

**A Dissertation
On**

**ANALYSIS ON THE ROLE OF MEDIA ON
ENVIRONMENTAL MISREPRESENTATION**

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement of
BA Journalism & Mass Communication program of
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during the year 2017-2020**

By

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation titled “**Analysis on the Role Of Media on Environmental Misrepresentation**”

is an original work prepared and written by me, under the guidance of Mr Hitarth Pandya Assistant Professor, Journalism and Mass Communication program, Navrachana University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Journalism and Mass Communication.

This thesis or any other part of it has not been submitted to any other University for the award of other degree or diploma.

Date: 15.05. 2020

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Drushi Thakkar

I whole heartedly dedicate this work

To

My friends, family and my guide.

ABSTRACT

Analysis on the Role Of Media on Environmental Misrepresentation

Environmental Journalism has been considered as a vital part of a developing phase for a country. Regardless, to various untouched environmental issues in the society, India couldn't stand up to the degrading statistics of Journalism, its credibility, authenticity & ethics. There have been aspects highlighted in the research paper of various journalists investigating on environmental cases. Nature-based clashes have expanded in recurrence and power in India. They rotate around contending claims over timberlands, land, water and fisheries, and have created another development battling for the privileges of casualties of environmental debasement. The ecological development has included another measurement to Indian vote based system and common society. It likewise presents an ideological test to the prevailing thoughts of the significance, substance and examples of advancement. Including the case study of unattended major issues of illegal mining in the country have been the example of unattended, ignored and corrupted environmental handle in the country. The scarifies of voice in this democratic country has also been researched on . With the data analyzed, there is no shortage at all of government legislation protecting the environment but unfortunately it is never enforced due to flagrant abuse of power, corruption and lack of resources.

Keywords: Environmental Journalism, Bureaucracy, Corruption, Green Blood

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The word 'Environment' comes along with various factors serving the societal atmosphere & surroundings that can be of importance to survival of humankind. Forgetting the importance of the same, the news value of environmental journalism is decided on the amount of knowledge & acceptance by the consumer, leading to misrepresentation. The imparting information & provisions to know more about the same is not considered forgetting the importance of the same majorly for citizens serving the agronomy. The basic renderence of knowledge for agriculture hasn't yet made its way to the needed. Since the welcome of the 2000's & Industrialization, we have a population knowing the boom of industries & its pros and cons but the media industry of the country doesn't bring in importance of agricultural growth or its significance between the society.

1.2 Evolution Of Media Beats

Indian Media Industry Got Active Since the late 18th Century, with print media since 1780 and involving all the other mediums one by one by then. Even after having the biggest markets for the media industry in the world till date, India is still questioned its authenticity comparatively to other news agencies in the world. India stands on 142nd rank in the World Press Freedom ranks in 2020 with the fact stated that there have been no murders of journalists committed since 2019 , as against the 5 murders in 2018, namely Shujaat Bukhari,

Naveen Nischal, Achyuta Nanda Sahu, Chandan Tiwari & Sandeep Sharma. The news by the news agency taken in references for this data doesn't deny the fact that a year of no murders can't be called as improved security.

1.3 Vitality Of Environmental Journalism

The growth in economic development & population is rapid and contributes heavily in various environmental problems not only land degradation, lack of nutrient lands for agriculture, lack of irrigation or consumption of polluted crops but also hampering, destructing or losing on the biodiversity which India is known for, hampering food chain with poaching of animals in vast numbers , or degrading water supply. The Vitality of the same lies in the knowledge of the development that is corrupting our surroundings. The professional canon of journalistic fairness requires reporters who write about a controversy to present competing points of view. When the issue is of a political or social nature, fairness – presenting the most compelling arguments of both sides with equal weight – is a fundamental check on biased reporting. But this canon causes problems when it is applied to issues of science. It seems to demand that journalists present competing points of view on a scientific question as though they had equal scientific weight, when actually they do not. The problem escalates because most journalists are not qualified to make judgments about issues such as standing, expertise, and integrity within the scientific community. As a result, ideology disguised as science can contaminate the debate.

1.4 Misrepresentation

The lines between actuality, diversion, publicizing, manufacture and fiction are progressively obscured. What's more, when disinformation and deception are distributed, the social news conveyance framework, reliant on distributed sharing, every now and again sends

the substance viral, making it difficult to pull back, regardless of whether writers and different fact checkers effectively expose it. Several journalists & columnists are presently entrusted to create content for numerous stages simultaneously (from portable to print), further exhausting time accessible for proactive reportage, as particular from receptive modes such as imitating advertising content without satisfactory examination .

