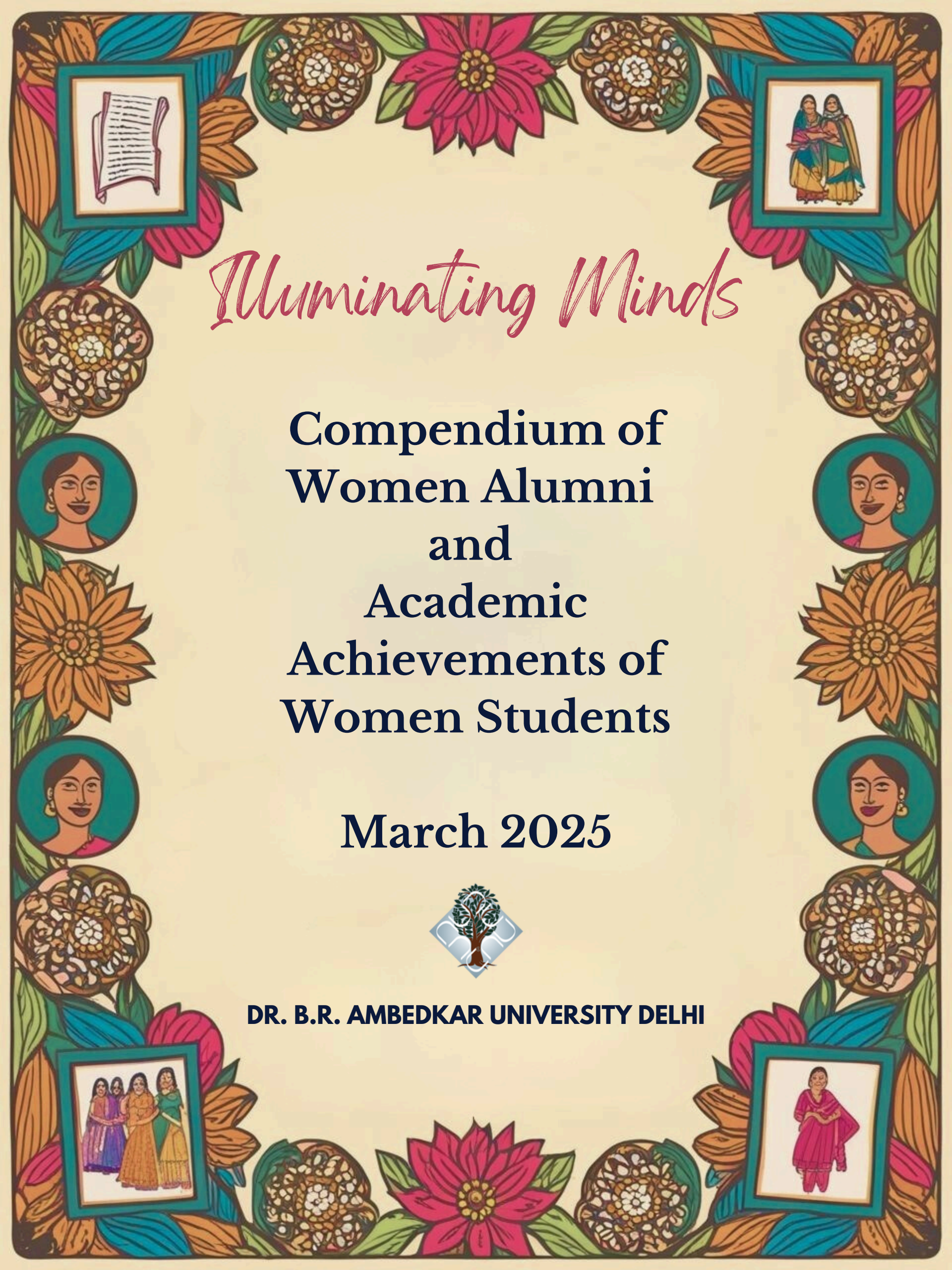




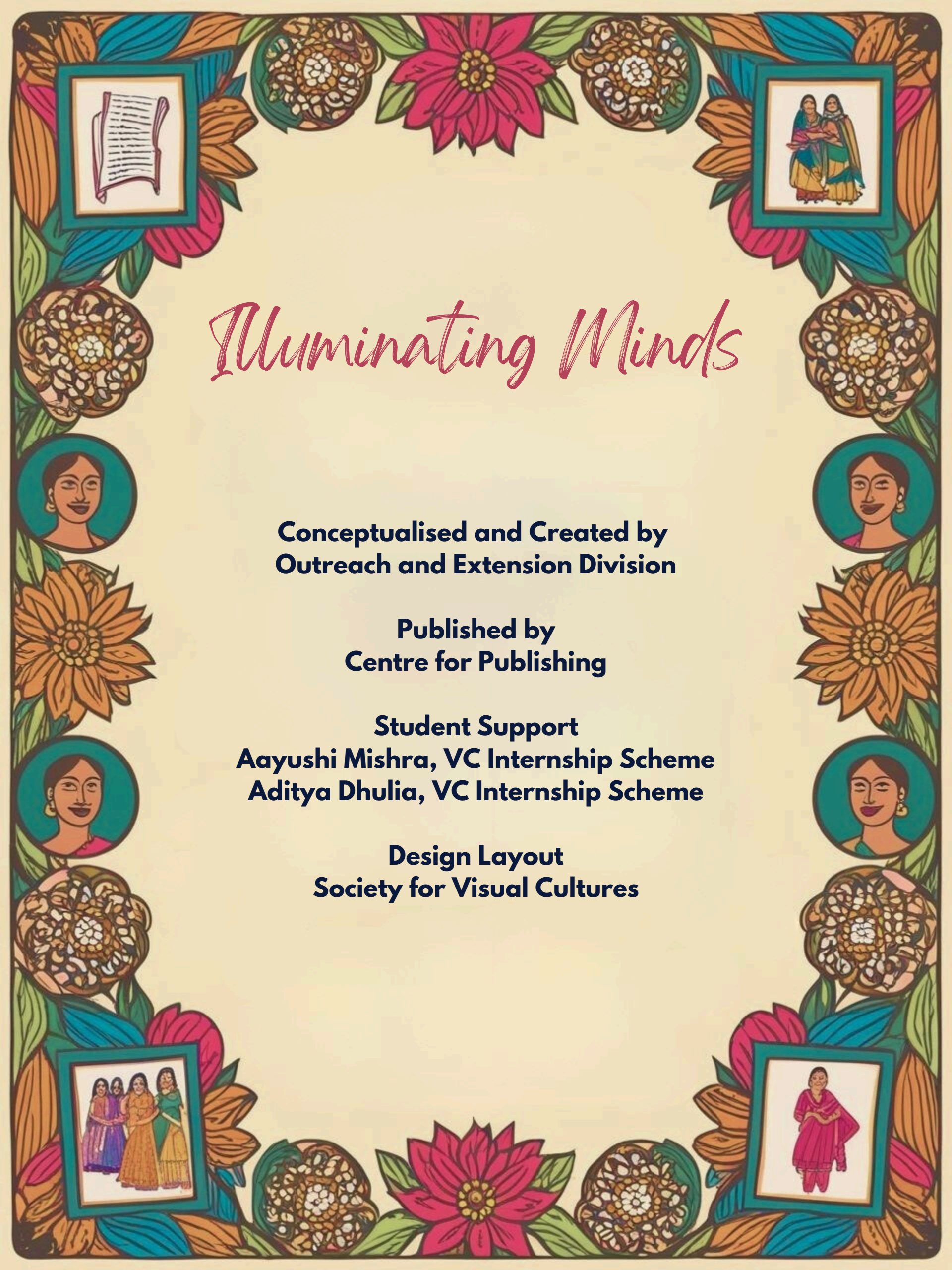
Illuminating Minds

Compendium of Women Alumni and Academic Achievements of Women Students

March 2025



DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY DELHI



Illuminating Minds

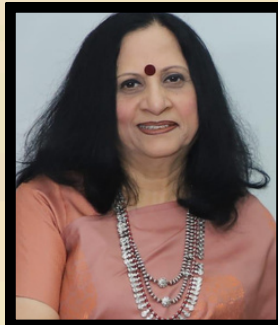
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MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR



I feel extremely happy to say that the percentage of women students enrolled and graduating from our university is more than men. At the Annual Convocation in 2024, 68% women received PhD degrees and 56% UG and PG degrees. This compendium 'Illuminating Minds' is meant to showcase the talent and achievements of our women students.

As part of University Travel Grants Scheme, nearly 40 women students have received university grants in between 2022-25 to present papers at national and international conferences. Our women PhD scholars are prolific publishers, publishing cutting edge, socially relevant research in national and international journals and also writing chapters in peer reviewed edited books.

Finally, we are proud of our women alumni, who are well placed either in higher academics or have created their own start up companies. They are thriving in government jobs, corporate enterprises, publishing industry, heritage organisations, culture and creative industries.

I wish all our students, faculty and staff best wishes on the occasion of International Women's Day 2025.

Prof. Anu Singh Lather
Vice Chancellor
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi

Illuminating Minds

**Representation of Women Students who
Graduated in Academic Year 2023-24**

Degree	Percentage of Women	Percentage of Men
PhD Programmes	68%	32%
MPhil Programmes	80%	20%
Undergraduate and Postgraduate Programmes	56%	44%

Illuminating Minds

**Academic Publications of
Women Students of the University**



Academic Publications of Women PhD Students of the University

ANSHITA BHOJWANI, SoM

Bhojwani, A., & Gupta, A. (2024). Investigating the Integration of Industry 4.0 and Circular Economy Practices for Sustainable Manufacturing. In Digital Technologies to Implement the UN Sustainable Development Goals (pp. 375-398). Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-031-68427-2_19

Investigating the Integration of Industry 4.0 and Circular Economy Practices for Sustainable Manufacturing

Anshita Bhojwani and Anshu Gupta

Abstract With increasing industrialisation and changing consumption patterns, environmental damage is increasing. In order to attain competitive edge, increase the effectiveness of the supply chains and minimize the environmental impact organizations are increasingly encouraged to adopt sustainable practices. Scholars have explored how technology can be leveraged for accelerating the shift towards Circular Economy (CE), however the extant research lacks a clear cognizance of the association, challenges and impact on sustainability. While techno solutions for the circular economy may offer good opportunities for sustainable manufacturing, certain barriers such as limited infrastructure, resources, lack of trust and collaboration are likely to impede the effective rollout of the circular economy model. This study aims to present the I4.0 and CE paradigms and discuss the associations and related challenges to accomplish the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the realm of sustainable manufacturing. The study further delves into the directions for overcoming these challenges while underlining the future research avenues. This research finds implications for industry practitioners and decision makers for developing insights for realizing SDGs through technology enabled circular economy and identifying the ways to deal with related roadblocks.

