REPORT OF THE STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

Status of Shepherds and the Wool Value Chain in Uttarakhand: A Stakeholder Consultation



Date: 4 August 2026
Time: 9:30 AM – 1:00 PM
Organized by: Sustainable Development Forum Uttaranchal (SDFU)
In Technical Collaboration with: NMHS Agro-Ecology Project and Integrated Mountain Initiative (IMI)

1. BACKGROUND

Sheep rearing and wool production have historically formed part of the livelihood systems of pastoral and rural communities in Uttarakhand. The sector connects mountain communities with a wider landscape of seasonal migration, grazing areas, forest resources, livestock management and traditional knowledge.

The Uttarakhand Sheep and Wool Development Board currently provides institutional support for several aspects of sheep and wool development, including breeding, animal health, wool grading and wool-related activities. The Board also identifies migratory pastoral routes in different parts of the state, including areas associated with Dharchula, Munsyari, Uttarkashi and Joshimath.

Despite this institutional base, the consultation highlighted that the wool sector continues to face a number of challenges. These are not limited to production. Changes in pastoral mobility, access to grazing areas, animal management and traditional practices intersect with problems related to wool collection, processing, product development and market access.

The current market is also increasingly dominated by synthetic and mass-produced materials. This makes it difficult for locally produced wool products to compete on price alone. Participants therefore discussed the need to position Uttarakhand wool differently, through quality, design, local identity, traditional knowledge, natural materials, traceability and niche markets.

The consultation was organized to bring together these different dimensions and to identify areas where further research, policy intervention, institutional coordination and enterprise development may be required.



2. OBJECTIVES OF THE CONSULTATION

The consultation aimed to:

1. Understand the current status of shepherding and wool production in Uttarakhand.
2. Examine the wool value chain from sheep production and pastoral systems to processing, product development and markets.
3. Identify challenges affecting shepherds, artisans, processors and enterprises.
4. Understand changes in pastoral mobility and migratory routes.
5. Assess concerns related to wool quality, processing and infrastructure.
6. Identify gaps in forward and backward linkages.
7. Examine opportunities for value addition and product diversification.
8. Explore possibilities for decentralized collection and processing infrastructure.
9. Discuss the potential establishment of a Centre of Excellence for Wool.
10. Examine possible PPP and community-managed models for infrastructure and enterprise development.
11. Identify research, data and documentation gaps.
12. Explore opportunities for institutional convergence between relevant government departments and agencies.
13. Identify potential livelihood and entrepreneurship opportunities for shepherds, artisans and youth.
14. Develop priority areas for future research, policy engagement and program development.

3. THE INTEGRATED WOOL VALUE CHAIN

The consultation proposed viewing Uttarakhand's wool sector as an integrated value chain, beginning with pastoral landscapes and sheep rearing and extending through production, processing, product development and markets. Strengthening the sector requires linkages across all stages rather than isolated interventions.

Integrated Wool Value Chain

Pastoral Landscape & Livestock
Shepherds and sheep → Breeding, feeding, animal health and selection →
Pastures, mobility and forest resources

↓

Wool Production & Collection
Shearing → Wool collection → Sorting, grading and quality assessment

↓

Processing & Value Addition
Carding → Spinning and yarn development → Natural/vegetable dyeing

↓

Product Development & Innovation
Craft and design → Product development → R&D, prototyping and incubation

↓

Market Development
Branding and storytelling → Tourism, digital markets, retail and institutional buyers

↓

Consumer

Core principle: *The wool sector should be developed as a connected system in which improvements in production, processing, skills, innovation and markets reinforce one another.*

This value chain should be supported horizontally by:

Policy + Infrastructure + Finance + Insurance + Data + Research + Skills + Institutional Convergence

The objective is to create a system where value is generated and retained across multiple stages rather than accumulating primarily at the final marketing stage.

