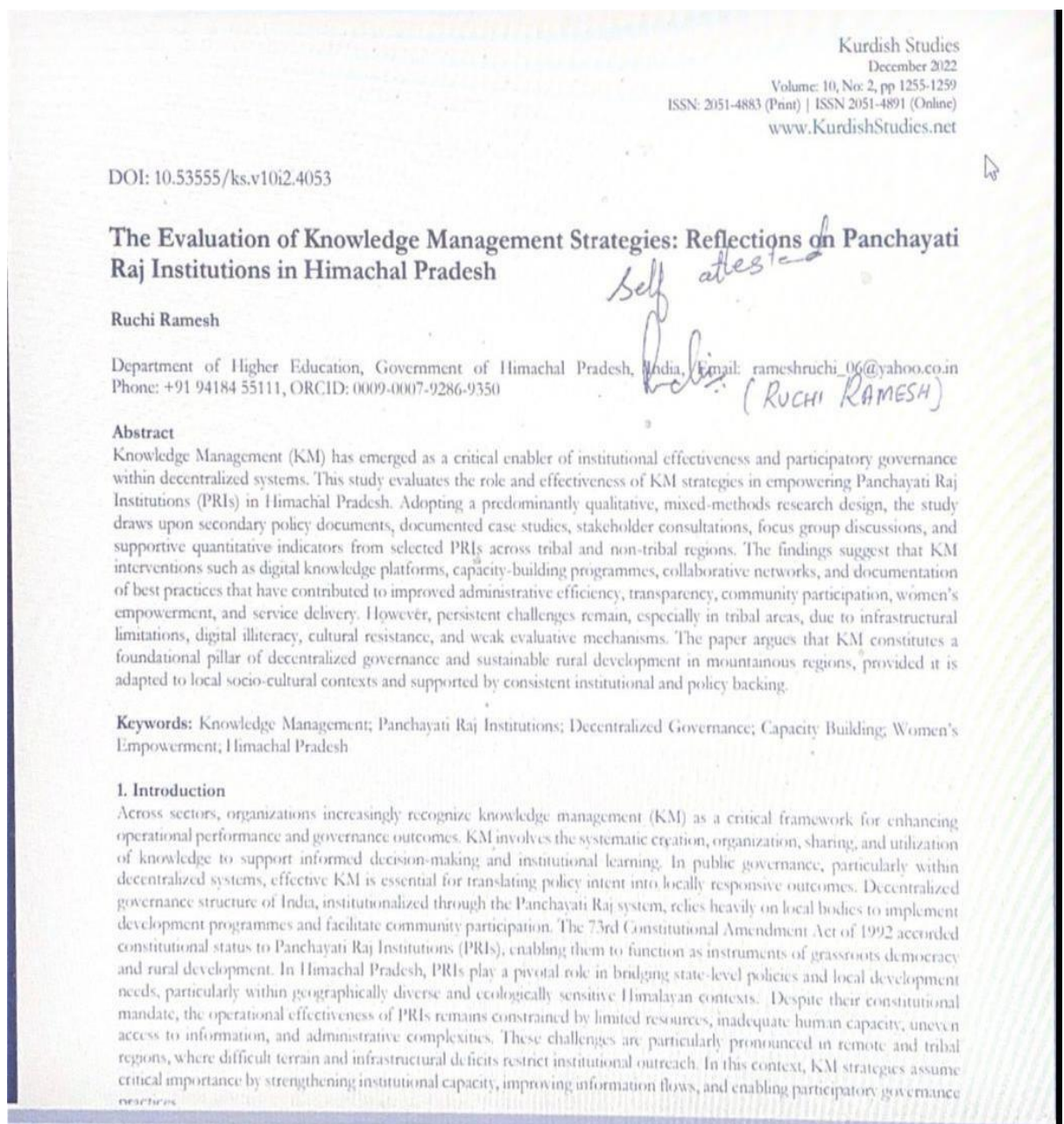
## 6.7 No. of Papers Published :