Keywords Industry 4.0 · Circular Economy · Sustainability · Sustainable Development Goals · Sustainable Manufacturing

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Investigating the Integration of Industry 4.0 and Circular Economy Practices for Sustainable Manufacturing

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Anshita Bhojwani & Anshu Gupta

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INDIGENOUS ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA

EXPLORING PLURAL LIFEWORLDS

Edited by
Gauri Bharat

ANJALI MITTAL, SDS

5 Placing indigeneity in the networks of glass-bangle making in Firozabad

Craftsman, community, and socio-spatial networks

Anjali Mittal

Introduction

Isme (churi) bahut aadmi lagte hain.. aur itni barkat hai isme.. itni barkat hai.. kya ki jahan se peda hoti hai.. aur jahaan khatam hai.. sabko milta hai isme.. isme nuksaan nahi hai..

agar isme imandari sachayi se kaam kare.. toh isme bahut kuch hai..

[Many people are involved in the making of a glass bangle. There is a lot of prosperity in it and everyone benefits from its making, as it ends where it has started from. There are no losses. If one works with full dedication and truthfulness, then there is a lot of scope in it].

Mittal, Anjali (2024): “Placing Indigeneity in the Networks of Glass-bangle making in Firozabad: Craftsman, Community, and Socio-spatial Networks”, *Indigenous Architecture in India: Exploring Plural lifeworlds*. Gauri Bharat (Ed.) India: Routledge, pp 104-120.

Academic Publications of
Women PhD Students of the University

SARITA SINGH

Mathur, K., & **Singh, S.** (2024). Determinants of Currency Hedging in Indian Non-Financial Firms: A Study of Pre-COVID, COVID and Post-COVID Era. *Journal of Business Thought*, 15, 47-58.
<https://doi.org/10.18311/jbt/2024/44733>



Journal of Business Thought, DOI: 10.18311/jbt/2024/44733, Vol 15, 2024

Determinants of Currency Hedging in Indian Non-Financial Firms: A Study of Pre-COVID, COVID and Post-COVID Era

Kritika Mathur and Sarita Singh*

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Received: 29 June 2024 Accepted: 13 November 2024 Published: 18 December 2024

Abstract

The present study examines the determinants of currency hedging in Indian non-financial firms. The study uses a sample of 512 Indian non-financial firms for 2016 to 2022, during the pre-COVID, COVID and post-COVID period. The study uses panel logistic regression with the dependent variable taking a binary form with firms using currency derivatives assigned a value of 1 and those not using them receiving a value of 0. The study also uses different firm-level internal factors as independent variables. The present research can improve corporate managers' risk management practices to shield themselves from currency fluctuations.

Keywords: India, Corporate Hedging Theories, Corporate Panel Regression, Non-Financial Companies, Risk Management Practices

JEL Classification: C33, G1, G13, G32

1. Introduction

Since the Bretton Woods System collapse in 1973, risk management has remained a constant concern for most organisations; particularly, the exchange rate fluctuations have been a significant risk for businesses engaged in trade (Bartram, 2008). Even though firms now face various financial risks, foreign exchange (FX) risk remains the most significant, particularly for developing nations. Financial hedging with forwards, futures, and option-

has are examples of external factors that can influence hedging policy (Wahyudi *et al.*, 2019).

Although many studies have examined the factors that influence corporate hedging practices, the factors that influence corporate hedging in developing economies are frequently overlooked. In this study, the reasons behind corporate hedging in India are examined. Indian businesses are becoming more exposed to currency risk. Comparing the currency to the major foreign currencies



Colombo Business Journal
INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF THEORY & PRACTICE
Vol. 15, No. 02, December, 2024

Corporate Governance and Corporate Sustainability Performance: A Systematic Literature Review

Shalki Bansal^a , Nidhi Kaicker^a

^aSchool of Management, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University, India

Abstract

The Sustainable Development Goals have set a new global standard for sustainability, requiring significant corporate involvement through the adoption of sustainable practices. Corporate Governance (CG) is acknowledged as a crucial factor influencing Corporate Sustainability Performance (CSP). This paper aims to identify research gaps in the CG-CSP area through a systematic review of literature based on articles indexed in Scopus from 1993 to 2022. A total of ninety-four articles that examine CG as a predictor of CSP were selected and analysed using content analysis. The findings indicate that research on CG-CSP has increased in recent years, leading to the development of a conceptual framework highlighting existing research and revealing gaps in research methodologies and CG elements that influence CSP. Future studies should focus on utilising qualitative or mixed-method approaches and investigating the behavioural aspects of various corporate governance stakeholders.

Keywords: Corporate Governance, Corporate Social Performance, Systematic Literature Review

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SHALKI BANSAL

Bansal, S., & Kaicker, N. (2024). Corporate Governance and Corporate Sustainability Performance: A Systematic Literature Review. *Colombo Business Journal*, 15(2).
<https://doi.org/10.4038/cbj.v15i2.191>

Academic Publications of Women PhD Students of the University

RAJOLI GHOSH, SHE

Ghosh, R., & Devi, O. (2022). Consumption and Management Culture of Gandhipuk (Tari): A study of Entomophagy in Arunachal Pradesh, India. Kalakalpa IGNCA Journal of Arts, 6(2), 217-248.



Critically Examining the Conceptualisations of Language and Literacy in the National Curriculum Frameworks

Aabha Rawat and Sunita Singh*

Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the conceptualisations of language and literacy in the National Curriculum Framework for Foundational Stage (2022) and National Curriculum Framework for School Education (2023) developed in consonance with the National Education Policy, 2020 (NEP 2020). The criticality of early literacy and numeracy leveraged on the pedagogical and transactional aspects of the same, are a major focus of the documents among other areas of early childhood care and education. The analysis is organised around the conceptualisations of Foundational Literacy in the NEP and the curriculum frameworks, analysis of the curricular contexts in the curricular frameworks and assessment and learning. It points to three conceptual shifts that have majorly shaped literacy pedagogy in the documents, an emphasis on comprehension, an understanding of literacy from a developmental perspective, and a focus on a balanced view of literacy for pedagogical implementation. The paper suggests a more nuanced understanding of language and literacy which is organically connected with the sociocultural context and enables learners to critically examine the relevance of literacy in their lives. It also points to the need for more concerted efforts across stakeholders in order to accomplish the agenda set by NEP 2020 for Foundational Literacy.

Keywords: Early Literacy, Emergent Literacy, Foundational Literacy, NEP 2020

Introduction

After almost three decades, the Ministry of Education launched the much-awaited National Education Policy 2020. One of the salient changes that the policy has brought about is in the structuring of the school education, from the previous 10+2 to the new pedagogical and curricular restructuring of 5+3+3+4, which now includes a consolidated focus on Foundational Stage comprising three years of Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) in continuation with two years of primary schooling. With the creation of the Foundational Stage, the NEP 2020 has not only emphasised the criticality of ECCE and provided a connection for smooth transitioning from ECCE to school education but has also brought explicit focus on the

development of literacy and numeracy in the early years. Emphasis on ECCE is not exclusive to the NEP 2020. In fact, it has been a subject of increased attention since the National Policy on Education (NPE 1986) which laid extensive prominence to it "as a feeder programme for primary education" (p. 7) and argued for a play-based approach to learning at this stage. The decades following the NPE (1986) saw numerous constitutional directives, regulations, policies and programmes, often discreetly addressing various ECCE related challenges in India. However, the National Curriculum Framework (2005) and the corresponding Position Paper on Early Childhood Education (NCERT,

Consumption and Management culture of Gandhi puk (Tari): A study of Entomophagy in Arunachal Pradesh, India

Rajoli Ghosh & Oinam Hemlata Devi

Abstract

*E*dible insect consumption is quite common in Arunachal Pradesh, India. A stink bug locally called Gandhi puk remains a favourite for the people of Arunachal in north eastern India. It is found beneath the stones lying on the bed of dry rivers. Studies affirmed the effects of consumption of Gandhi puk with the presence of abnormal behaviour particularly the instances of behaving like the insect. This is thought to be responsible by the action of the toxic chemicals present in the insect. This paper aims to study the nature of Gandhi puk consumption and management culture among the Arunachalis. Methodologically, it is a product of an ethnographic study conducted between 2016 and 2017 in three villages of the Papumpare district and Silluk collectors, East Siang district. It shows a fascinating insight into the edibility of Gandhi puk particularly the taste and flavour which is reflected on the societal values and norms. Analysis shows that the mode of consumption has some probable chances of increasing or reducing consumption side effects of toxicity. The healing practices present are one of the most appreciated cultures of managing its side effects. This study concludes with the significances of the consumption of Gandhi puk and suggests the need to understand the importance of food habits and its cultural values among different societies.

Keywords: Entomophagy, Cultural ecology, Gandhi puk, Folklore, Healing system, Management

Introduction

Entomophagy is a term used to mean the consumption of insects by human beings. Many insects of various species have been consumed in different parts of the world since time immemorial, and Arunachal Pradesh is one of such

Kalakalpa, Vol. VI, No. 2(2022)

ABHA RAWAT, SES

Rawat, A., & Singh, S. (2023). Critically examining the conceptualisations of language and literacy in the National Curriculum Frameworks. Voices of Teachers and Teacher Educators, 12(2), 71-82.

Academic Publications of Women PhD Students of the University

SONAM MAHALWAL, SHE

Mahalwal, S., & Kabra, A. (2023). The slow violence of fortress conservation creates conditions for socially unjust 'voluntary' relocation. *Biological Conservation*, 286 (October), 110264. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2023.110264>



FORESTS, TREES AND LIVELIHOODS
2023, VOL. 32, NO. 1, 26–41
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14728028.2022.2164360>



Indigenous knowledge and sustainability concerns in an era of climate change: the Sahariya Adivasi and salai trees (*Boswellia serrata*) in central India

Sonam Mahalwal[✉] and Asmita Kabra[✉]

School of Human Ecology, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi, Delhi, India

ABSTRACT

Boswellia serrata, or salai is a prominent NTFP species of the Kuno forests in Central India. The Sahariya tribe primarily uses it for its gum-resin (*chir*). A major share of household income comes from the sale of *chir*. Long-term association with the Kuno forests, in particular with the salai trees, has allowed the Sahariya to build a repository of indigenous knowledge, which plays a pivotal role in their livelihoods. Indigenous knowledge systems are gaining increasing attention globally, and the wisdom of indigenous communities is getting acknowledged. Using qualitative tools and long-term ethnographic engagement with the Sahariya, this study aims to document their holistic process of management of salai forests and collection of *chir*. It documents their management practices and belief systems regarding salai. It also highlights sustainability concerns of the community and their perception of how climate change affects salai. The study emphasizes the relevance of situated knowledge systems for a better understanding of sustainability concerns about the forest resources, and the associated impacts on local communities. Recognizing indigenous knowledge of forests and trees can facilitate and improve sustainable forest management and climate change mitigation policies.

