



Curriculum Vitae

Neha Mishra

PERSONAL INFORMATION

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Sex: Female | Date of birth 28/06/1983 | Nationality Indian

EDUCATION

- ☐ PhD in Law (Completed Final Presentation, Viva and Thesis submission; Awaiting Degree) from National Law School of India University, Bangalore.
- ☐ LLM (2011-2013) from National Law School of India University, Bangalore; Major- Human Rights Law (CGPA- 5.74/7).
- ☐ LLB (2006-2009) Faculty of Law, Delhi University.
- ☐ M.A. (2004-2006) Hindu College, Delhi University.
- ☐ B.A. (2001-2004) Delhi College of Arts and Commerce, Delhi University.

AWARDS/ RELATED

1. Visiting Fellow, School of Social Work, Michigan State University, USA (4 July 2016 – 20 July 2016).
2. Invited Speaker, Global Perspectives on Colorism, Washington University Law, Whitney R Harris World Law Institute, USA, (2 April 2015 -10 April 2015).
3. Best Researcher, Education Award 2016, Indus Foundation, India.
4. Judge, Fifth National Moot Court Competition, CMR Law School, Bengaluru, 19Mar 2016.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Founding Director, Worked as Head & Assistant Professor, School of Legal Studies, REVA University, Bangalore (June 2015 – March 2018).

Duties involved:

- Administration relating to starting up and smooth running of a new Law School (providing 5 year degree in BALLB & BBA) within a University setup;

- Communications with Bar Council of India and other related matters.
 - Member Convener for Board of Studies for BBALLB.
 - Member for Sexual Harassment Advisory Board, REVA University
 - Member for IPR Cell, REVA University
- ☐ **Legal Consultant** at Desai and Associates (August 2013- December 2014)
- ☐ **Visiting Faculty:** (August 2013-December 2014)
- M.S. Ramaiah College of Law, Bangalore- Subjects taught-Law of Evidence, Constitutional Law (Jan 2014- Dec 2014).
 - CMR Law School, Bangalore- Environment Law, IPR (Aug 2013- Dec 2013).
- ☐ **Associate Attorney,** Juris Consultus Law Firm, Delhi (2009-2010). Work involved- Represented matters in Supreme Court, High Court of Delhi, drafting pleadings, Arbitration matters, Client Coordination. Countable Cases appeared are Reported Judgments.

PUBLICATIONS PRESENTATIONS CONFERENCES SEMINARS

Publications:

BOOK CHAPTERS

1. Hall R., Mishra N., Chapter 1, Ambedkar and King: The Subjugation of Caste or Race vis-a-vis Colourism, The Radical in Ambedkar (ed. Yengde S., Teltumbde, A.), (Penguin Random House India), 2018, pp.3-16.
2. Mishra N., Stigma of Hijra Identity: Excluded Voices, Edited Volume, Rights: A Socio Legal Perspective, ed. Mishra P., (New Delhi: Radha Publication) 2018, pp.66-76, ISBN: 978-93-86439-42-0.
3. Mishra N., The Urban Woman: Perception, Challenges and the Law, Ameya, (Mumbai, Himalaya Publishing for Aurora Degree College, Hyderabad) (ed. Bulusu V., Kanduri S.,) March 2018, pp.231-232. ISBN: 978-93-5273-955-4

JOURNALS/ NEWS COLUMNS/ BLOGS/ ACADEMIC PORTALS

1. Mishra N., Asian Americans: Eurogamy by Asian Women, American Behavioral Scientist, (Sage Publications), Vol.62(14) 2018, ISSN Number: 00027642, pp. 1988-2006.
URL available at: journals.sagepub.com
2. Hall R., Mishra N., Indian Men are Swapping ‘tall dark and handsome’ for ‘tall, fair and debonair’, The Conversation - *Africa Edition*, 27 March 2018, URL: <https://theconversation.com/indian-men-are-swapping-tall-dark-and-handsome-for-tall-fair-and-debonair-93144>

3. Mishra N., Hall R.E., Bleached Girls: India and Its Love for Light Skin, The Conversation, Edition-Global Perspectives, July 21, 2017, URL: <https://theconversation.com/bleached-girls-india-and-its-love-for-light-skin-80655>