Columnists are progressively required to sub-alter and distribute their own substance without proper audit. Advanced first cutoff times are consistently *now*; uplifting the danger of mistakes. Social-first distribution is typical, with journalists posting their accounts to their individual web based life accounts and additionally those of their distributors to fulfill the crowd need for continuous news. Practices incorporate 'live tweeting', 'Facebook Live' recordings, and other journalistic acts which don't really include article oversight (much the same as live communicating), conceivably bringing about a distributed first, check later' mentality.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Case Studies

2.1.1 Exploring the dynamics in the environmental discourse: the longitudinal interaction among public opinion, presidential opinion, media coverage, policymaking in 3 decades and an integrated model of media effects

Yao, Q., Liu, Z. & Stephens, L.F. ; the authors of 'Exploring the dynamics in the environmental discourse: the longitudinal interaction among public opinion, presidential opinion, media coverage, policymaking in 3 decades and an integrated model of media effects' has explained using data on environmental issues drawn from 41 series of poll questions and a content analysis of newspaper articles, television news summaries, and presidential documents in 28 years (1980 - 2007), It also finds that for the presidents, the media, and the public, their agendas (volume of information) cause a change in their attitudes (tone toward the environment) and that the casualties in the agenda and frame building and setting process are essentially confirmed By feedback influences are also identified through the bivariate tests. The multivariate test also shows an influence from the presidential agenda to the public agenda on environmental issues, with no influence identified the other way around. The implications of the proposed five level integrated model of media effects are also discussed.

2.1.2 A Question of Quality: How Journalists and News Sources Evaluate Coverage of Environmental Risk

Salomone, K. L., Greenberg, M. R., Sandman, P. M., & Sachsman, D. B. ; the authors to A Question of Quality: How Journalists and News Sources Evaluate Coverage of Environmental Risk. *mentions* & compares judgments of journalists and scientific information sources (including industry representatives, government officials, environmental advocates, and academic scientists) about what makes a "high-quality" news story about environmental risk. Finds that there is a deeper desire among traditional news sources to support the status quo than there is among journalists and advocates to undermine it

2.1.3 Cultural Representations Of Environmental Activism: A Comparative Press Analysis Of Indian and American Newspaper Coverage of Hydropower Debate

Uppal, C. ; the author of Cultural representations of environmental activism: A comparative press analysis of Indian and American newspaper coverage of hydropower debate says that our connection with our indigenous habitat is molded by the predominant social points of view held toward nature. This similar examination depends on the supposition that there is a checked distinction between these social points of view in India and the United States, and in light of the fact that columnists convey social thoughts to the newsroom, these distinctions are probably going to surface in media inclusion of ecological issues. Considering natural activism restricting enormous hydroelectric tasks as one case of ecological news, this examination looks at the development of social contrasts in the print media in India and the United States. Logical examination was utilized to investigate two Indian papers (The Times of India and The Hindu) Two beforehand unidentified sorts of MI

were named invitational and enabling. Invitational assembling data appeared to be increasingly valuable for propelling the crowd to get included. Enabling MI was primarily helpful for the individuals who were at that point included either in the equivalent or comparative issues.

2.2 Journalism In India

2.2.1 Ecological Conflicts and the Environmental Movement in India

Gadgil, M., & Guha, R., the authors to the *Ecological Conflicts and the Environmental Movement in India. Development and Change*, explains how Nature-Human conflicts have expanded in recurrence and power in India. They rotate around contending claims over timberlands, land, water and fisheries, and have created another development battling for the privileges of casualties of biological corruption. The ecological development has added another measurement to Indian majority rules system and common society. It additionally represents an ideological test to the predominant thoughts of the importance, substance and examples of advancement.

2.2.2 How safe are the global water coverage figures? Case study from Madhya Pradesh, India

This paper presents results from the utilization of a measurable apparatus to Indore Zone in Madhya Pradesh. At the point when results gave by the warning inclusion levels detailed in the JMP are diminished by up to 40% because of the high danger of

microbiological (thermotolerant coliforms) pollution. In Indore Zone, the pcoverage of safe water decreased from 42% to 25% through the consideration of the water security parameters.

2.2.3 Upstream, downstream, China, India: the politics of environment in the Himalayan region

National discussions have taken their individual courses, formed to a great extent by national political occasions. Along these lines, the poststructuralist turn in the sociologies in the institute and in some approach fields, as well—the deconstruction of one thousand ecological story after another (e.g., deforestation, the wood fuel emergency, overloading), the floundering cases of positivist science to convey truth, and developing assaults of vulnerability—this has had an unforeseen, yet generally fringe, sway upon national scholastic, political, and arrangement plans in China and India. A few decisions about approach examinations are drawn.