### 1. UGC Care List Journals-03

### 2. SCOPUS-02

### 3. Citations

- The Evaluation of Knowledge Management Strategies: Reflections on Panchayati Raj Institutions in Himachal Pradesh – Kurdish Studies – 2022 Euthanasia: Socio-Legal and Ethical Enigma – Journal of Population Therapeutics & Clinical Pharmacology – 2022 Healthy Womb, Healthy World: Some Reflections on Cultural Practices – REDVET – Revista Electrónica de Veterinaria – 2023 -UGC Care Listed



- From Expansion to Evaluation of Higher Education Reforms in India – 2023 Mapping the Trajectory of Skill Development in India: The Precursor to Leverage the Demographic Dividend – Anusandhanvallari – 2024 Reinterpreting Nehru in a Globalized Era – Educational Administration: Theory and Practice – 2024--UGC Care Listed

Vol 2024, No.1  
December 2024  
ISSN 2229-3388

---

## Mapping the Trajectory of Skill Development in India: The Precursor to Leverage the Demographic Dividend

I  
<sup>1</sup>Ruchi Ramesh *Self attested*  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh, India.  
rameshruchi\_06@yahoo.co.in *Ruchi (RUCHI RAMESH)*

### Abstract

India, is a young country with 62 per cent of population aged between 20 and 59, stands at the brink of harnessing the world largest human resource pool. Despite the demographic advantage, the nation faces a substantial skill gap, with only 4.7 per cent of the workforce having received formal skill training as compared to higher percentages in developed nations. The establishment of skill development frameworks and institutions, alongside initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY), SANKALP, STRIVE, and the integration of the National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) into the National Council for Vocational & Education Training (NCVET), marks significant efforts towards closing this gap. However, challenges such as high ITI seat vacancy rates, policy uncertainties, and over-reliance on district committees for skill development persist. The corporate sector's engagement through CSR initiatives and international projects like TEJAS indicates a recognition of the need for skilled human capital for sustainable growth. Despite these efforts, there is an urgent need for a more aggressive, coordinated, and inclusive approach to skill development, focusing on quality, relevance, accessibility, and alignment with global standards to fully leverage India's demographic dividend and secure its position as a global talent hub.

**Keywords:** Skill, gap, human resource, demographic dividend, alignment

---

### Introduction

As of April 19, 2023, a report from the United Nations Population Fund, previously known as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), highlighted that India has surpassed China in terms of population, marking a significant demographic milestone. India's population now stands at approximately 1.4386 billion, edging out China's 1.4257 billion. This shift places India at the forefront of a global demographic transition, characterized by a rapidly aging global population, projected to include 1.3 billion individuals over the age of 65

- Women for the Sustainable Future: The Resilient Strategy – Educational Administration: Theory and Practice – 2024-SCOPUS

## Women for the Sustainable Future: The Resilient Strategy

Ruchi Ramesh\*

Department of Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh, India, Email: [rameshruchi@kuey.net](mailto:rameshruchi@kuey.net), Phone: +91 94184 53111

Citation: Ruchi Ramesh (2024). Women For The Sustainable Future: The Resilient Strategy, *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(11) 3078-3083  
 Doi: 10.53355/kuey.17301111301

### ARTICLE INFO

### ABSTRACT

Climate change, environmental degradation, and resource depletion pose unprecedented challenges to global sustainability and community resilience. These challenges disproportionately affect women, particularly in developing and climate-vulnerable regions, where livelihoods are closely linked to natural resources. Simultaneously, women emerge as critical agents of change due to their roles in household management, agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and community governance. This paper examines the multifaceted role of women in promoting environmental sustainability and climate resilience through community-based practices, education, leadership, and traditional ecological knowledge. Drawing on a qualitative review of recent literature and selected international case studies from South Asia, Africa, and Latin America, the study analyses how women-led initiatives enhance ecological protection, economic stability, and social equity. Anchored in feminist environmental theory and community resilience frameworks, the paper highlights transformative strategies such as gender-sensitive education, inclusive governance, access to finance, and cooperative systems. It further explores the interlinkages between women's empowerment and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDGs 5, 13, 15, and 16. The study argues that sustainable development efforts are significantly strengthened when women are recognized not merely as vulnerable populations but as knowledge holders, leaders, and innovators. The paper concludes by emphasizing the need for gender-inclusive sustainability policies to achieve long-term environmental protection, social justice, and resilient futures.