KEYWORDS

Forests; Indigenous knowledge; *Boswellia serrata*; sustainability; climate change; Kuno National Park

1. Introduction

Forests cover nearly 31% of the global land area and support one-third of the world's population who are dependent on forest resources (FAO and UNEP 2020). This dependence on forests involves utilizing resources like wood for fuel and construction and non-timber forest products (NTFPs) like medicinal herbs, wild fruits, honey, gums, and resins (Byron and Arnold 1999; Sunderlin et al. 2005). Besides these tangible uses, forests and natural landscapes are also significant for various intangible and cultural reasons (Ninan and Inoue 2013; Gould et al. 2014).

According to the World Bank, over 60 million indigenous and tribal people derive their income from forests in cash or kind, especially in the Global South (World Bank 2004). In India, 27% of the total population depends on forests, of which a majority belong to Adivasi¹ groups. On average, around 30% of the annual income of forest dwellers comes from NTFPs (Planning Commission's Working Group on forests and natural resource management 2011). The central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh has the largest area under forest cover (77,414 sq km), accounting for 10.66% of India's forest cover (Forest Survey of

Mahalwal, S., & Kabra, A. (2023). Indigenous knowledge and sustainability concerns in an era of climate change: the Sahariya Adivasi and salai trees (*Boswellia serrata*) in central India. *Forests, Trees and Livelihoods*, 32(1), 26–41. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14728028.2022.2164360>

Academic Publications of Women PhD Students of the University

MINCY RUBY MATHEW, SES

Mathew, M. R., & Singh, S. (2023). The Relationship between Parents' Beliefs and Practices and Children's Response to Literature. Journal of Indian Education, XLIX(2), 35-47.

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The Relationship between Parents' Literacy Beliefs and Practices and Children's Responses to Literature MINCY RUBY MATHEW AND SUNITA SINGH	35

The Relationship between Parents' Literacy Beliefs and Practices and Children's Responses to Literature

MINCY RUBY MATHEW* AND SUNITA SINGH**

Abstract

This qualitative case study investigated parental beliefs and practices regarding literacy, specifically, children's literature and ways by which children respond to literature read aloud to them. It was conceptualised within the framework of family literacy and reader-response theory. The study was conducted by interviewing four mothers and their sixth-grade children, home observations and by conducting read-aloud sessions with children. Results of the study indicated a supportive, print-rich environment in the homes and the diverse ways by which participants engaged with children's literature—by demonstrating intertextual, personal and expressive responses. The study highlights some pedagogical implications for teacher education programmes vis-à-vis family literacy practices.

INTRODUCTION

Research indicates that home literacy practices pave the way for the acquisition of language and literacy across socio-cultural contexts (Mol et. al., 2008; Niklas, et al., 2020). Regular exposure and engagement with children's literature promotes affinity for reading among children that contributes to their academic development (Kuo, 2016). Literacy activities such as reading, asking questions, and discussing stories impact children's overall literacy acquisition including vocabulary development, decoding, and comprehension skills (Curry et al., 2016; Kuo, 2016). Further, parents' beliefs and practices at home influence children's perception of reading and

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Harshita Priyadarshi
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Revisiting Veer Vinod: First positivist history of Mewar

Harshita Priyadarshi
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22271/27069109.2024.v6.i2c.312>

Abstract
The aim of this research paper is to establish Veer Vinod as a foundational text in the trend of positivist history writing in Mewar of the 18th Century India. Vir Vinod was a project on the history of Mewar written by Shyamaldas (1836-93) the royal poet who adorned the court of Maharana Sajjan Singh in the time (1859-84) of Mewar. It deviates from the trend of historical documentation practiced by the 'Kavis and Bhats' of the then Rajputana. It was printed in four volumes in 1886. Written in Urdu-mixed Hindi and composed in an eloquent style, this book had achieved a high standard in the early Indian history-literature of Hindi by being the first detailed written history of Mewar. Shyamal Das was appointed to a position in what was probably a first for Rajasthan's princely states, perhaps even for India, as the head of a History Department with a professional staff and a large budget. This event proved to be unique in being the only instance where a Maharana established a separate department and provided enough money to cover the expenses incurred on account of the staff, research and printing. Shyamaldas excels in his description of issues and events considered contentious as they are delivered in a factual manner. Yet he remained simply a "Darbari Charan Historian" even though he distanced himself from the mythical history of the bards and plunges into the new positivist history through Veer Vinod. The way he treats history makes Veer Vinod a work of abiding interest. This research paper aims to present a case for Veer Vinod as a book which is highly germane in the analysis of the positivist trends in history writing pertaining to Mewar in princely India.

Keywords: Mewar, Veer Vinod, Shyamaldas, Positivist history, Charan, Maharana Sajjan Singh

Introduction
Veer Vinod: An overview
Mewar is the focus of Shyamal Das' interest, attention, and concern, and he calls attention to it. The description of Mewar includes its rivers, mountains, topography, minerals, forests, flora, and fauna, wells and underground water resources, agricultural products, festivals, weather, rains, calendar, Jagirdars of Mewar, religious temples, various state departments, districts and their geographical details, communities, his own caste of Charan and other castes, his family history, and excerpts from travelers' opinions on Indians have all been specifically absorbed by him from the Gazetteer genre. He gives us a detailed account of the city of Udaipur. He describes the key locations, such as royal palaces and the havelis of influential people, as well as their surroundings. Part 1 of Vir Vinod is particularly information-rich, evoking both British Gazetteers and Persian models like Abu'l Fazl's micro-informative *Ain-i-Akbari*.
Veer Vinod comes off as a book which is placed at the crossroads of regionalism and cosmopolitanism. It offers details on the social, cultural, and religious practices. He asserts proudly: "In this kingdom leaders of all the religions are honored and respected" ^[1]. Colonel Impey, British resident in Mewar told Maharana Sajjan Singh that he could find several persons for the job of a 'Musahib (Minister) but not for writing of history; therefore, Shyamal Das should be asked to write history so that he and his kingdom's fame would survive hundreds of years. Maharana liked his advice very much. He ordered Shyamal Das not only to tend to important state matters from time to time, but also to be principally engaged in the writing of history ^[2].

¹ Nina Sharma and Indu Shekhar, *Becoming A Modern Historian In Princely India*, Olympia Publishers London, 2015, p.23
² *ibid*, p.18

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International Journal of History <https://www.historyjournal.net>

HARSHITA PRIYADARSHI, SLS

Harshita Priyadarshi. Revisiting Veer Vinod: First positivist history of Mewar. Int J Hist 2024;6(2):196-199.
DOI:<https://doi.org/10.22271/27069109.2024.v6.i2c.312>

Academic Publications of Women PhD Students of the University

CHANDRIKA DAS, SLS

Das, Chandrika, and Gurmath Lotos. "Ode to the Himalayan Heritage Through Museums in Ladakh." *Heritage Himalaya* 8, no. 2, July - December 2024. 3 - 5



ODE TO THE HIMALAYAN HERITAGE THROUGH MUSEUMS IN LADAKH

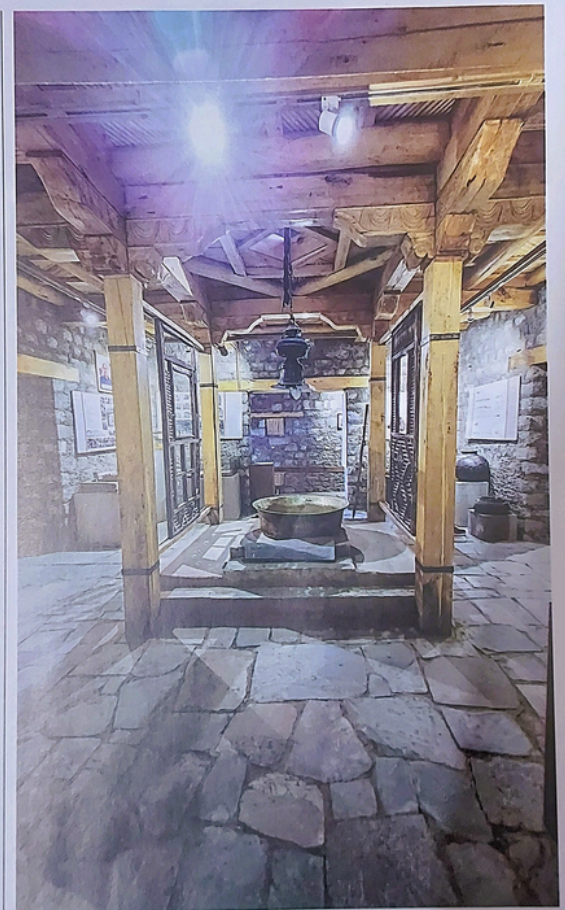
By Chandrika Das and Gurmath Lotos

Chandrika Das is a Doctoral Candidate in History Research Studies (SLS) at Ambedkar University Delhi. Her research areas include Himalayan history, colonial frontier-making practices, and cultural studies. Gurmath Lotos is a researcher interested in issues related to culture, politics, and identity.