2.3 Post Truth

2.3.1 Speaking Power to "Post-Truth": Critical Political Ecology and the New Authoritarianism

Neimark, B., Childs, J., Nightingale, A. J., Cavanagh, C. J., Sullivan, S., Benjaminsen, T. A, & Harcourt, W , the authors to the book- Speaking power to “post-truth”: Critical political ecology and the new authoritarianism says in their paper that given a history in political biology of testing domineering "logical" accounts concerning ecological issues, the current political minute shows an intense problem: how to (proceed to) basically connect

with stories of ecological change while going up against the "populist" advancement of "elective realities." We ask how political environmentalists may arrange themselves opposite the by and by developing intensity of contemporary tyrant structures, featuring how the last works through socio political spaces and past human instincts. This includes understanding post-truth, working politically by those systems hoping to support power, instead of as typifying an intelligent method of thinking in regards to the idea of the real world. Second, we separate post-truth from investigations attesting decent variety in both information and reality with respect to the drivers of natural change. This empowers a basic showdown of contemporary and still considers a significant and available political nature that draws in with minimized populaces prone to experience the ill effects of the multiplication of post-truth governmental issues.

2.3.2 Post truth politics and the social sciences

Lockie, S. the author of Post-truth politics and the social sciences says in his paper that in late 2015, most of the world's administrations consented to started usage in 2016 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Nobody was to be deserted. The progress to less carbon-escalated economies was to be quickened. The energy, we were told, was relentless. Obviously, nobody engaged with arranging the 2030 Agenda or the Paris Agreement would have anticipated that them should continue with no sort of contention or usage disappointment. Good faith ought not be mistaken for naivety. Natural shameful acts will be demonstrations of brutality executed excessively on ethnic minorities, indigenous people groups, transients and others underestimated in the talk of post-truth legislative issues. They are demonstrations of viciousness that will heighten if natural guidelines and administrative limits are disassembled. Furthermore, to the degree that ecological and wellbeing observing is

undermined, they are demonstrations of savagery that will be even more effortlessly expelled and denied. Once more, the deception/promulgation of post-truth governmental issues must be countered both with realities and with solidarity.

2.3.3 Environmental Sciences in a post truth world

Lubchenco, J. the author of Environmental science in a post-truth world says in this paper that science should be trusted and esteemed, not seen as imperious, compromising, inefficient, or fate-and-unhappiness. We should shed the privilege to talk and show, not simply affirm, the benefits of science. Make science available. Communicate in plain language, deprived of language. Show your warm, mindful, human side. Draw in residents in doing science that produces helpful information and arrangements. Make trust through shared encounters and values. Many scholarly researchers as of now do a portion of the abovementioned, or need to, yet should do as such notwithstanding educating, research, and administration. We have to change our own motivating force structure to perceive and compensate commitment as a center duty. Not all researchers will need to (or should!) draw in, however all should esteem and bolster the individuals who do. A large number of our understudies need to connect yet dread being punished or losing different chances. This must change. We should prepare, empower, and bolster understudies to be better communicators and increasingly locked in. We should support commitment and preparation.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Problem

Critical environmental issues have failed to garner coverage or is misleading towards solutions. These practices lead to uncertain solutions to bring a balance for sustainable environmental hold; leading to long-term further repercussions to future. Along with the creation of the 1990's to the current date's networked culture and ease in communications which also radically transforms the acceptance of media & ideologies served to the masses.

This leads again towards processing your perspective through a bureaucratic filter . Masses asks for knowledge in the area of their expertise but the filtration of truths is done before their reach to the same. This creates an aura of forgetting the significance of media & its purpose. The environmental practices taking place under the hide aren't acknowledged or brought up in masses to know about or act over.

3.2 Significance

A realistic & sourceful approach to what is served in the plates of information is the current requirement of the evolution in media. With knowing the changes in traditional media, the digital platforms provide information on environmental issues to the majority of consumers. This requires the clear and stable back of sources of information that saves from misrepresenting the issues.

3.3 Objectives

3.3.1. To find the consumption of news by audience and understand the credibility of the same content.

3.3.2. Analysing the social construction towards environmental issues and its news value.

3.3.3. To find its role in the new media becoming a CSR (corporate social responsibility).

4.3.4. Analysis of the evolution of environmental politics globally .

3.4 Hypothesis

3.4.1. Environmental media coverage hasn't been signified within other beats in media/reporting.

3.4.2. Environmental coverage has also been a behaviour for balancing/hiding the deeds of a particular agency/ organization / governmental body.