4.BACKWARD LINKAGES:

Strengthening the Production and Pastoral Base

Backward linkages form the foundation of the wool value chain. They determine the conditions under which sheep are raised, the quality and quantity of wool produced and the ability of shepherding communities to continue their livelihoods.

4.1 Pastoral Mobility and Changing Migratory Routes

One of the significant issues discussed during the consultation was the changing nature of pastoral mobility in Uttarakhand. Mr. Amit Rathi, a representative from the State Institute for Empowering and Transforming Uttarakhand (SETU Aayog), highlighted that traditional migratory routes had been increasingly influenced by changes in policy, forest management practices, climate conditions, land use, and the availability of grazing areas.

The consultation highlighted the need to document these changes systematically rather than relying only on existing descriptions of migratory routes. A longitudinal assessment could examine where shepherds traditionally moved, where they currently move, which routes have been lost or altered and why these changes have occurred.

The study should also examine relationships between shepherd communities, forest authorities, local communities and other users of the landscape. Areas of conflict and changes in access should be documented alongside ecological and climatic factors.

The movement of shepherds from neighboring regions, including Himachal Pradesh, should also be examined where it has an impact on Uttarakhand's pastoral systems and wool economy.

4.2 Pastures and Grazing Landscapes

The availability of suitable grazing landscapes was identified as a critical factor in sustaining pastoral livelihoods. Dr. G.S. Rawat emphasised the need for a detailed assessment of both winter and summer pastures, including their extent, condition, accessibility, and carrying capacity.

Changes in vegetation, invasive species, water availability and competing land uses need to be considered alongside grazing pressure. The assessment should also examine how the availability of pasture has changed over time and how this has affected sheep numbers, migration patterns and shepherd livelihoods.

This would provide a stronger basis for discussing the relationship between pastoralism, forest management and landscape regeneration.

4.3 Forest Resources and Pastoral Relationships

The discussion also brought to the forefront the importance of understanding the relationship between pastoral communities and forest resources. Forest species availability, fodder resources and traditional vegetation-management practices influence the sustainability of pastoral systems.

Traditional practices should therefore be documented as part of the assessment. Examples could include local techniques for managing fodder trees, such as oak lopping, where such practices remain in use.

The purpose of this documentation would not simply be to record traditional practices but to understand which techniques remain relevant, which are declining and how appropriate knowledge can be transferred to younger generations.

4.4 Regenerative Pastoralism and Convergence with Forest Management

The need for greater institutional coordination was strongly stressed by Ms. Mukti Dutta, a pioneer in the field, who stated that government departments must work in greater synchronization to address issues related to pastoralism and landscape management. She noted that departments currently tend to function as separate entities, resulting in gaps in coordination and implementation, with several issues falling between institutional responsibilities. In this context, the consultation emphasized the need for a more integrated approach to pastoralism and landscape management, recognizing the potential for managed grazing, vegetation management, forest regeneration and local livelihoods to complement one another.

Such an approach would need to be based on ecological assessment and the carrying capacity of individual landscapes. It would also require coordination between pastoral communities and relevant government institutions.

4.5 Breeding, Feeding and Selection

Sheep breeding emerged as another important backward linkage requiring further attention. Dr. Shikha Negi, a representative of the Sheep Board of Uttarakhand, stated that although the Board had been undertaking various measures to support sheep breeding, there remained scope for further improvement. She discussed the need to assess existing breeding practices and explore stronger selection-based breeding programs using high-performing animals from local populations. The proposed approach would involve identifying animals with desirable traits and developing a systematic selection program based on locally relevant characteristics, with wool quality considered alongside animal health, productivity, and adaptation to local environmental conditions.

The discussion also emphasized the importance of feeding, animal health and shepherd training. These factors influence animal productivity and may also have implications for wool characteristics.

Emerging technical initiatives, including genomic approaches, could be examined as part of future research, while ensuring that such technologies are assessed for their relevance and feasibility in local pastoral systems.

