Curriculum Vitae

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Educational Qualifications:

Qualification	Year of Passing	Division	Institution
Phd. (Science Policy)	2015	Awarded	JNU
M.Phil.(Science Policy)	2010	75%	JNU
M.Sc. (Environmental Sciences)	2007	65%	JNU
B.Sc.General (Botany,Chemistry,Zoology)	2005	65%	D.D.U.Univ. Gorakhpur, U.P.
Higher Secondary (10+2)	2000	79%	I.S.C. Board
Matriculation (10)	1998	87%	I.C.S.E. Board

CONFERENCES ATTENDED

1. International Conference on ''Coastal Zone Environment and Sustainable Development Vulnerability, Adaptation and Beyond''
2. 37th All India Sociological Conference, New Delhi, December 2011.
3. 40th All India Sociological Conference, Varanasi, November 29 – December 1.

SYMPOSIUM

1. Poster presentation on ''PLASTIC POLLUTION'' in - National Symposium on ''Searching missing links of

Conservation and Management for Sustainable Development''.

2. Participation in Symposium on "Electromagnetic Radiation and Environment, Impact and Assessment".

PAPER PRESENTAION:

"Social Implications of E-waste in India: Reflection from Few Dismantling Sites in Delhi" at 37th All India Sociological Conference, December 10-13 2011, New Delhi

"Formalization of E-waste Recycling in India: Exploring the Socio-technological Challenges" at 40th All India Sociological Conference, 29 Nov-1 Dec 2014, Varanasi

PROJECT:

Completed M.Sc. Project on "Effect of Microwaves on DNA and Enzymes ″in 2008

M.Phil. Dissertation:

"Electronic Waste Management: Technological and Socio-legal Issues in India and China" (Submitted in July 2010) Completed at Center for Studies in Science Policy, SSS, JNU.

Ph. D. Thesis

Generation and Management of Electronic Waste in India: A Case Study of Delhi-NCR. (Submitted in July 2015) Completed at Center for Studies in Science Policy, SSS, JNU.

Work Experience: Program Officer, Toxics Link, New Delhi (August2015-December 2015)

International Journal of Environmental Studies, 2014
Vol. 71, No. 3, 241–260, http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00207233.2014.926160

Social repercussions of e-waste management in India: a study of three informal recycling sites in Delhi

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The informal sector in India processes more than 90% of e-waste, using rudimentary techniques and unskilled workers. In contravention of the E-waste (Management and Handling) Rules 2011, a large number of informal units are carrying out the processing of e-wastes in Delhi. This paper analyses the process of e-waste management in the informal sector and throws light on the working and living conditions of workers at some dismantling sites in Delhi. On the basis of unstructured interviews with e-waste workers, the paper articulates their risk perception and highlights the economics of e-wastes recycling in the informal sector. Given the harmful effects of e-wastes and the involvement of a large number of people, the paper underlines the need for changes in application of the law to recognize the rights of the workers and to strengthen safety provisions for them.

Keywords: E-waste; Informal recycling; Delhi; Environmental hazards

1. Introduction

The widespread availability of electrical and electronic goods has created unintended consequences of obsolete and discarded products or e-wastes that have become a serious environmental issue in the developing countries [1,2]. Because there are inadequate infrastructure and a weak regulatory framework, a large chunk of e-waste recycling is taking place in the informal sector in India [3–5] and workers are the worst victims as they are exposed to dust, fumes and vapours of toxic substances emanating during crude recycling operations [6, p. 6]. Similar problems have been also reported from the ship breaking activities at Alang–Sosiya yard in Gujarat where besides the physical injuries like cuts and burns, the workers were also found to be suffering from headache, skin problems, respiratory diseases, malaria and viral fever as they were required to work in the dust and smoke-laden environment [7–9].

Despite the high risks associated with e-waste recycling, Delhi, India's capital, is emerging as the world capital for e-waste recycling without an effective regulatory framework. As stated in a government report, there are at least 20 locations in Delhi such as *Mayapuri*, *Turkman Gate*, *Wazirabad*, *Mandoli, Kirti Nagar, Seelampur, Shastri Park, Welcome (Gandhi nagar) and Mustafabab* where informal e-waste recycling is going on [10]. The

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