3.4.3. Significantly balancing environmental media coverage with the interference of other significant beats, i.e. - economy, politics, etc.

3.4.4. Environmental Rehabilitation should be a significant duty of the citizens.

3.5 Research Design

Content Analysis is the main research technique used to decode the misrepresentation of environmental issues & necessities. Involving prominent media results in the society &

analysis on one of the previous case purposes of decoding. The primary sources for analysis are various research journals, e-books, scholarly articles & traditional media news coverage.

3.6 Tools

This study is revised by analyzing the content available and finding the existing gaps which will be filled in by involving various experiences of journalists facing while involving the qualitative analysis method to support the hypothetical statements to be proven in the study.

3.7 Limitations Of The Study

3.7.1 Only the negative aspects of coverage by the media and misrepresenting it for demerits in the society are only highlighted.

3.7.2 The research & analysis completely revolves around Indian media industry & the bureaucracy in the hurdles.

3.7.3 Various referred & analyzed texts in the research are having their own vivid area of research, but certain relevant elements are highlighted in this study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Media Creation

Beginning from increasing nature conflicts with mankind to unstudied evolutions of science, we have seen the media's content evolve in masses. From fights over water rights, land ownership or crop corruption, ecological degradation becomes secondary as the issues become eye candies for the masses by the mass media handlers. From a two paged weekly newspaper in 1780, 'Bengal Gazette' which was also known as 'Calcutta General Advertiser'. Masses had a page of sold spaces in their hands back in British Raj. Since then, till date, advertisements have been a major hand in journalism. Also, the effectiveness by environmental awareness or risks has high stakes for industry, government & society. This same flaw in the society leads to distorted environmental reporting also with the reason of lack of knowledge in sciences & environmental. There are hundreds of environmental issues, even untouched by leading news agencies in the country as there lies a scarcity of interest, purpose & quality of the same. Advertisements, Public Relation activities or a 2% of net worth of a company used to show their CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) according to various activists in the country. Although reporters are expected to produce immensely detailed & authentic stories, environmental studies are not considered vital and require efforts to make it credible. Henceforth, we see various news that just shows the issues like Sardar Sarovar Dam Conflict or Hunger Strikes by Farmers, but this media portrayal often lacks conclusions.

4.2 Knowledge & Outcomes

With the help of Indian Readership Survey data (2014) we see more number of consumers in television rather than newspapers. By the data, 301.5 million citizens have access to newspapers daily whereas 621 million citizens have access to television. The compared data proves television to be easily accessible because of low literacy levels in the country. 27% of the data from readership respondents reported as illiterate. Above all, Indians to the number 554 millions have cell phone ownership with 143 million with internet access (2017). Media discourses about global warming in itself are considered to be low in comparison to other countries. Various investigations made prior to 2010 makes it a fact that Indian Media lacks in covering environmental & scientific news in newspapers. The region of television news coverage about global warming is even lower. In spite of the fact that India has more than 410 news and contemporary issues channels and 438 entertainment channels, Painter announced no inclusion at all of two of the original 2007 IPCC Fourth Assessment Reports on the Indian TV primetime nightly news, remembering for Aaj Tak, a 24-hour Hindi news channel with the biggest reach. Likewise, in a progression of studies by the Center for Media Studies (CMS, 2014), examination of primetime TV appears (7–11 pm) of five national TV channels (DD News, Aaj Tak, CNN IBN, NDTV 24X7, Star News (presently ABP News)), and Zee News between 2009 and 2014 show that environmental news involved just 0.8% of all news content.

4.3 Government, Media & Bureaucracy

Media is a primary source of knowledge, education & awareness of the society and surroundings. With time, there have been various processes adapted by the media contributing in the post-truth management in the society. Holding societies & the democracy within, the media has to keep their boundaries set with their freedom of speech. For example, the whole world being struck by a Pandemic - Covid 19 which is one of the major

environmental & contemporary news in current affairs. Indian Media has portrayed & supported the major voices of the country i.e. urban civilization. A beat of journalism which turned out of a vital importance in one night's time, resulting in various ways of persuasion & manipulation in the media representing current scenarios of effects of Coronavirus in the country. On 26.03.2020 the Finance Minister of India made a statement promising 5 kgs of free wheat or rice to every individual under the PDS (Public Distribution System. According to the Public Archives Of Rural India (PARI), none of these statements were proven to be true. The investment of India in health care expenditures from the GDP is just 1.2% and is considered the lowest for a population of 1.3 billion people; whereas America has an account of 17% from its GDP for its population according to P. Sainath , the founder of PARI. The vast unshown environmental issues in the media aren't brought into the media, which could become the reason to disturb the current hold on societal movement by exercising lockdown.

