

**SOHIL SISODIYA**

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DOB:06/12/1991

PASSPORT NO. K4937195



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**EDUCATION**

Year	Degree/Examination	Specialization	Institution/Board	Percentage
2017	Master of Technology	Environmental Management of Rivers & Lakes	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	89.85 %
2013	Bachelor of Engineering	Civil Engineering	Rishiraj Institute of Technology, Indore	72.28 %
2009	Twelfth	English, Hindi Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics	St. Paul Higher Secondary School, Indore	62.6 %
2007	Tenth	English, Hindi, Science, Social Studies, Mathematics	St. Paul Higher Secondary School, Indore	75.2 %

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**EMPLOYMENT HISTORY**

Employer Name	Post Held	Duties	From	To
Prof. Arun Kumar (AHEC, IIT Roorkee)	Research Associate	Water Quality Sampling of the tributaries and on the main stem of the river Satluj , modelling of	June 2017	December 2017

<b>Study in respect of less than 10 MW HEPs under CEIA study of HEPs in Satluj Basin in Himachal Pradesh</b>		water quality parameters in river for pollution assessment, analyzing, interpretation of the basin based upon GIS analysis, report preparation. Development and study of various parameters regarding CEIA which influence the index.		
Director, Rajasthan Technical University, Kota, Rajasthan <b>Recruiting Agency:</b> National Project Implementation Unit, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India	Assistant Professor	Teaching of undergraduate students and supervision of master's thesis as assigned by the university department. Laboratory development and other institute level academic/administrative responsibilities as designated by the institute. Master's Dissertation Supervised 05	January 2018	March 2021

## RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

- <sup>\*1</sup> Kuldeep, Sisodiya, S. and Mathur, A. K. (2020) '**Comparative assessment of noise models for Kota city**', *Materials Today: Proceedings (Scopus Indexed)*.  
doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.matpr.2020.09.513>.
- <sup>\*2</sup> Sisodiya Sohil, Kuldeep, Mathur Anil K., Verma Puneet (2021) '**Assessing particulate matter changes in large cities of Rajasthan (India) during COVID-19 lockdowns**', Selected for presentation at CASANZ 2021(Online/May 2021), conference theme: Air Quality in Unprecedented Times.

<sup>\*1</sup> In this experimental study, sixteen crucial locations across the city were chosen to evaluate traffic noise in Kota city. The data from the observations compared to prescribed noise levels guidelines of CPCB. The paper concludes that all the crucial and busiest areas of Kota cities are affected by high noise levels. Noise prediction models used to determine traffic noise are very useful in the design/construction of roads and

sometimes in the analysis of existing, or envisaged changes in, traffic noise conditions. The purpose of this study was to select an optimum noise prediction modal for different road traffic models which are available in the literature. Frequently used methods like Calixto et al. Model, Burgess model, Josse model, and Fagotti-Poggi model are compared here to find out an optimum noise prediction model for the city. The coefficient of correlation among predicted and observed values for traffic noise levels are compared, and it has been observed that in the current scenario, the best model for prediction of noise levels for sampling locations is Fagotti–Poggi model.

<sup>\*2</sup> The Coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has had an enormous impact on all countries across the globe. Governments across the continents were forced to enforce lockdowns in partial as well as in complete forms. These lockdowns brought a complete closure of economic, transportation and social activities. However, the nature's resilience put forward a new benefit for humanity by improving the air quality during the lockdown phase. The study focuses on the Indian state of Rajasthan, where air quality stations established and monitored by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), New Delhi under National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Series (NAAQMS) established under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP) are used. The air quality data obtained primarily particulate matter (PM) with PM<sub>2.5</sub> (particles with size less than 2.5 microns and PM<sub>10</sub> (particles with size less than 10 microns) from various stations across the state were used to study the effect of lockdown on air quality. Statistical analysis revealed significant reduction in PM<sub>10</sub>(~42%) and PM<sub>2.5</sub>(~40%) during the lockdown phase as compared to pre-lockdown phase. Thus, a reliable assessment of air quality of the region is performed. A Geographic Information System (GIS) based interpolation model is also used to interpolate ground measurements of particulate matter data at locations with the prime objective to identify geographic areas where no air quality monitoring is done.

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## ACADEMIC REFEREES

1. Dr. Arun Kumar (Professor)

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