4.6 Traditional Knowledge and Skills

Traditional knowledge was repeatedly identified as an area requiring systematic documentation, encompassing knowledge held by shepherds as well as artisans involved in wool processing and craft. Ms. Priyanka Tolia, whose work focuses on sustainable Himalayan textiles, traditional craft knowledge and the use of local fibres, stressed the importance of documenting and preserving the knowledge embedded within traditional wool practices. Ms. Richa Ghansiyal, with her experience in sustainable design, local materials and community-based livelihoods, further emphasized the importance of ensuring that such knowledge was transferred to younger generations.

A systematic exercise could therefore identify knowledge holders by district and document the techniques they used, the geographical distribution of these practices, and the extent to which this knowledge was being transferred across generations. The objective should be to create pathways for knowledge transfer rather than treating traditional knowledge solely as historical documentation.

4.7 Shepherd Livelihoods and the Second Generation

The future viability of pastoralism and the aspirations of younger generations were brought to the forefront by Mr. Khanduri, (Retd. Additional Chief Executive Officer of the Uttarakhand Khadi & Village Industries Board). He emphasized the importance of

understanding the aspirations, challenges and livelihood expectations of second-generation shepherds.

Rather than viewing the issue solely through the lens of preventing migration, the discussion considered how pastoral livelihoods could be made more economically viable and diversified. Potential opportunities included wool processing, tourism, digital marketing, traditional crafts, livestock-related services and other locally appropriate enterprises.

4.8 Livestock Insurance

The importance of livestock insurance as a critical support mechanism for shepherding communities was brought to the forefront by Dr. R.S. Negi from the Livestock Board of Uttarakhand. The consultation identified the need for an evidence-based assessment of livestock insurance, including its level of adoption among shepherds, the proportion of animals covered, the process of filing claims, and the reasons for unsuccessful or delayed settlements. Future assessment could examine whether existing documentation and verification requirements create barriers for pastoral households and whether simpler mechanisms could be developed for claim assessment and settlement, particularly for communities in remote areas.

The consultation also considered the potential for livelihood diversification through insurance-related services, including the training of local individuals to assist shepherds with documentation and claims processes.

5.FORWARD LINKAGES:

From Wool Production to Value Creation

The forward side of the wool value chain determines whether wool produced by shepherds is converted into higher-value products and whether this value reaches producers, artisans and local enterprises.

The consultation highlighted that strengthening this side of the chain requires more than simply increasing production. It requires improvements in collection, quality control, processing, design, entrepreneurship and market development.

The central objective is to move from:

Raw wool → low-value commodity

towards:

Quality wool → yarn → designed products → differentiated markets → higher local value capture

5.1 Economic Assessment of the Value Chain

The need to assess the economic value generated at each stage of the wool value chain was strongly emphasized by Ms. Binita Shah, an experienced practitioner in biodynamic agriculture and agricultural development. She stressed the importance of examining the entire wool value chain, from shearing and collection through sorting,

grading, carding, spinning, dyeing, weaving, product development and marketing, with particular attention to the labor, time and costs involved at each stage.

Such an assessment would help determine where value was being created, how it was being distributed, and whether those involved in different stages of the value chain were receiving adequate compensation. It could also identify opportunities for greater local processing and value addition, thereby creating employment and enabling a larger share of the final product value to be retained within Uttarakhand.

5.2 Wool Collection Centers

The need for wool collection centers located closer to shepherd communities was strongly emphasized.

Collection centers could provide an important first point of aggregation and quality control. Rather than functioning only as storage facilities, they could potentially undertake sorting, preliminary grading, documentation and aggregation before wool moves to processing units.

The development of such centers under a Public–Private Partnership (PPP) or community-based model was strongly suggested by Ms. Mukti Dutta. She emphasized that the appropriate institutional structure would require further assessment to ensure effective implementation and community participation.