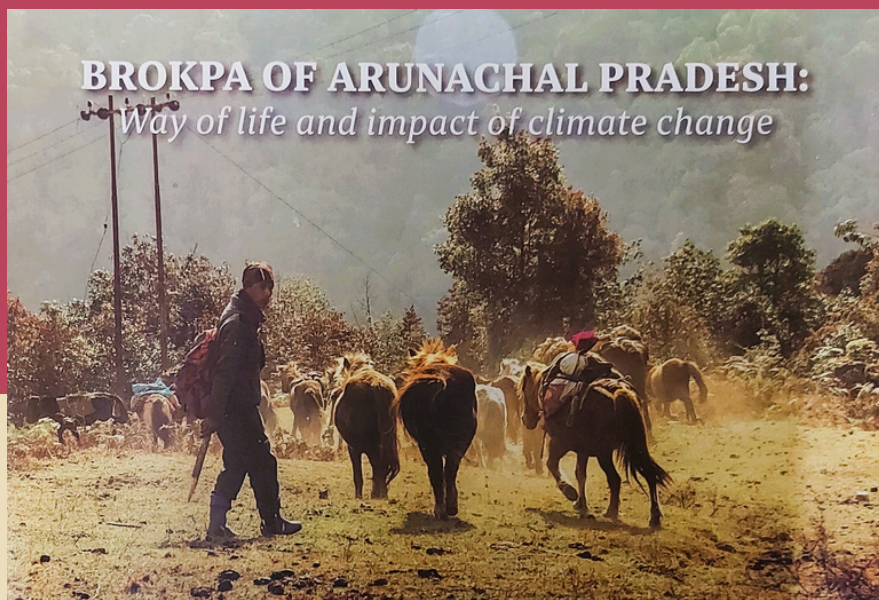
"Our rich and varied cultural heritage has a profound power to help build our nation."
Nelson Mandela

THE THEME OF THIS ISSUE IS HERITAGE and future generations. Thus, we try to write on the theme of museums as a source of heritage and historicity. This study Ladakh is a reservoir of cultural heritage such as art, music, food, crafts, thanka painting, petroglyphs, and monuments that portray the distinctiveness and the trans-regional contacts of the region. It's never too late to talk about the preservation of heritage at the individual or society level. In this article, we will try to explore the challenges faced by heritage in the age of modernity and how we can conserve and promote the heritage of the Himalayas for future generations. We are also looking into the museum as a custodian of heritage and its role as a great vehicle of history, heritage, and cultural identity from the past to the present and the future, with change and continuity with time and space.

The term museum is traced to Greek and Roman mythology. The Greek term 'mouseion' denotes the 'seat of the muses' and is considered an important institution and a space for contemplation. Today, the English term museum means a building or institution that collects valuable artefacts, studies, documents, and exhibits historical objects to find the period of particular humankind's history and way of life. It is a place of repository.



Das, Chandrika. "Brokpa of Arunachal Pradesh: Way of life and impact of climate change." *Heritage Himalaya* 9, no. 1, January - June 2025. 25 - 28.



BROKPA OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH: *Way of life and impact of climate change*

By Chandrika Das

Chandrika Das is a doctoral candidate in history research studies (SLS) at Ambedkar University Delhi. Her research areas include Himalayan history, colonial frontier-making practices, and cultural studies.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH IS ONE OF THE Indian states in the North-East Region that shares the India-China international border. The nineteenth-century colonial archival sources refer to Arunachal as a hilly forest space beyond the northern bank of the Brahmaputra River flowing through the British-ruled Assam province. By 1914, this hill region was designated as the North-East Frontier Tract, or NEFT. From here, the growth of the British administration can be contextualised by the Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, Notification of 1914. In 1937, the Frontier Tract was referred to as the Excluded Areas of the Assam province under the provisions of the Government of

India Act, 1935. Therefore, Arunachal was known as NEFT from 1914 to 1954. From 1954 to 1972 it was known as the North-East Frontier Agency, or NEFA. This term gained much currency. So, in a way, it can also be said that in the colonial past the region was referred to more as NEFA, though the term was coined in the 1950s. On 20th January 1972, NEFA was named Arunachal Pradesh and constituted as a union territory. It was on 20th February 1987 that Arunachal started the journey of statehood. Verrier Elwin, Jairamdas Daulatram, and P. N. Luthra were a few of the luminaries who guided the administrative growth of Arunachal after India's independence.

The current issue focuses on the impact of climate change on Himalayan heritage. This article can be located within the contours of the extended Eastern Himalayan region and analyses the Brokpa highlanders' way of living over the ages and how climate change in the present century threatens it. The paper being descriptive discusses Brokpa's

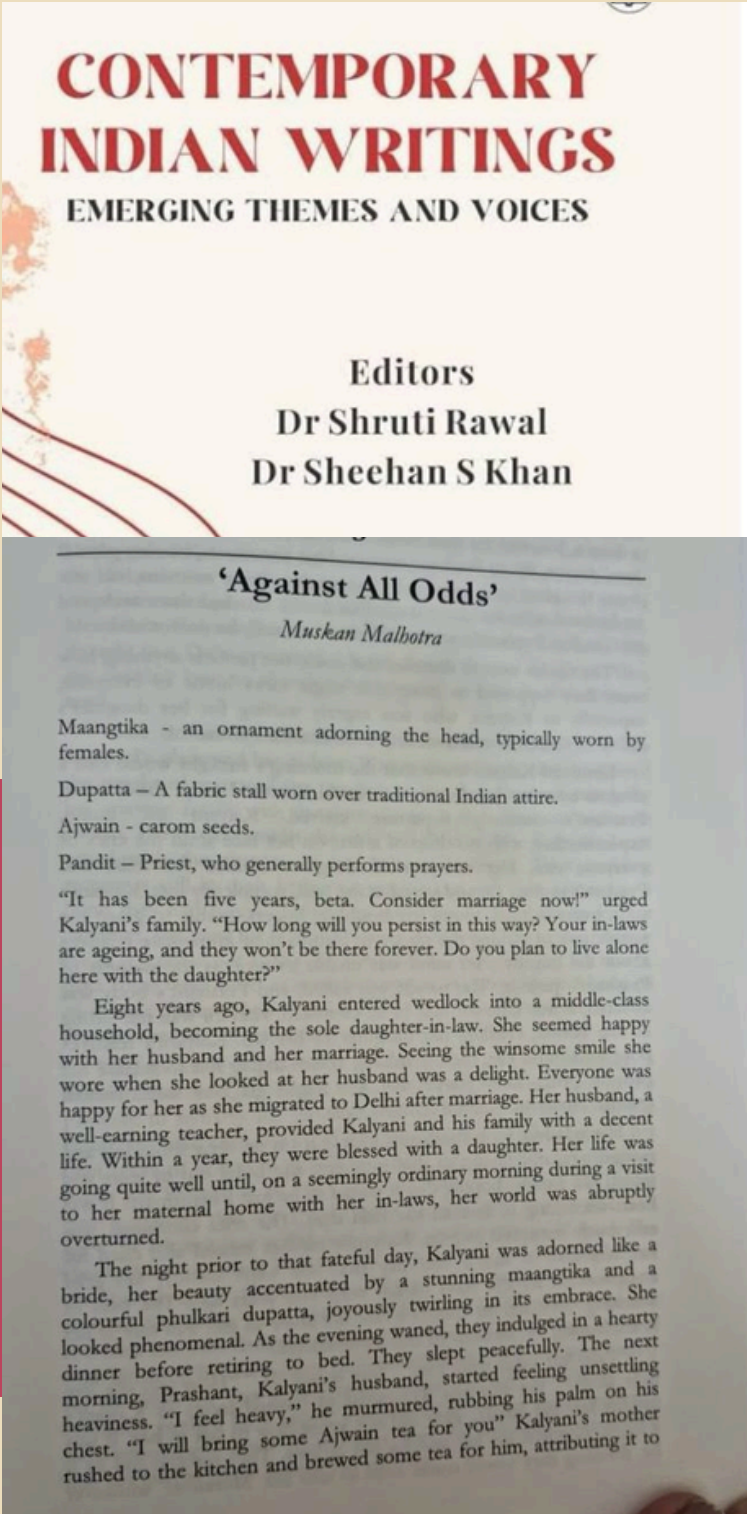
sociocultural and economic contexts to understand how their daily way of living can provide a window to understand their cultural heritage.

The state gazetteer of Arunachal states twenty-six different tribal communities inhabit the state with a hundred-ten sub-tribes and minor tribes. This study focuses on the Monpa, one of the major tribes, in the Tawang and West Kameng districts. However, in this study, we do not focus primarily on the entire Monpa community; rather, it is limited to the study of Brokpa. The Brokpa is a semi-nomadic pastoral community of the Monpa tribe, and they engage in herding and transhumance activities. Before we proceed with the discussion on Brokpa, it is essential to define what pastoralism is and who the pastoralists are. Borrowing Jeremy Swift's definition of pastoralism, he defines it based on a subsistence base rather than on the element of nomadism. Therefore, according to Swift, pastoralism is a system of production in which the household gross revenue amounting to

Academic Publications of
Women PhD Students of the University

MUSKAN MALHOTRA, SoL

Malhotra, M. (2024) Against All Odds, in Rawal, S., & Khan, S. S. (Eds.) Contemporary Indian writings: Emerging themes and voices. Authorspress



Mass Tourism, Urban Change,
and Water Access in the Western
Himalaya

Ruchi Dwivedi
Research Scholar, School of Global Affairs, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Delhi

Rohit Negi
Associate Professor, School of Global Affairs, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University, Delhi

Abstract
The issue of tourism-led development and urbanisation in the Western Himalayan region has emerged as an important policy and planning concern in the backdrop of resource crunch and increasingly frequent extreme weather events. In the Dharamshala area of Himachal Pradesh, niche tourism catering to foreign, and often spiritually minded visitors, has given way to waves of domestic tourists. This mass tourism has significantly impacted the region at large, posing intersecting questions and challenges that span material, social and environmental domains. This paper traces the interlinked growth of tourism and urban change in Dharamshala, training attention on the way these processes lead to reduced access to water, which in turn is differentiated along several contextual factors. It shows how power dynamics operate in the context of tourism and their impact on water resources in the area. Additionally, it describes how local communities navigate these challenges and respond to the resulting changes. The paper builds on insights from critical tourism studies (CTS) and urban political ecology (UPE) to outline the research problem and make water-related claims.

Keywords: Tourism, Himalaya, Water, Urban Political Ecology, Critical Tourism Studies

Introduction
The intersection of economic development and urbanisation in the Western Himalayan region has decisively emerged as a critical and urgent concern (Anees et al., 2022; Kovacs et al., 2019; Negi et al., 2017). In part, this is because of the disasters that Uttarakhand witnessed in 2013 and Himachal Pradesh in 2023 that resulted in huge loss of life and property (Ray et al., 2019; Sethi, 2023). While extreme weather events are important agents in these incidents, blame has also been assigned to the conjoined forces of infrastructure development, particularly dams and highways, and the explosion of tourism, especially in terms of their implications for various settlements and the environment (Sharma et al., 2022; Tiwari & Joshi, 2020). At this juncture,

RUCHI DWIVEDI, SGA

Dwivedi, R. and R. Negi. (2023). ‘Mass Tourism, Urban Change, and Water Access in the Western Himalaya’, Urban India, 43(1): 118-133

Academic Publications of Women PhD Students of the University

RUCHI DWIVEDI, SGA

Dwivedi, R., Yaqoob, M., Khan, A., Priyadarshi, P., Ahmad, S., Attri, S., & Mutharaju, R. (2023). In Search of a “Social-AQI”: Democratic Deficits in the Air Pollution Data Regime in Delhi. *South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal*, 30. <https://doi.org/10.4000/samaj.8768>

SAQI: An Ontology Based Knowledge Graph Platform for Social Air Quality Index

Saad Ahmad¹, Sudhir Attri¹(✉), Ruchi Dwivedi², Muzamil Yaqoob³, Aasim Khan¹, Praveen Priyadarshi¹, and Raghava Mutharaju¹

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³ IIT Delhi, Delhi, India

Abstract. Air Quality Index (AQI) is a number aggregated from several air quality sensors deployed in an area. AQI is useful in communicating the air quality to the general public and in making governance decisions to tackle air pollution. However, our ethnographic surveys revealed the existence of a knowledge barrier in interpreting the AQI and data illiteracy in understanding AQI-related charts and trends commonly facilitated by government organizations. This knowledge gap is wider for the marginalized sections of society, who, it turns out, are more exposed to pollution. We use an ontological approach to homogenize the air quality data with social and spatial aspects. The Social Air Quality Index (SAQI) ontology integrates the data from local and central air quality monitoring sensors, meteorological data, and field surveys. This data is converted into a Knowledge Graph, which is used to build an application for civic engagement with the public on pollution to improve community participation of the local institutions and individuals. We evaluated this application through a user survey and received positive feedback. The ontologies, code, and datasets are available under the Apache 2.0 License at <https://github.com/kracr/aq-structured-platform>.