Republished By –

- The Huffinton Post, USA, 21 July 2017, available at: https://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/bleached-girls-india-and-its-love-for-light-skin_us_59720722e4b06b511b02c2aa
 - The Asia Times, 11 Feb 2018; available at: https://www.asiatimes.com/2018/02/article/bleached-girls-india-love-light-skin/?_id=9243872
 - The Wire; The Quartz and others
 - *The article Crossed 150 thousand Views till date*
4. Hall, Mishra, Le colorisme et les crèmes éclaircissantes : ces legs invisibles de la colonization, The conversation, France Edition, URL available at : <https://theconversation.com/le-colorisme-et-les-cremes-eclaircissantes-ces-legs-invisibles-de-la-colonisation-82699>
 5. BeenaG, Mishra N., The Unvoiced Crime of Cutting: FGM in India, Indian Bar Review, Vol.XLIV (1) 2017, Jan-Mar 2017 Iss.1, (New Delhi: Bar Council of India Trust), 2017 pp.103-112.
 6. Mishra N., India and Colorism: The Finer Nuances, The Washington University Global Studies Law Review, Vol 14, No.4, 2015, ISSN: 1546 6981, URL: https://openscholarship.wustl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1553&context=law_globals_tudies
 7. Mishra N., Global Perspectives On Colorism: Stepping Towards a Solution!, Lex Lata Lex Ferenda, Whitney R Harris World Law Institute, available at <http://law.wustl.edu/harris/lexlata/?p=518>
 8. Mishra N., Nano-Technology: The Uncertain terrain, Failure of Precautionary Principle- published in International Journal of Law and Policy review, ISSN : (o) 2278-3156, available at http://www.ijlprnujs.com/ijlpr_2014_vol_3_no_2
 9. Mishra N., Waste Management: A Wasteful exercise? (Comparative Study of Various States in India), International Journal of Law and Legal Jurisprudence Studies, Vol. 1, Iss. 3, ISSN: 2348- 8212, available at <http://ijlljs.in/volume-1-issue-3-june2014/>
 10. Mishra N., Stages of Law and the ‘Woman’ Bias, International Journal on Research and Analyses, Vol. 1, Iss. 3, Jan 2014, ISSN: 2347- 3185, available at <http://www.ijra.in/Journal.aspx>

Presentations:

1. Presenter, 2 Day International Conference on Reforming Prosecution for Victim Justice, organized by Centre for Criminology and Victimology, and Indian Society of Victimology at NLU Delhi, 21-22 June 2019, Paper title- Juvenile Justice and Victim Participation: Stepping towards a New Direction.
2. Presenter, 2 Day International Conference on (His)tory, Her-story and 'Other Narratives organized by School of Arts and Humanities, Reva University, 3-4 Feb 2017.
3. Presenter, National Seminar on Legal Scenario on Emerging Vistas of Crime against Women in India organized by University Law College, Bangalore University, 12 Mar 2016.
4. Session Speaker, Faculty Development Program on Intellectual Property Rights organised by REVA University in association with Edulife India, DEITY sponsored, 16 Dec 2016.
5. Speaker, Training Program on Sensitization to, Prevention of and Redressal for Sexual Harassment (SPARSH) at School of Legal Studies, REVA University, 21 Nov 2016.
6. Panelist/ Presenter- Global Perspectives on Colorism conducted by Whitney R. Harris World Law Institute at Washington University School of Law, Missouri, USA (2-3 Apr 2015).
7. International Conference on Comparative Law and Development at Law Centre-I, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi- on Nano-Technology Posing an Environmental Threat: Failure of Precautionary Principle (21-22 Mar 2014).
8. International Conference on Diversity, Exclusion and Discrimination at Jindal Global Law University, NCR - Presented paper on Hijras and their Minority Status (22-23 Oct 2012).

Conferences/Seminars/Workshops:

1. Delegate, Workshop on Role of Media in Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, NLSIU in collaboration with National Human Rights Commission, India, 22 June 2017 at NLSIU.
2. Dissemination Conference on Clinical Education in India organized by Human Rights Lawyering Project, NLSIU, 24 Nov 2017.
3. Trainee, 3 day Workshop on Juvenile Justice and Child Rights conducted by IBA Chair on Continuing Legal Education, National law School of India University in association with Menon Institute of Legal Advocacy, Trivandrum from 20-22 April, 2016 at NLSIU, Bangalore.
4. Convener, One Day Workshop on Importance of Cyber Security and IPR: Issues and Challenges conducted by School of Legal Studies, REVA University, Bangalore (01 Feb 2016)
5. Delegate, National Seminar cum Training Programme on 'Integrating Cyber Laws into Law Teaching' conducted by ACRDTCLCF at National Law School of India University, Bangalore (29 Mar 2014).
6. International Conference on International Law and Intellectual Property Laws at Faculty of Law, Delhi University (22-23 Mar 2014).
7. International Conference on Challenges for Objective Analyses of Patentability Criteria by

MHRD Chair on IPR at NLSIU, Bangalore (17 Dec 2012).