Dr. Shikha Negi, of the Sheep Board, referred during the consultation to existing wool-related centers in different parts of Uttarakhand, including locations in Uttarkashi, Munsyari and Dharchula. The exact number, location, current status and capacity of these centers should be verified through an official infrastructure assessment.

5.3 Existing and Underutilized Infrastructure

Before creating new infrastructure, existing assets should be mapped and assessed.

This should include growth centers, government buildings, wool-related facilities, storage infrastructure, machinery and community assets. The objective should be to determine whether these facilities can be upgraded and integrated into the wool value chain.

An important question raised during the consultation was whether some growth centers could be operated by communities or local enterprises with technical and institutional support.

This approach could reduce infrastructure costs while creating stronger local ownership.

5.4 Decentralized Processing

Participants in the consultation, including Mr. Gaurav Bisht, an independent designer, and Ms. Janki Devi, a representative of the shepherding community in Harsil, discussed the limitations of relying exclusively on large, centralized processing facilities. Given Uttarakhand’s mountainous terrain, dispersed wool production, and

transportation challenges, the consultation suggested that smaller, decentralized processing units may provide greater accessibility and better serve local communities.

Carding facilities located closer to collection points could reduce transportation requirements and create local employment. Depending on feasibility, some centers could eventually expand into spinning, yarn development and natural dyeing.

The proposed model is therefore not simply a collection center but a gradual movement towards local wool-to-yarn development.

5.5 Wool Quality and Grading

Quality emerged as one of the central challenges facing the wool sector.

The concerns regarding inconsistent wool quality, inadequate grading practices, and the perception that Uttarakhand wool was of inferior quality were raised by Mr. Pathik Chaudhary, Founder of Tantuk Himalaya Pragati Samiti. He noted that these concerns needed to be examined separately at different stages of the wool value chain to identify the underlying causes and determine appropriate interventions.

Quality may be influenced by the characteristics of the fiber itself, but it can also be affected by breeding, nutrition, shearing, sorting, contamination, storage and processing.

A scientific assessment should therefore examine these factors together.

5.6 Understanding the "Inferior Wool" Narrative

Rather than accepting the existing perception that Uttarakhand wool is inferior, the consultation identified the need to investigate why this narrative exists.

Research could examine fiber diameter, staple length, strength, cleanliness and other characteristics across different sheep populations and regions.

It could also examine whether the problem lies in fiber quality or in the systems used to collect, grade, process and market it.

A comparative study with Himachal Pradesh and trans-Himalayan wool could subsequently be undertaken to understand differences in fiber characteristics, production systems, processing and market positioning. The purpose would be to generate evidence rather than to assume that one region's wool is inherently better than another's.

5.7 Product Diversification and the Role of Design

The consultation highlighted the need to move beyond conventional products such as sweaters and shawls. Product development should respond to contemporary consumer preferences while retaining the strengths of local materials and craft knowledge.

Potential areas discussed included meditation mats, table mats, table linen, home furnishings and products using wool blended with other natural fibers such as nettle.

Designers can play a significant role in this process. Their involvement can help translate local materials and techniques into products that are functional, contemporary and commercially viable.

The emphasis should be on developing prototypes first, testing them with potential users and refining the products before moving towards larger-scale production.

5.8 Wool as a Raw Material for Other Industries

The discussion also suggested looking beyond conventional textile and craft applications.

Different grades of wool may have potential as raw material for other products or industries. Some wool that is unsuitable for premium textile applications may still have value in other uses.

Ms. Priyanka Tolia said that this creates an opportunity for R&D to examine the best possible use for different grades of wool rather than treating all wool as a single commodity.

5.9 Storytelling, Branding and Experiential Tourism

The value of Uttarakhand wool may also lie in the story associated with its production.

The relationship between shepherd communities, seasonal migration, mountain landscapes, traditional skills and locally produced materials can potentially form part of a strong product narrative.