Keywords: Air Pollution · AQI · Ethnography · Community Participation · Data Integration · Ontology · Knowledge Graph · Social AQI

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1 Introduction

Air pollution is a significant problem across the major cities of the World and is also a part of the sustainable development goals¹. Tackling it, however, is a rather complex task as the solution lies at the intersection of society, politics, science and technology. Air pollution has a substantial spatial variance. Even within one city, air quality can vary greatly depending on the locality, proximity to industrial

¹ <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/>.



South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal

30 | 2023

The Digitalization of Urban Governance in India

In Search of a “Social-AQI”

Democratic Deficits in the Air Pollution Data Regime in Delhi

Ruchi Dwivedi, Muzamil Yaqoob, Aasim Khan, Praveen Priyadarshi, Saad Ahmad, Sudhir Attri and Raghava Mutharaju



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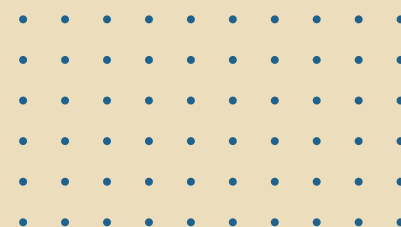


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Ahmad, S., Attri, S., **Dwivedi, R.**, Yaqoob, M., Khan, A., Priyadarshi, P., & Mutharaju, R. (2024). SAQI: An ontology-based knowledge graph platform for social air quality index. In *Proceedings of the 43rd International Conference on Conceptual Modeling (ER '24)*. Springer LNCS Series. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-75872-0_18

Academic Publications of Women PhD Students of the University

SHAHANA, SLS



Rafiq, S., & Sen, R. (2024). Inter-caste/Community Marriages: Contestations and Negotiations in the Family. Contemporary Voice of Dalit, 2455328X241253356.

Inclusive
ISSN:2278-9758
Vol II, No. 25
July - August 2024

rethinking the agency of women in inter- caste/religious marriage: a sociological analysis

Shahana

Abstract

Since the idea of marriage has been undergoing change, love marriages are also being increasing. In many urban settings, people have started marrying across caste and community. Knowing the fact that India is a patriarchal society, the situation has still not much changed with respect to Inter-caste/religious marriages. The caste and religious norms still dominate the everyday lives of individual. The authority to make the decision of marriage still rests with the patriarchal family majorly in the hands of male elder of the family. A lot of marriages result in social boycott or death-threat when it happens against the choice of the family. In this context, the paper interrogates how women are able to negotiate with the established norms around caste, patriarchy and religion in the context of urban Delhi. The paper explores how the rigid caste norms and religion shapes the everyday of individuals, especially in cases of women, and denying them the agency to choose their partners. It also shows how the sexuality and chastity of women has been linked with the caste, and questioned when she uses her agency in choosing her marital partner.

Keywords: Marriage, Caste & Religion, Choice, Agency, Women's Sexuality

Introduction:

The caste system and religion have historically ruled Indian communities, and these institutions have a significant impact on people's daily lives. In terms of marriage, religious norms and traditions have historically served as its foundation. In India, it is always preferred for people to marry within their own caste or religion. In sociology, a marriage is defined as a stable institution built on a sexual bond among two individuals and is seen as an enduring legal and social contract, as well as a partnership built on rights and obligations. Indian marriages are also distinguished by the fact that, for a very long time, family elders arranged marriages while taking each individual's caste and religious origins into consideration. Arranged marriages are thought to uphold the caste system by guaranteeing that the newly married couples are from the same caste and family.

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Original Article

Inter-caste/Community Marriages: Contestations and Negotiations in the Family

Shahana Rafiq¹ and Rukmini Sen²

Abstract
In India, caste and religious customs have long guided marriage decisions. Even today, inter-caste and inter-religious marriages are viewed as a deviation. Though the Constitution of India had legalized inter-religious marriage through the Special Marriage Act, 1954 in most of the instances, it is socially unacceptable. There has also been an increase in love marriages; however, such relationships are not always acknowledged. In this context, this article discusses inter-caste and inter-religious marriage occurrences in this environment, emphasizing the significance of the mother in these unions. A mother plays a 'key' role in the upbringing of a child and is held responsible for his or her overall development. Therefore, this article focuses on how the blame for not following the customs and norms by an individual (son or daughter) rests with the mother. Drawing on the in-depth personal interviews and a few observations from the fieldwork, this article talks about how a mother negotiates between the strict patriarchal and caste conventions of her community and the love she has for her child.

Keywords
Marriage, motherhood, caste, religion, ethnography

Introduction
Historically and conventionally, marriage is viewed in sociology as a stable structure based on the sexual and emotional relationship between two individuals based on reciprocal rights and obligations, and a permanent legal contract. Marriage is a cause for celebration for the majority of Indian societies, and it is typically organized by family elders. It is believed that arranged marriages support the caste system by ensuring that spouses belong to the same caste and kinship group, whereas love marriages are basically characterized as 'modern' and have influence from the West (Allendorf, 2013, 2016).
According to Wmmatrimonial Statistics of Arranged and Love marriage in India 2016, 90% of India's marriages are still termed as 'arranged', as opposed to the category of 'love marriage'.¹ In a 2018 survey

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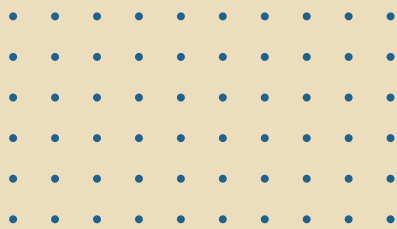
² School of Liberal Studies, Dr B. R. Ambedkar University Delhi, Kashmere Gate Campus, Lothian Road, Kashmere Gate, Delhi, India

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E-mails: Shahana.19@stu.aud.ac.in; Shahanarafiq92@gmail.com

Shahana (2024), Rethinking the agency of women in inter-caste/religious marriages: A sociological Analysis. In Inclusive journal, Vol.2, No. 25, July-August, 2024

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SHAHANA, SLS



Shahana (2023), At the Crossroads of
Marginalization and Intersectionality: A
Phenomenological Account of COVID-19
in South Asia. Peace Prints: South Asian
Journal of Peacebuilding, Vol. 9, No. 1,
Winter 2023

PEACE PRINTS

South Asian Journal of Peacebuilding

At the Crossroads of Marginalization and Intersectionality:
A Phenomenological Account of COVID-19 in South Asia

Shahana

Abstract

After the end of the Cold War, one of the epochal moments in modern history was COVID-19, which killed close to seven million people and infected about seven hundred million. The globalized world came to a standstill. The impact, barring the period during the pandemic, is no longer confined to statistics of infections and mortalities. Research has expanded on what to study and how to study the impact. This article reviews the essays in *Coronasphere: Narratives on COVID-19 from India and its Neighbours*, edited by Chandan Kumar Sharma and Reshmi Banerjee and published by Routledge in 2023.

Author Profile

Shahana is a Doctoral Research Scholar at the School of Liberal Studies, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar University Delhi.

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2024, VOL. 15, NO. 4, 428–448
<https://doi.org/10.1080/19472498.2024.2414700>

Routledge

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'If Madonna can ...': emergence of the female indipop star in the 1990s MTV cultural economy

Ridima Sharma

School of Arts & Aesthetics, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India

ABSTRACT

As cinema moved from exhibition theatres to cable television in the late-1980s pre-liberal License Raj¹ economy, the competitive music label market in India pushed its executives to look beyond the established modes of music making and selling. This development also collided with the growing cultural demand for new and 'fresh' female voices, and innovative audio-visual modes inspired by the MTV consumerism model of the West. Additionally, music videos of international popstars such as Madonna, Michael Jackson, etc. started making waves in India through direct and indirect channels. As a result, the influence of western music video culture led the music industry officials to rope in 'westernized in style, desi at heart' female performers to represent the new wave of alternative non-film popular music – collectively popularised by music labels and the media as Hindi Pop or Indipop. Moreover, the cultural impact of American popstar Madonna's stardom, performativity, and politics also played a critical role in the way the emerging Indipop 'divas' projected themselves, both in and outside the diegesis of their music videos, during the 90s MTV boom in India. Engaging with the textual and extratextual world of indipop music videos that belong to the 'new women' of the neoliberal-90s – Jasmine Bharucha, Alisha Chinai, Shweta Shetty, etc.—this paper attempts to track and locate the emergence of these 'non-film' female voices in the traditional 'song and dance' aesthetic substructure of Bombay cinema.

ARTICLE HISTORY

Received 6 March 2024
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KEYWORDS

90s; female star; indipop; MTV; Madonna; non-film

Introduction

The 1990s' indipop era belonged to female performers who ruled the music video industry for a considerable amount of time and gave indipop the status of a lucrative alternative to film music in India. Indipop, in the popular 'digital' memory of the contemporary internet fandom, is most often understood as the revolution that gave voice to the 'alternative' music and artists, more specifically 'boybands' like Euphoria, Colonial Cousins, Silk Route, etc., which in a way kickstarted the 'indie-moment'³ in India. As a result, the nostalgia-driven economy of the 90s indipop moment that one encounters in the contemporary digital world – thanks to the constant engagement-focused algorithm throwbacks which the social media provides every day – is heavily dominated by the images of the male star singers. However, the prominent female stars of indipop – who all have otherwise collectively played a fundamental role in making the (unregulated) indipop music video industry a lucrative alternative to the Hindi Film Song aesthetic and cultural model – remain absent in the current popular discourse surrounding this indipop nostalgia.