**Keywords:** Women Empowerment, Climate Resilience, Sustainable Development, Feminist Environmentalism, Community-Based Sustainability, SDGs

### 1. Introduction

The contemporary world is confronted with escalating environmental crises that threaten both ecological

- From Expansion to Excellence: Evaluating the Impact of Recent Higher Education Reforms in India on Accessibility, Quality and Innovation – Educational Administration: Theory and Practice – 2024- SCOPUS

**Educational Administration: Theory and Practice**  
 2024, 30(5), 15995-16000  
 ISSN: 2148-2403  
<https://kuey.net/>



**Educational  
Administration  
Theory and Practice**

---

**Research Article**

## From Expansion to Excellence: Evaluating the Impact of Recent Higher Education Reforms in India on Accessibility, Quality and Innovation

Ruchi Ramesh\* *Self attested*

\*Department of Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh, India, Email: [rameshruchi\\_06@yahoo.co.in](mailto:rameshruchi_06@yahoo.co.in), Phone: +91 94184 55111, ORCID: 0009-0007-9286-9350

Citation: Ruchi Ramesh (2024). From Expansion to Excellence: Evaluating the Impact of Recent Higher Education Reforms in India on Accessibility, Quality, And Innovation, *Educational Administration: Theory and Practice*, 30(5) 15995-16000  
 Doi: 10.53555/kuey.v30i5.11250

---

ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
	<p>The transformative reforms in India's higher education sector since 2015, spearheaded by the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)/PM-USHA, and the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), have yielded substantial but uneven results. Analysis of data from 2015–2024 shows significant expansion and access improvements. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) rose from 24.5% to 28.4%, driven by institutional growth and scholarships, with female participation now surpassing males. Quality assurance has progressed, with 35% of institutions achieving accreditation. Furthermore, digital initiatives like SWAYAM have been highly successful, recording over 34 million enrolments, dramatically improving access to educational content. Crucially, research output has elevated India to the global third rank in publications, and innovation ecosystems are flourishing in urban elite centres through multidisciplinary curricula and incubators.</p> <p>However, the path to achieving the NEP's ambitious goal of 50% GER by 2035 is hindered by deep-seated structural challenges. Regional disparities are stark, with southern states enjoying a 40% GER, compared to just 25% in northern states. This inequity is exacerbated by a severe digital divide, evidenced by only 45% rural internet penetration, limiting the reach of digital learning. Persistent issues include widespread faculty shortages, chronic funding delays, and significant infrastructure gaps in rural institutions, leading to uneven quality assurance and research performance. To foster an inclusive, excellence-driven system aligned with the Viksit Bharat 2047 vision, targeted interventions are necessary. These include increasing the national expenditure on education to 2% of GDP, implementing digital subsidies to target 70% rural penetration by 2030, expanding accreditation to cover 50% of institutions, and ensuring governance transparency alongside competitive research grants. These equity-focused strategies are vital to sustain growth and bridge existing gaps.</p>

- **Women in Development: A Nehruvian Model – Anusandhanvallari – 2025 Empowering Women through the Gig Economy: Opportunities for Economic Growth, Skill Development and Social Change in India – Journal of Applied Science – 2025- - UGC Care Listed**