The consultation therefore explored the possibility of connecting wool craft with experiential and responsible tourism. Visitors could potentially engage with aspects of the wool value chain through craft demonstrations, spinning, weaving, natural dyeing and other community-led experiences.

Such an approach could create additional income opportunities while strengthening consumer understanding of the product.

5.10 MSMEs and Entrepreneurship

The consultation raised questions about the effectiveness of current approaches to MSME development, particularly where support is centered around subsidies and short-term training.

The question is not whether government support is required, but whether support is translating into enterprises that remain viable after the initial intervention.

Future assessment should therefore look at enterprise survival, market access, working capital, mentoring, product development, procurement and business skills alongside subsidies and training.

The broader objective should be to create an enabling environment in which entrepreneurs can build sustainable businesses rather than remain dependent on repeated government assistance.

6. PRIORITIES FOR FURTHER ASSESSMENT, RESEARCH AND POLICY

The consultation identified several areas requiring further assessment before specific programs, infrastructure or policy interventions are developed. These include institutional coordination, infrastructure, evidence and data, wool quality, pastoral systems, enterprise development and market opportunities. The priorities below are intended to guide the next stage of evidence generation and policy engagement.

6.1 Institutional Coordination

The wool value chain involves multiple departments, agencies and institutions working across livestock, wool, textiles, Khadi, MSMEs, forests, tourism, rural development and research. While several programs and assets already exist, their interventions are not always sufficiently connected across the value chain.

The consultation highlighted the need to assess existing roles, schemes and infrastructure and identify opportunities for greater coordination. This could strengthen linkages between pastoral livelihoods, wool collection and processing, enterprise development, traditional knowledge, research, product development, tourism and markets, while making better use of existing public resources.

6.2 Centre of Excellence for Wool

The consultation proposed exploring the potential of a Centre of Excellence for Wool as a mechanism for bringing together functions currently distributed across different organizations. Potential areas could include wool testing and quality assessment, research and development, traditional knowledge documentation, product development and design, incubation, training and market linkages.

The Centre could also provide a platform for collaboration between government departments, research institutions, technical organizations, designers, enterprises and community representatives. However, its functions, governance, financing and relationship with existing institutions would require further assessment. It should therefore be considered as a potential model rather than a predetermined institutional solution.

6.3 Infrastructure and Partnership Models

Existing wool-related infrastructure should be mapped and assessed before new facilities are established. This should include growth centers, government buildings, wool centers, storage facilities, machinery and community assets, with attention to their location, ownership, condition, capacity and potential for integration into the value chain.

Based on this assessment, different models could be explored for collection, processing and value addition, including government-operated, community-managed, producer-led and private-sector models, as well as Public-Private Partnerships. The appropriate approach is likely to vary according to local production, accessibility, technical capacity and market conditions. Particular attention should be given to long-term financial viability and local ownership.

6.4 Evidence and Data Gaps

Significant gaps remain in consolidated information on shepherds, sheep populations, wool production, artisan clusters, grazing landscapes, migratory routes, infrastructure, processing capacity, livestock insurance, traditional knowledge and market linkages.

A structured baseline assessment should consolidate available government and institutional data and identify areas requiring field-level investigation. Mapping of pastoral routes, infrastructure, artisan clusters, traditional knowledge and local processing skills would provide an important evidence base for future planning and policy development.

6.5 Research and Policy Priorities

Further research is required on changes in pastoral mobility and grazing landscapes, sheep breeding and management, wool quality and processing, the factors contributing to the perception that Uttarakhand wool is inferior, and the distribution of value across the wool chain. Other priority areas include livestock insurance, the aspirations and livelihood opportunities of younger shepherds, the viability of wool-based enterprises, and opportunities for product diversification, design and market development. Comparative assessment with wool-producing regions such as Himachal Pradesh and trans-Himalayan areas could provide useful evidence on fiber characteristics, production systems, processing and market positioning.