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RIDDHIMA SHARMA, SCCE

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NEERU DHARMA, SoM

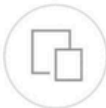
Dhama, N., & Anil, K. (2025). Responsible and sustainable tourism (respo-sustainable tourism): a systematic literature review and future agenda. International Journal of Innovation Science.
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/IJIS-02-2024-0046>

Article

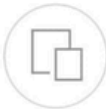
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February 2025
DOI:[10.1108/IJIS-02-2024-0046](https://doi.org/10.1108/IJIS-02-2024-0046)

Authors:



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SHALAKA, SGA



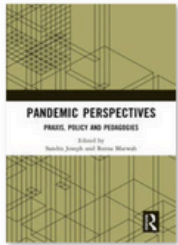
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Chapter

Non-biodegradability of Caste

Waste Pickers and Policy in Delhi during COVID-19

By *Ishita Singh, Shalaka*

Book [Pandemic Perspectives](#)

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<https://www.taylorfrancis.com/chapters/edit/10.4324/9781003480297-15/non-biodegradability-caste-ishita-singh-shalaka>

16

Illuminating Minds

**Travel grants awarded
to Women Students to
present their work in
national and international conferences
2022-2025**



S.No.	Name of the Student	Name of the School	Place of Visit	Details of the Conference	Conference Date
1	Chaitanya Khandelwal	SHS	Padua, Italy	40th International Labour Process	20th-23rd April 2022
2	Tasha Agarwal	SDS	Oslo , Norway	19th IMISCOE Annual Conference	29th June - 1st July 2022
3	Anandita Sharma	SLS	Bologna, Italy	12th Annual Conference in Political Economy	6th - 9th September 2022
4	Shivani Yadav	SLS	Barcelona, Spain	MIRDEC - 19th International Conference in collaboration with Universidade Autonoma De Lisboa	23rd - 25th November 2022
5	Anu Rani	SDS	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	The Indian Society of Labour Economics (ISLE)	28th February 2023 - 3rd March 2023
6	Vidya Vishwakarma	SoL	Orlando, United States (Virtual presentation)	45th Comparative Drama Conference	30th March - 1st April 2023

S.No.	Name of the Student	Name of the School	Place of Visit	Details of the Conference	Conference Date
7	Vidya Vishwakarma	SoL	Mumbai, India	National Conference on Disability	24th December 2022
8	Dona Biswas	SHS	Dublin, Ireland	6th South Asia Conference	19th - 21st April 2023
9	Aakanksha Barwal	SoL	Lisbon, Portugal	Representations of home in literatures and cultures in English	21st - 23rd June 2023
10	Ritika Arora	SHS	Cartagena, Columbia	IIPA 53rd Biennial Congress with theme – Mind in the line of fire	26th - 29th July 2023
11	Priya Tiwari	SHS	Cartagena, Columbia	IIPA 53rd Biennial Congress with theme – Mind in the line of fire	26th - 29th July 2023
12	Sruti Manjula Devaprakash	SoL	Punjab University, Chandigarh	Two-day national seminar' Theory-Literature Interface: Possibilities of Re-Searching India	11th – 12th May 2023

S.No.	Name of the Student	Name of the School	Place of Visit	Details of the Conference	Conference Date
13	Shahana	SLS	Meghalaya, India	47th ISC Conference 2022	19th to 23rd December 2022
14	Alprata Ahuja	SES	University of Glasgow, Scotland, UK	Emerging Researcher's Conference and ECER 2023- "The Value of Diversity of Education and Educational Research"	22nd – 25th August 2023
15	Jemsy Claries Alex	SoL	University of Leeds, United Kingdom	International Medieval Congress 2023	3rd – 6th July 2023
16	Tanya Burman	SLS	University of Turin, Italy	European Association for South Asian Studies (EASAS Torino 2023)	26th – 29th July 2023
17	Preeti	SES	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Indian Association for Women's Studies (IAWS Conference 2023)	7th – 10th September 2023

S.No.	Name of the Student	Name of the School	Place of Visit	Details of the Conference	Conference Date
18	Damini Rana	SHS	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Indian Association for Women's Studies (IAWS Conference 2023)	7th – 10th September 2023
19	Aarshi Jahan	SLS	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	Indian Association for Women's Studies (IAWS Conference 2023)	7th – 10th September 2023
20	Bhumika Singh	SLS	Portland, Oregon (USA)	Annual Conference American Folklore Society 2023	1st – 4th November 2023
21	Srishti Srivastava	SHS	Delhi University	“Everyday gendered experiences of working women during pandemic- Impact on career aspiration, emotional support and mental well being”	14th – 20th October 2023
22	Ridhima Garg	SES	Hiroshima Japan	Resilience and Rebuilding of Education: Aftermath of Social Crisis	24th – 26th November 2023
23	Neha Dagar	SoL	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Annual Conference 2024 on ‘Crossing the Global Storm: Networks, Solidarities and Communities in Struggle’	6th - 9th November 2024 21

S.No.	Name of the Student	Name of the School	Place of Visit	Details of the Conference	Conference Date
24	Ruchi Sharma	SES	Tejpur University, Assam	13th Annual International CESI Conference, 2023	1st – 3rd December 2023
25	Navkiran Natt	SCCE		A Symorium platform to the world	
26	Aakanksha Gautam	SDS	Dublin, Ireland	Seventh Annual South Asia Conference	24th - 26th April 2024
27	Meghal Karki	SoL	Albuquerque, New Mexico	Annual Conference 2024 on ‘Crossing the Global Strom: Networks, Solidarities and Communities in Struggle’	6th-9th November 2024
28	Isha Joshi	SES	New College, Oxford, United Kindom	Oxford Ethnography and Education Conference	2nd - 4th September 2024
29	Radhika Mittal	SES	London, United Kingdom	European Conference on Language Learning	11th - 15th July 2024

S.No.	Name of the Student	Name of the School	Place of Visit	Details of the Conference	Conference Date
30	Bhuvaneshwari Subramanian	SDS	London, United Kingdom	European Conference on Language Learning	11th-15th July 2024
31	Anna Dasgupta	SoL	Tilburg University, Netherlands	Visual Language Conference 2024	27th - 28th June 2024
32	Shuchi Agrawal	SLS	Kalinga University Bhubaneswar, Odisha	4th International Conference of the Indian Association for South Asian Studies (IASAS)	21st - 22nd June 2024
33	Pali Sarkar	SoL	Strand, London (United Kingdom)	British Association of South Asian Studies (BASAS)Annual Conference 2024	9th-11th September 2024
34	Ms. Preeti	SES	Tokyo, Japan	The Asian conference on Education (ACE2024)	25-29th November 2024

S.No.	Name of the Student	Name of the School	Place of Visit	Details of the Conference	Conference Date
35	Ms. Kashish Gupta	SoM	IIM Ahmedabad, Gujarat	India Management Research Conference:	7th - 9th December 2024
36	Ms. Bhawna	SLS	Jaipur, Rajasthan	International Conference on Special, Function and Application	28th-30th November 2024
37	Mansa	SES	Chandigarh, Punjab	State , market and Civil Society: Rethinking Education for Sustainable Futures	22-24th November 2024
38	Anna Dasgupta	SoL	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	International Conference- Art and Society: Navigating The Intersections of Creativity Culture, and Change	5th-6th November 2024
39	Durga Devi	SoM	Ahmedabad , Gujarat	16th Biennial Conference on Entrepreneurship	26th - 28th February 2025 24

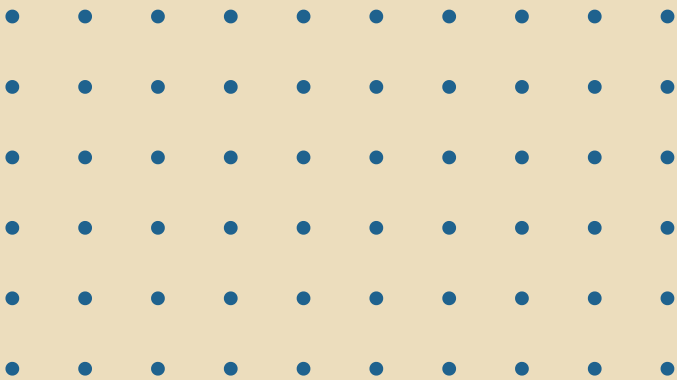
Illuminating Minds

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Alumni of Our University**



RITIKA RUPAL
Assistant Vice
President – Marsh
India

MBA 2014-16



**DR. SHIVANGI
VERMA**
Assistant Professor-
Indira Gandhi Delhi
Technical University
for Women

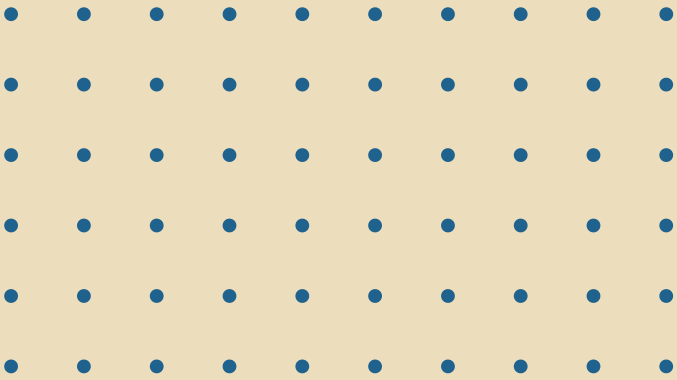
MBA 2016-18



School of Management

DEVYANSHI DUBEY
Studying Master of
Public Policy -
University of
Chicago

MBA 2015-17



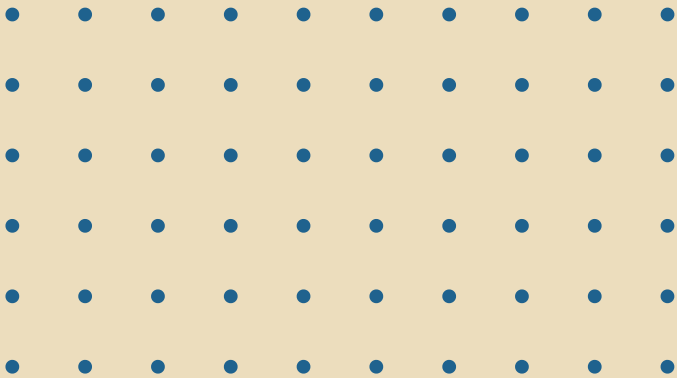
PARUL SHARMA
Founder - Poorva
Craft Studio