INTERVIEWS (Few Listed)

1. Urvija Banerji, Swindle, March 2018.
2. Julia Wadhawan, DW, Germany, 22.12.2016, available at <http://www.dw.com/de/bollywood-film-gegen-je-heller-je-sch%C3%B6ner/a-36860505> [on colorism]
3. Julia Wadhawan, DIE FARBE HAUT, published in FMAG, Germany, 2016, pp.118-121. PDF copy [on colorism]
4. Shaveta Dua, makaan IQ 1 May 2017, available at <https://www.makaan.com/iq/news-views/rera-is-not-just-good-for-buyers-its-great-for-developers-too-heres-why> [on RERA]
5. Interview with Journalist Neha featured in E TV News, 2016, in Hindi [on Higher Education and University system]

FEW PUBLICATION EXCERPTS:

1. Mishra N., Asian Americans: Eurogamy by Asian Women, American Behavioral Scientist, (Sage Publications), Vol.62(14) 2018, ISSN Number: 00027642, pp. 1988-2006.

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Article

Asian Americans: Eurogamy by Asian Women

Neha Mishra

Abstract

In the diverse American population, racial prejudice still remains a disturbing actuality. With the ever-increasing rate of Asians in the United States having better jobs, better income, and better education, Asian American women have never been at a better bargaining point to move their social standing in the society at a higher rank and aspire toward true assimilation. Intermarriage via selective desired traits that can help the Asian American woman trump their racial limitations, hence disadvantages. Okamoto's theoretical perspective to develop a boundary approach to the conventional winnowing hypothesis, intermarriage becomes an indicator of integration. Hall's eurogamy premise posits that most important of such desirable traits of prospective men being Euro-American can help Asian women blur the racial differences, hence bring them to the mainstream. This study suggests that in United

States, there exists still substantial homogamy and in the absence of homogamy there is a similar pattern of exogamy, or more specifically eurogamy among Asian American women depicting and showing a clear tendency to marry up. It suggested that eurogamy is likely to continue as a means to marry up. Thus, there will be a continuation of said increase as the population of younger, better educated, independent Asian American women expands, hence resulting in the perfect marital assimilation.

Keywords

exogamy, endogamy, eurogamy, Asian women

2.

Washington University Global Studies Law Review

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http://openscholarship.wustl.edu/law_globalstudies/vol14/iss4/14

INDIA AND COLORISM: THE FINER NUANCES

NEHA MISHRA*

ABSTRACT

Most Indians show apparent ignorance about the practice of exclusion and discrimination based on the skin tone of a person although it is a deep-rooted problematic practice embraced by both the oppressor and the victim. This single practice has become so widespread in India, more so in the past four decades, that it has taken shape along the same lines as “colorism” of the Western world. However, the manifestation of the color discrimination in India differs as it hides behind various other variables.¹

The questions that are still unclear and remain unanswered are: Whether colorism was prevalent in ancient India; whether it is prevalent in Indian society now; how and when colorism found its roots in the Indian society; how deeply it influences the mass consciousness; and what are the reasons behind the prejudice and bias toward dark skin? Since India is a very complex and diversified society, the derivatives that play a role in the discrimination are also as diversified. These derivatives become the “variables” that in turn affect the overall premise that “darker skin color results in discrimination.” Caste, class, religion, region, gender and economics are a few of these variables. Through this study I will explore how all of the variables are connected and got connected over the period of time with the skin tone preference.

* Neha Mishra, Head, School of Legal Studies, REVA University, Bangalore.

1. Colorism in the western countries emerged with the belief of alleged attached superiority of white skin of European race who were the power holder for a very long time as against the subverted class with a darker skin, who were taken as slaves. India however consists of varied color tones of its subjects ranging from very dark to very fair skin owing to the very different climatic and geographic conditions. Again, in Indian scenario, power was determined by more than just skin color- factors like caste and class played vital role in determining the acceptability of a person. See COLE ET AL., *infra* note 63. Still, last 4 to 5 decades show that fair color of the skin is becoming more and more acceptable.

Mishra / Nano Technology: The Uncertain Terrain & Failure of 'Precautionary Principle'
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NANO TECHNOLOGY: THE UNCERTAIN TERRAIN & FAILURE OF 'PRECAUTIONARY PRINCIPLE'

*Neha Mishra**

ABSTRACT

Israeli military's use of Dense Inert Metal Explosive (DIME) involving an explosive spray of superheated micro shrapnel made from milled and powdered Heavy Metal Tungsten Alloy proved highly lethal. These are nano size which cannot be detected or removed from the human body.¹ This related to weaponry, but the effect of 'non-regulation' can be equally disturbing even in civilian topography. Since size alone can change toxicity, even gold, silver, carbon nano-particles will behave differently than their original counterparts- putting the daily usable goods like- washing powders, sunscreens, cleaning agents, cosmetics, medicines in the uncertain terrain.