The consultation also identified policy questions requiring further evidence, including how changes in pastoral mobility and grazing access should be addressed, how livestock insurance can better serve pastoral communities, what forms of support are most effective for sustainable wool-based enterprises, how existing infrastructure and public schemes can be better integrated, and what partnership arrangements are appropriate for decentralized collection and processing. The objective at this stage is not to prescribe specific policy measures, but to generate the evidence required for practical and context-specific policy decisions.

7. WAY FORWARD

The stakeholder consultation should be viewed as the first stage of a longer process rather than as a final assessment of the wool sector. The immediate priority is to translate the issues raised during the consultation into a structured program of evidence generation, assessment, piloting and policy engagement.

Phase 1: Documentation

The first phase will focus on consolidating existing information on shepherds, sheep populations, wool production, artisans, infrastructure, pastures, migratory routes, livestock insurance and existing government schemes. This will provide a baseline for identifying information gaps and areas requiring further field-level investigation.

Phase 2: Field Assessment

The second phase will involve field-level assessment of shepherd communities, pastoral and migratory routes, winter pastures, wool quality and existing collection and processing infrastructure. Artisan clusters and their skills, production capacities and existing market linkages will also be documented to better understand the conditions across the value chain.

Phase 3: Value-Chain Analysis

The third phase will assess the economic structure of the wool value chain. Each stage, from production and collection to processing, product development and marketing, will be examined in terms of cost, labor, value addition, economic compensation and market price. This will help identify where value is created, where it is lost and where greater local value addition may be possible.

Phase 4: Institutional Assessment

The fourth phase will examine existing institutions, schemes and departmental roles related to the wool and pastoral sector. It will identify institutional gaps and opportunities for convergence, while also assessing the feasibility of different partnership models, including Public-Private Partnerships and community-managed approaches.

Phase 5: Pilot Interventions

The fifth phase will focus on testing practical interventions identified through the earlier assessments. These may include community-based wool collection centers, decentralized processing, yarn development, product prototyping, tourism linkages and digital marketing. Pilot initiatives will help assess their technical, economic and institutional feasibility before wider implementation.

Phase 6: Policy Engagement

The final phase will use the evidence generated through the preceding stages to engage relevant government departments and institutions. Discussions will focus on strengthening infrastructure, policy implementation, livestock insurance, pastoral mobility, entrepreneurship, research and development, and market development. The findings will provide an evidence base for developing practical and coordinated interventions for strengthening shepherd livelihoods and the wool value chain in Uttarakhand.

8. CONCLUSION

The stakeholder consultation demonstrated that the challenges facing Uttarakhand's wool sector extend beyond wool production and are closely linked to pastoral livelihoods, sheep management, migration, traditional knowledge, processing, product development and markets. The central finding was that these components need to be understood and strengthened as part of an integrated value chain.

The consultation identified several priorities, including documenting changes in pastoral systems, assessing wool quality and value creation, mapping existing

infrastructure, strengthening collection and processing, promoting product development and market linkages, and improving coordination among relevant institutions. It also highlighted the potential of decentralized infrastructure, a Centre of Excellence for Wool, and appropriate PPP or community-managed models, subject to further assessment.

A key message emerging from the consultation is that future interventions should be based on evidence rather than assumptions. In particular, the perceived inferior quality of Uttarakhand wool requires scientific assessment, while the economic distribution of value across the chain requires systematic analysis. Existing infrastructure, institutional arrangements, traditional knowledge and support mechanisms should similarly be assessed before new systems are established.

The immediate priority is therefore to move from consultation to evidence generation through documentation, field assessment, value-chain analysis and institutional assessment, followed by targeted pilots and policy engagement. This process can provide the foundation for a more viable, locally rooted and sustainable wool economy, with improved livelihood opportunities for shepherds, artisans and other actors across the value chain.