MBA 2022-24



NIKITA BALYAN
Assistant Manager -
Udhmodya
Foundation, DU

MBA IEVD 2021-23



DR SHILPY
MALHOTRA ARORA
Assistant Professor -
Shaheed Bhagat
Singh Evening
College, DU

PhD 2024

School of Management

SASHA BAIJAL
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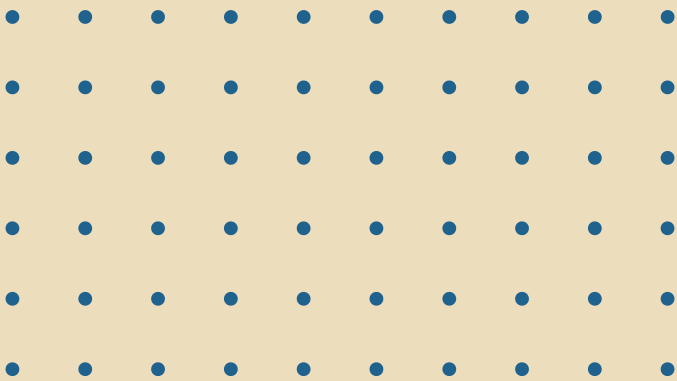
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DR. CAMELLIA
BISWAS
Postdoctoral
Researcher - Royal
Holloway

MAED 2015-17

School of Human Ecology



ABRITI MOKTAN
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MAED 2015-17



RASHMI SINGH
Assistant Professor -
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PhD 23

School of Human Ecology

KHUSHI UPADHYAY
Product Associate -
Key Education
Foundation

B.Voc ECCME
2019-22



MEGHNA GOSH
Senior Professional
NIIT Foundation

B.Voc ECCME
2017-20

School of Vocational Studies

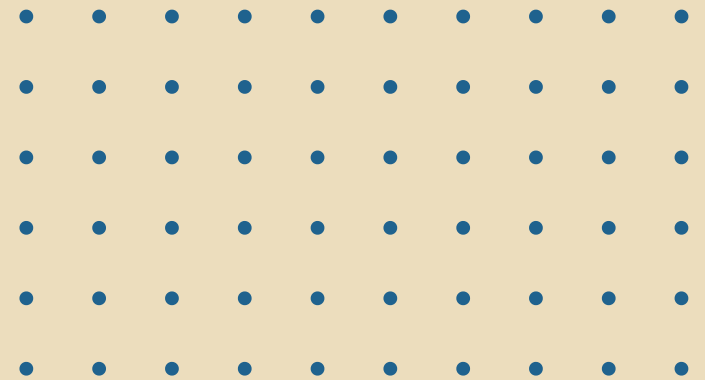
PUNNYA JAIN
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B.Voc RM
2017-20



SHEFALI AGGARWAL
Assistant -
Food Corporation of
India

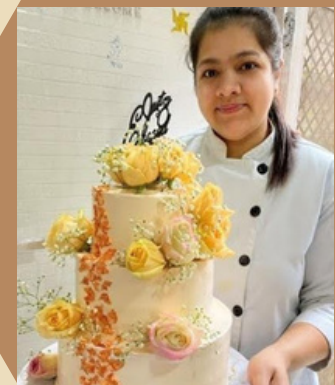
**B.Voc Tourism &
Hospitality**
2017-20



School of Vocational Studies

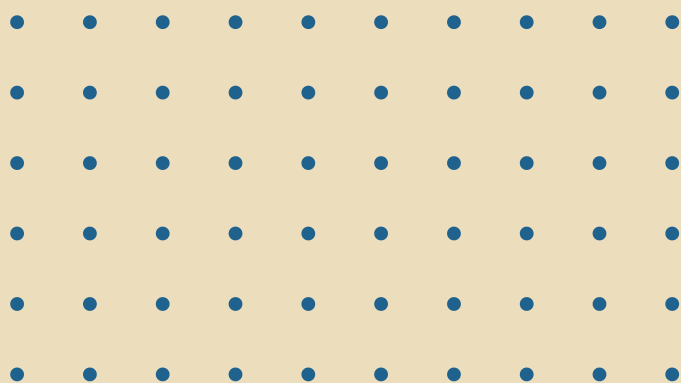
PRERNA SINGH
Cabin Crew -
Air Asia

**B.Voc Tourism &
Hospitality**
2021-24

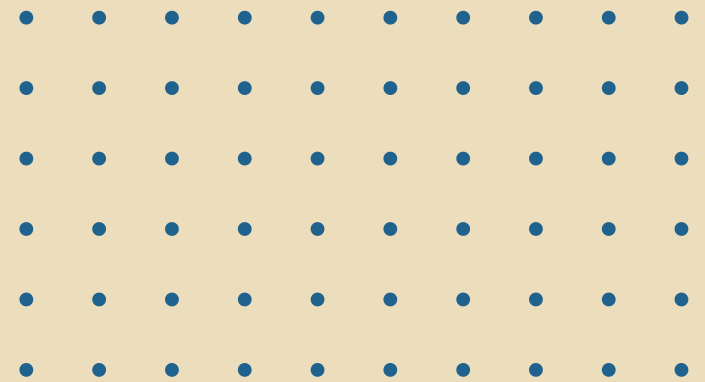


MANSI DEWAN
Founder -
Cookiedoo
Patisserie

**B.Voc Tourism &
Hospitality**
2017-20



School of Vocational Studies



PREETIKA KAUR
Executive
Standards -
Tourism and
Hospitality Skill
Council

**M.Voc Tourism &
Hospitality
2021-23**



NAJIA ZEB
Assistant Professor-
Jesus and Mary
College

**MA Education
2015-17**



School of Education Studies

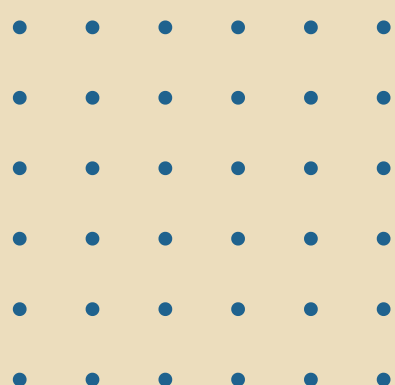
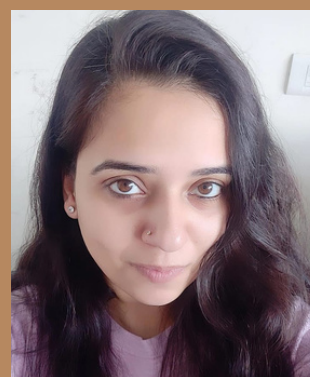
RIA MISRA
PhD Department of
Educational Studies
- University of
British Columbia

**MA Education
2017-19**



MEGHA DADHWAL
PhD in Educational
Studies - ZHCES -
JNU

**MA Education
2013-15**



SRISHTI SHARMA
Program
Coordinator- USIEF,
the Fulbright
Commission in India

MA Education
ECCE 2017-20



PRANAMI TAMULI
Executive Director,
The Red Door

MA Education
ECCE 2018-20



School of Education Studies

**KURSONGKIT
LEPCHA**
MPhil Degree in
Education,
University of
Cambridge

MA Education
ECCE 2018-20



SHIPRA SHUKLA
Assistant Professor
Tezpur University,
Assam

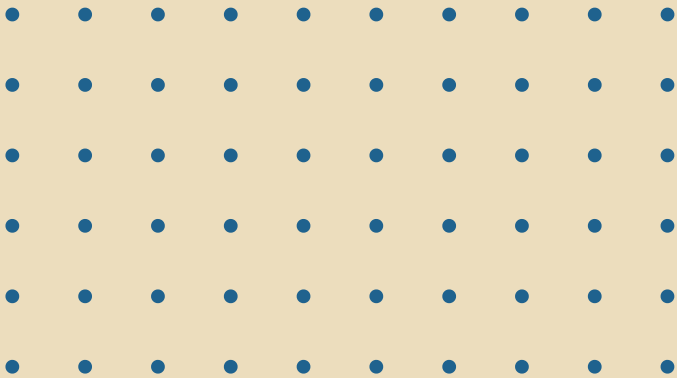
PhD Hindi
2023



School of Letters

ANKITA CHAUHAN
Assistant Professor
Miranda House, DU

PhD Hindi
2023



NIKITA JAIN
Assistant Professor
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
University Delhi

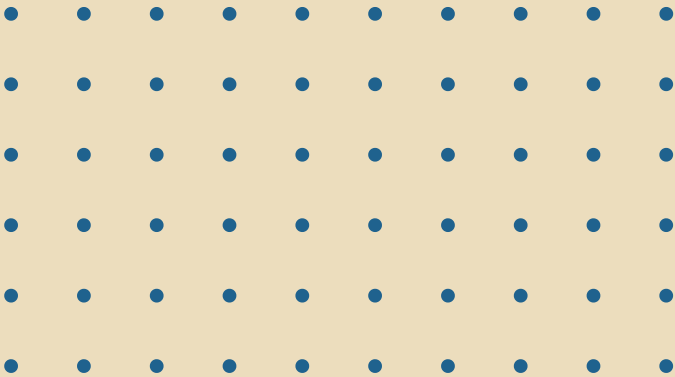
MPhil & PhD Hindi
2011-14 & 2014-19



School of Letters

Khushi Vashisth
Pursuing PhD in Hindi,
Banasthali Vidyapith

MA Hindi
2020 - 2022



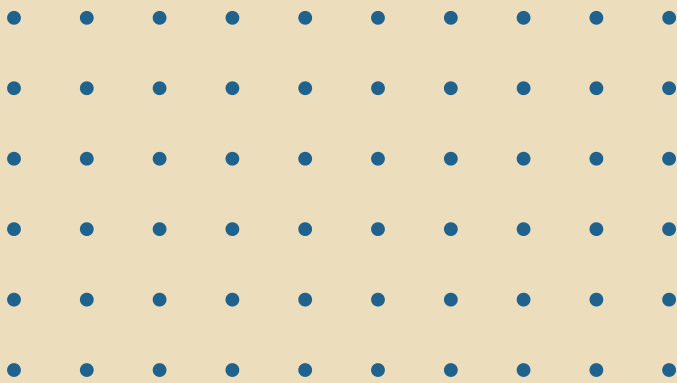
Dr. Mokshda Manchanda
Assistant Professor of English
BITS Law School, Mumbai