The present article aims at questioning the core of environment policy formation w.r.t. nano-technology, since India is investing heavily on the same but lacks legal regulation. The first part of article would establish India's failure towards the environmental obligation of following the juscogen norm of precautionary principle with respect to pervasive nanotechnology.

The second part of the article would analyze whether USA [-with decentralized approach between EPA (for chemicals) and FDA (for drugs, cosmetics). OSHA for workplace safety, Consumer Product Safety Commission for risks from consumer products and Deptt of Agriculture for Food]; and EU [REACH] can give a lead to India in the framing of Nano-Regulation?

The third part of the article would deliberate if an escapist view be taken when it comes to the imperilling environmental concerns and provides for a way forward keeping in mind the rapid growth of Nano-Technology.

4. The Radical In Ambedkar, *Penguin Publication*, ed. Yengde, Teltumbde, Dec 2018.

AMBEDKAR AND KING

THE SUBJUGATION OF CASTE OR RACE VIS-À-VIS COLOURISM

Ronald E. Hall and Neha Mishra

Introduction

Some anthropologists contend that the original inhabitants of India, called the Dravidians, were dark-skinned.¹ The Dravidians were confronted by a light-skinned population called the Aryans, a nomadic group that arrived in the Indian subcontinent from west central Asia circa 1500 BCE.² The Aryans were a violent people who conquered the Dravidians upon their arrival in India. They invented a cultural structure to secure themselves and their descendants by inserting the concept of superior status for light skin into Indian society. The remaining Dravidian population eventually internalized the Aryan caste structure invented to standardize the latter's status quo, making it the dominant norm in Indian culture. Subsequently, the caste system constructed by the Aryans institutionalized the Aryan superiority ranking on the basis of purity suggested by light-coloured skin. This history of the Aryan caste system is gleaned from the Vedas, otherwise referred to as the books of knowledge.³

The term 'caste' is not of Indian origin. Formulated by the Portuguese in the 16th century, the word has roots in the Portuguese word *casta*, which literally refers to breed.⁴ Varna, which finds mention in the Rig Veda, the oldest of the Vedas, referring to class, also means colour in Sanskrit and is essentially a colour system construct. Thus, those who insist that caste rather than skin colour is the reigning demographic in India are unaware of its origin. In the underlying modern-day existence of the Indian caste system there is little reference to and acknowledgement of skin colour by the educated elite as the tool by which all factions of

5. Waste Management: A wasteful exercise? (A comparative study of various states in India)

In the next decade, urban India will generate a total of 920 million tons of municipal solid waste that needs to be properly managed in order to avoid further deterioration of public health, air, water and land resources, and the quality of life in Indian cities. In a “business as usual” scenario, India will not be able to dispose these wastes properly.²

Introductory observations:

India is the second largest populous country in the world and like other nations faces the challenges associated with rapid urbanisation and modernisation adversely impacting the environment with the generation of Municipal Solid Wastes (MSW). Also, the proliferating use of plastics in mass consumption consumer goods even today- much after the Supreme Court’s direction against the use of plastics for the same, has led to an explosion in the issues relating to waste arising out of this material. ‘It is estimated that 4-9% by weight of municipal solid waste is plastic. As a source of pollution, it contributes 16% of the chlorine in the environment and is known to have 54 carcinogens. Irresponsible burning of plastic bags generates toxic gases such as phosgene, carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxide and dioxin.³

While there are laws governing MSW, these tend to be focused narrowly on specific compliance areas, and lesser on proactive concepts that can reduce ‘waste at source’ and involve all relevant stakeholders. In its report of September 2008, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India observed the inadequate approach to MSWM, namely the lack of proper storage of waste, non-existence of waste processing facilities and that existing landfill sites are insufficient and follow non-compliant practices with open dumping of waste leading to pollution of ground water making it unfit for human consumption.

Where does India stand on managing solid and plastic wastes? As we examine the details in the sections that follow, a very depressing state of affairs emerges.

²RanjithKharvelAnnepu, *Sustainable Solid Waste Management in India, Executive Summary*, Waste-to-Energy Research and Technology Council (WTERT), Columbia University, 2012, pp.3

³Dr.PawanSikka, *Plastic Waste Management in India*, Introduction, Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi, p.1.