Annexure 1: PICTURE GALLERY

Status of Shepherds and the Wool Value Chain in Uttarakhand: A Stakeholder Consultation





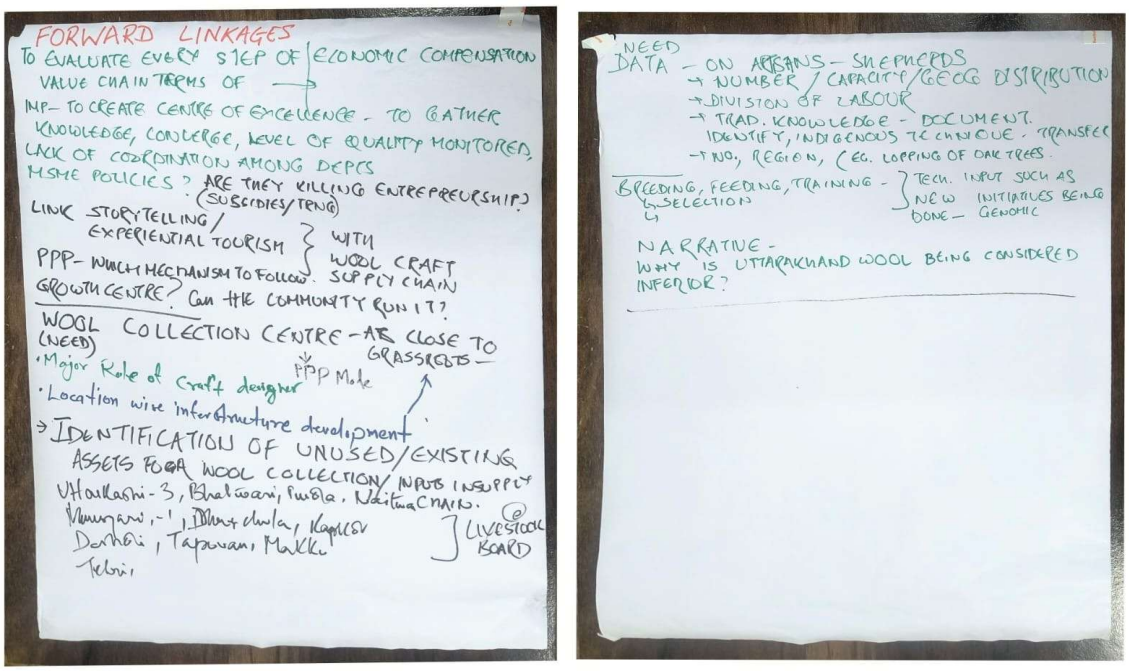

LIVESTOCK BOARD



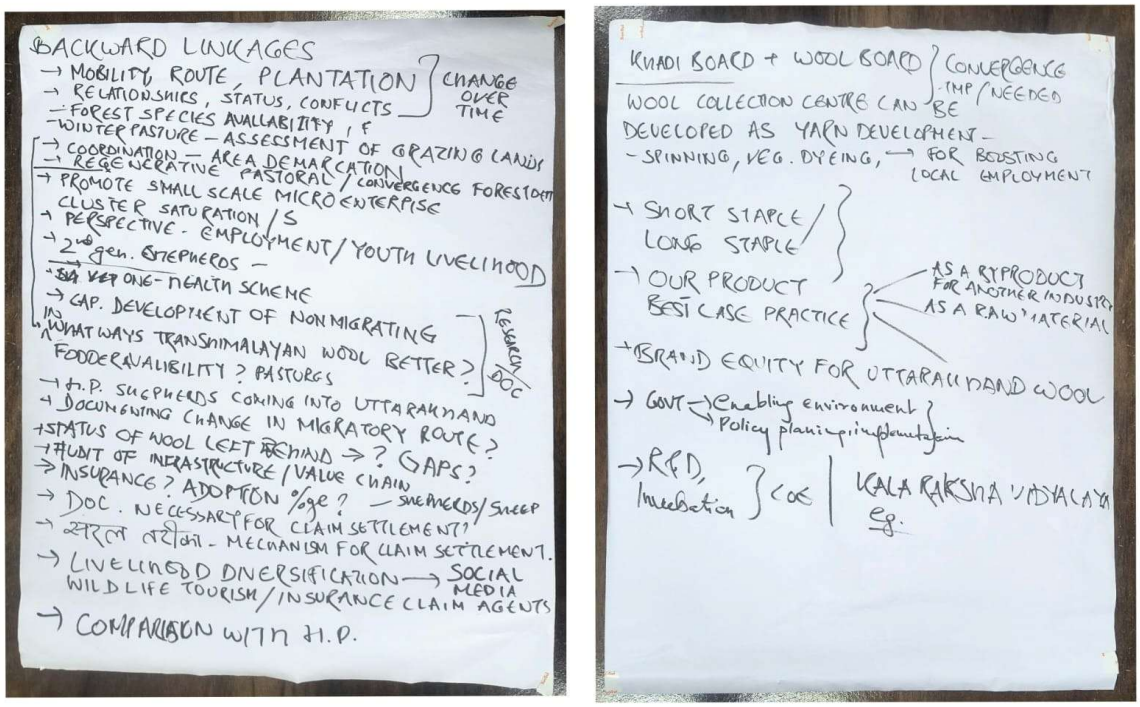




Forward Linkages Emerging from the Stakeholder Consultation on the Status of Shepherds and the Wool Value Chain in Uttarakhand



Backward Linkages Emerging from the Stakeholder Consultation on the Status of Shepherds and the Wool Value Chain in Uttarakhand



Organic lunch featuring locally sourced food, served by the Thaur Organic Cafe at Thaur - The Doon Haat, Dehradun


coffee
muffins


coffee
muffins

Annexure 1: Attendance Sheet

SDFU SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FORUM UTTARANCHAL

INTEGRATED MOUNTAIN INITIATIVE

NMHS Agro-ecology Project

IYRP 2026 INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF RANGELANDS AND PASTORALISTS

Status of Shepherds and the Wool Value Chain in Uttarakhand: A Stakeholder Consultation

Date: 04th August 2026

Venue: Thaur, The Doon Haat

ATTENDANCE SHEET

S.no	Participant Name	Contact No.	Email Id	Signature