PhD English 2022



AARTI V
Production Grant
Awardee and
Shadow Puppetry
Artist

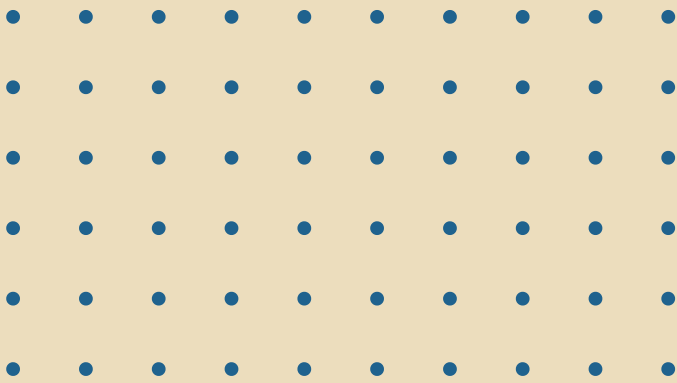
MA Literary Art,
Creative Writing



School of
Culture and
Creative
Expressions

MALAYKA SHIRAZI
Assistant Producer,
RoundGlass Sustain

MA Literary Art,
Creative Writing
2018-2020



APARNA CHIVUKULA
Toto Awardee

MA Literary Art,
Creative Writing
2019-2021



DR. AMRITHA SHRUTI
RADHAKRISHNAN
Assistant Professor,
School of Humanities and
Social Sciences,
Shiv Nadar University

MA Performance
Studies
2014 -16



**DR. MRIDUPANKHI
RAJKUMARI**
Programme Officer,
Arts Practice, India
Foundation for the
Arts

**MA Performance
Studies
2013-15**



ASHWARYA SAMKARIA
Assistant Professor,
Shaheed Rajguru College of
Applied Sciences for Women,
University of Delhi

**MA Performance Studies
2017-19**



School of Culture and Creative Expressions

ANUJA DASGUPTA
Artist-in-Residence,
NIROX Foundation

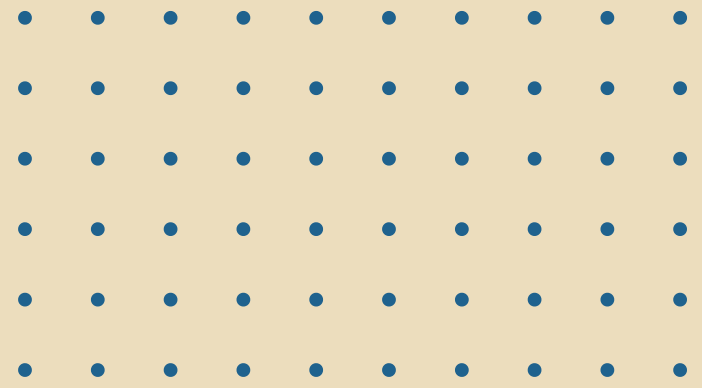
**MA Visual Art
2017-19**



KATHYAYINI DASH
Assistant Professor,
Performing and Visual Arts,
Ahmedabad University

**MA Visual Art
2014-16**





School of Heritage Research and Management



PUJA KUMARI
Painting and Paper
Conservator at Art
Life Restoration

MA Conservation
Preservation and
Heritage
Management
2021-2023



**SHEHNAZ AKHTAR
HUSSAIN**
Executive Art
Gallery Operations,
Sanchit Art Gallery

MA Conservation
Preservation AND
Heritage
Management
2021-2023

MUSKAN GROVER
Project Coordinator,
Dastkar

MA Conservation
Preservation AND
Heritage
Management
2021-2023

RASHI KARIR
Trainee Researcher
at Wall Paintings
Directory, INTACH,
Delhi Chapter

MA Archaeology
and Heritage
Management
2021-2023

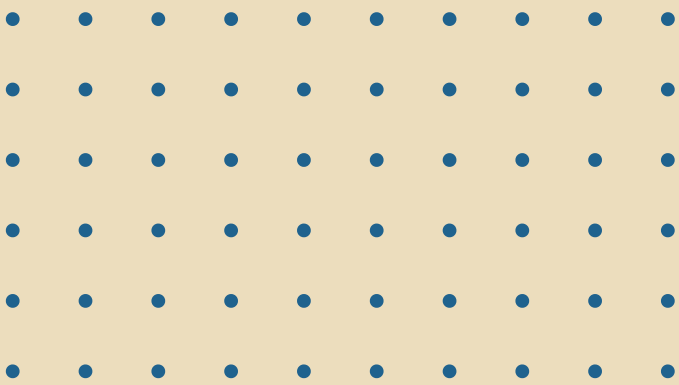


RITWIK BASAK
Art Restorer And
Associate of
Operations,
Sanchit Art Gallery

MA Conservation
Preservation AND
Heritage
Management
2021-2023



School of Heritage Research and Management



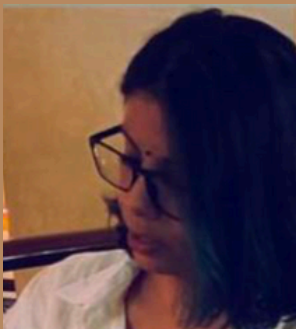
BHARTI GOSWAMI
ASSISTANT
CONSERVATOR,
INTACH DELHI

MA Archaeology
and Heritage
Management
2021-2023



NITYA CHAUBEY
Journalist,
CSR Magazine,

MA Global Studies
2021-2023



**JEMINI SARA
NAINAN**
PhD Candidate In
Anthropology,
UC Irvine

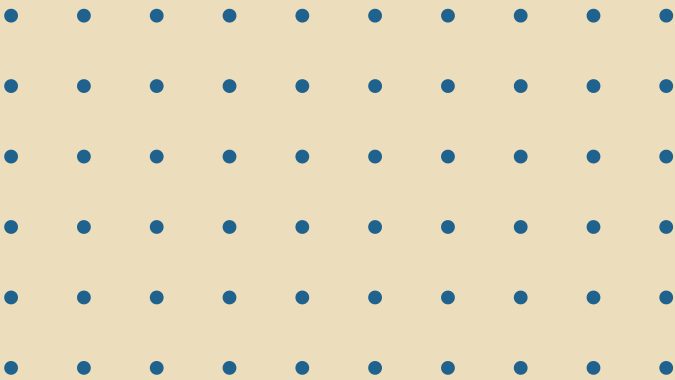
MA Global Studies
2021-2023



**AINDRILLA
CHAKRABORTY**
PhD Candidate,
State University of
New York Albany

MA Global Studies
2019-21

School of Global Affairs



**AISHWARYA
UNIKRISHNAN**
Senior Associate,
The Education
Alliance

**MA Gender Studies
2020-2022**



SHAMBHAVI SHUKLA
Manager
Communications
Gender, Work India

**MA Gender Studies
2020-2022**



School of
Human Studies

PRATHA GARKOTI
Technical Consultant
Gender,
SES And Programme Support

**MA Gender Studies
2016-2018**



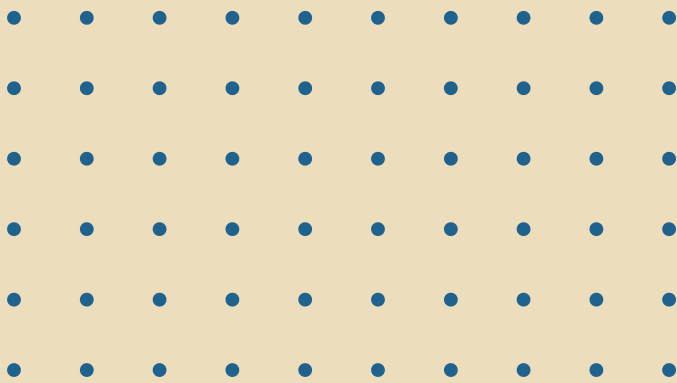
SHRISTI KHARE
Assistant Editor
Bloomsbury

**MA Gender
Studies
2020-22**



YAMINIE SHARMA
Assistant Professor,
Government College
Seraj, Mandi

PhD Sociology, 2024



SHINZANI JAIN
Doctoral Student,
The London School
of Economics and
Political Science

MA Sociology
Batch 2017-19



School of Liberal Studies

ANNA SINHA
IPS (AGMUT, 2022)

PhD Economics
(Pursuing Since
2018)
MA Economics
2016-18



ANSHIKA VERMA
Client Delivery
Specialist Client
Delivery Specialist -
IBM

MA Economics
2021-23



DR. SHIVANI YADAV
Assistant Professor,
SVKM's Narsee
Monjee Institute of
Management
Studies

PhD Economics 2023

AYESHA DATTA
Research Consultant
International Center
for Research on
Women

MA Sociology
2015-17



SMRITI SHARMA
PhD Social and
Cultural
Anthropology,
University of
Lucerne,
Switzerland

MA Sociology
2013-15



School of
Liberal Studies

KAVYA D.
Project Assistant,
Indira Gandhi
National Centre for
the Arts

MA History
2021-23



DR. NISHA
Assistant Professor,
PGDAV College,
Delhi University

PhD (Mathematics)
2019-2024



DR. AASHNA MEHTA
Assistant Professor -
Public Health
Foundation of India,
JNU

MA Economics
2011-13



PRAGYA KUSHWAHA
Senior Consultant, EXL

BA Mathematics
2011 -14



SATYA DIXIT
Data & Business
Transformation
Associate - Toyota
Motor Corporation,
Brussels

BA Economics
2016-19



School of
Undergraduate
Studies

JANHVI KUMAR
Research Assistant
Greentech Partners,
Hamburg, Germany

BA Economics
2016-19



**DEVINA MITCHELLE
THOMAS**
Comissioned
Counsellor - Tihar
Prisons

BA SSH
2020-23



KRISHNA S KUMAR
Analyst at Climate
Policy Initiative
India

BA Economics
2019 - 22



OINDRILA DAS
Associate -
Knowledge and
Impact, Aangan
Trust; Founder -
Takhleeq Theatre
Group

BA Sociology
2014-17



School of
Undergraduate
Studies

REYA KALRA
Team Lead &
Psychologist,
Sumona

BA Psychology
2019 - 22



SHRUTI K.
Advocate, Chambers
of Jai Sahai Endlaw

BA Sociology
2016 - 19



School of Development Studies



ANJALI KATARIA
Deputy Superintendent
of Police
Uttar Pradesh Police

**MA Development
Studies
2010-12**



PALLAVI DHALL
Deputy Director- External
Engagements & Operations
Centre for Social and
Behavioral Changes

**MA Development
Studies
2010-12**

PRAPTI BAROOAH
Senior Research
Analyst,
International Food
Policy Research
Institute

**MA Development
Studies
2013-15**



SONAL MATHARU
Senior Assistant
Editor, The Print

**MA Development
Studies
2012-14**



NISHTHA TEWARI
Research Lead,
Commonplace

**MA Development
Studies
2015-17**





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for a Single Girl
Child in each
programme of
the University.**



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DR. B.R. AMBEDKAR UNIVERSITY DELHI