Anusandhanvallari

Vol 2025, No.1

January 2025

ISSN 2229-3388

## Women in Development: A *Nehruvian* Model

I

Ruchi Ramesh

Department of Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh, India

Email: rameshruchi\_06@yahoo.co.in

### Abstract

Jawaharlal Nehru occupies a pivotal position in the history of women's emancipation in modern India. His engagement with the question of women's equality extended from constitutional guarantees and symbolic recognition during the freedom struggle to concrete socio-legal reforms in the post-independence period, most notably through the codification of Hindu personal laws. This paper critically examines Nehru's vision of women's rights within the broader framework of national development, democratic governance, and social transformation. Drawing upon historical documents, speeches, autobiographical writings, legislative debates, and secondary scholarship—including analyses from the recent studies argues that Nehru's approach to women's emancipation was fundamentally liberal and state-centric. While constitutional symbolism played a crucial role in legitimizing gender equality, the actual implementation of reforms revealed the deep resistance of patriarchal social structures, compounded by intersections of caste, class, and religion. The paper further analyses women's participation in the freedom struggle, their growing political consciousness, and their role in planning and economic citizenship. Finally, it reflects on the contemporary relevance of Nehru's ideas in ongoing debates on gender justice and personal laws in India, including recent developments in the Uniform Civil Code (UCC) in states like Uttarakhand.

**Keywords:** Jawaharlal Nehru; women's rights; Hindu Code Bill; liberal feminism; freedom struggle; constitutional equality; state feminism; intersectionality; Uniform Civil Code

### 1. Introduction

The status of women has been a central concern in the discourse on social reform and nation-building in India. From the colonial period to the post-independence era, debates on women's rights have intersected with questions of tradition, religion, democracy, and modernity. Among the leaders of the Indian national movement, Jawaharlal Nehru stands out for his sustained and explicit engagement with women's emancipation as an essential dimension

• Empowering Women through the Gig Economy: Opportunities for Economic Growth, Skill Development and Social Change in India – *Journal of Applied Bioanalysis* – 2025-SCOPUS

JOURNAL OF APPLIED BIOANALYSIS, December 2025 p. 487-490  
http://doi.org/ 10.53555/jab.v11si16.2467 (ISSN 2405-710X)  
Vol. 11, No. 16s



## Empowering Women through the Gig Economy: Opportunities for Economic Growth, Skill Development, and Social Change in India

Ruchi Ramesh\*

\*Department of Higher Education, Government of Himachal Pradesh, India. E-mail: rameshruchi\_06@yahoo.co.in  
Phone: +91 94184 55117

### Abstract

The gig economy has grown at a rapid pace in India, and it has completely changed the landscape of the labor market by providing flexible and platform-based work opportunities in various sectors. This paper discusses the importance of the gig economy in promoting women's economic empowerment, skill development, and social change in India. This paper uses secondary data from various national and international sources such as NITI Aayog, IWWAGE, ILO, NSSO, and recent studies on the gig economy to discuss the importance of the gig economy in providing alternative sources of income for women who are limited by household responsibilities, lack of mobility, and lack of access to formal employment. The paper argues that the gig economy increases women's economic empowerment, decision-making power in the household, and access to skill development opportunities, especially in digital literacy, service delivery, and freelancing. However, the gig economy also faces challenges such as the lack of income security, gender pay gaps, safety, algorithmic opacity, and lack of access to social protection among women. This paper uses case studies of platform-based work in the beauty industry, delivery, and ride-sharing services to demonstrate the empowering and precarious nature of the gig economy among women. The paper concludes that the gig economy can be used as a catalyst for women's economic and social empowerment in India. However, the transformative potential of the gig economy can only be realized by making it gender-responsive, inclusive, and accountable to women through the provision of portable social security benefits.

**Keywords:** Gig economy, women empowerment, India, skill development, gender roles, digital platforms, policy recommendations

### Introduction

The gig economy in India, which is marked by short-term and flexible work arrangements enabled by digital platforms such as Uber, Ola, Swiggy, Zomato, and Urban Company, has experienced a

promoting economic empowerment. Women, who have traditionally been marginalized by society, family responsibilities, and mobility constraints, have low participation rates in the workforce