1	[illegible]	7579070014	—	[illegible]
2	Dr. Shashank Singh Bisht	9760754538	shashanksbisht00@gmail.com	Shash
3	Gaurav Singh Bisht	9520427373	gaurav-bisht00@gmail.com	Gaurav
4	Dr. G. S. Rawat, SDFU	9690253814	gsrawat59@gmail.com	
5	Nikita Datta	7217237122	nikta@aruvachala2023@gmail	
6	Lorraine Teron			
7	Nupur Sarkar	7248058544		
8	Shahzad N. Malik	9953937439	anushahzadmalik@gmail.com	
9	Dr. Shikhakeati Negi	9720628607	shikhakegi24@gmail.com	
10	Amit Rathi	9012714863	amitrathi047@gmail.com	
11	Dr. Ashish Kumar	9557271565	alguseain95@gmail.co	
12	Rita Chaudhary	9411106102	ritathere@gmail.com	
13	PRIYANKA [illegible]	3650 [illegible]	[illegible]	
14	Pathik Chandhary	9536369787	pathik-chandhary@yahoo.com	
15	ARVIND KHANDURI	9412944221	[illegible]	
16	BINITA SHAH	7300631919	shah.binita@gmail.com	
17	Sony Rawat	7906998580	sony19khati@gmail.com	
18	Girish Vasisht	9720140037	sanjdhanda@gmail.com	
19	Dr. R. S. Negi	9412055757	ceoudb2018@gmail.com	
20	Dr. Vinod K Bhatt	—	online	
21	Shashi Bhatt	8126872888	shashibhatt@gmail	
22	Vibha Puri Das	—	—	
23				
24				
25				