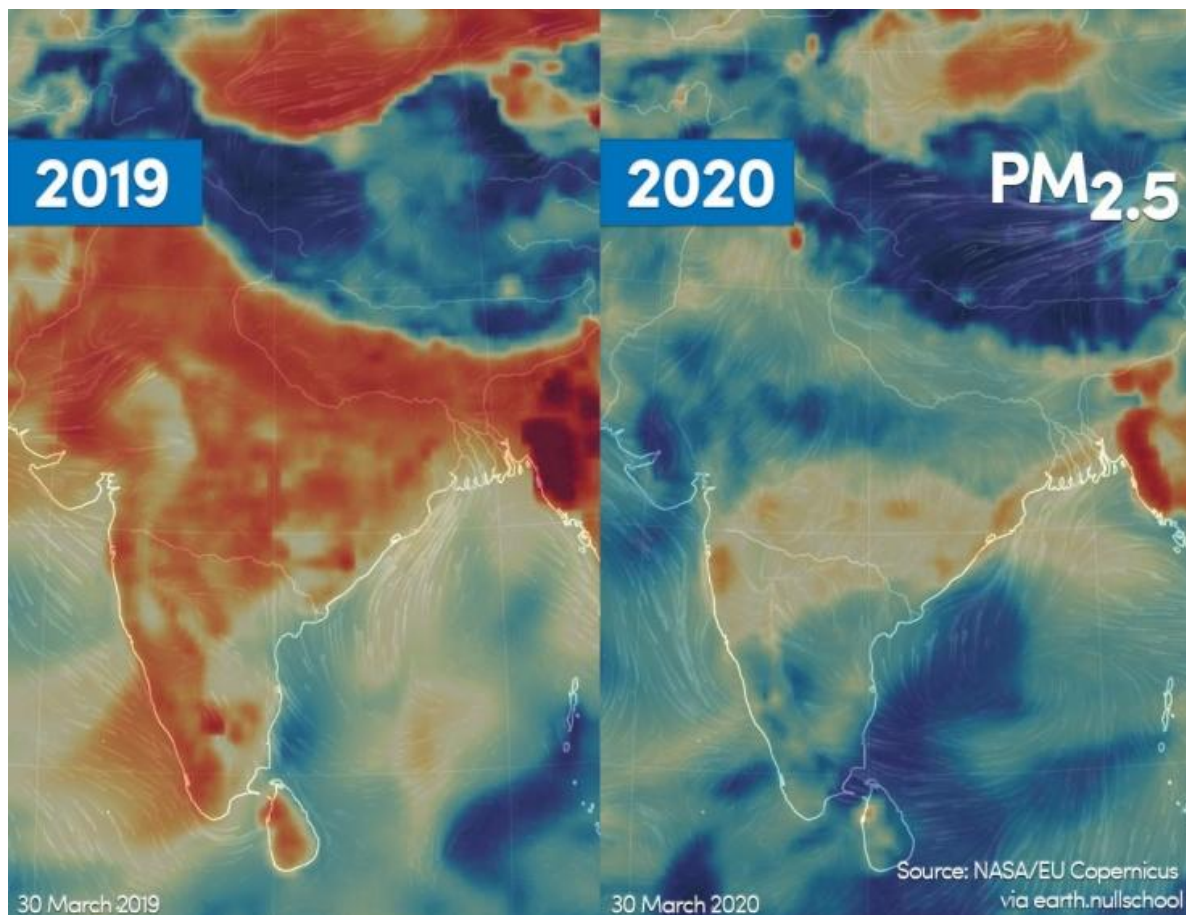
There have been various such improvements in the environment since the lockdown. It has also been said that whenever the economy of Indian has gone down, there has been a massive improvement in the country's environmental health. No News Agencies have highlighted the betterment of conditions in the surrounding. The Vice media, one of the leading news agencies in the world, said about it mentioning how China & Italy witnessed the reduction of Nitrogen dioxide tropospheric column by 40% in their atmosphere for the period there was lockdown. The Virus is spreading in the USA with their two industries growing at a pace same as the virus - Solar Wind Energy Industry with lowering their carbon intensity in account.

While we talk of India, Youtubers, Vloggers & Bloggers with the least authenticity but most of citizen journalism make various clarifications on betterment of India. In the

timespan of 25- 30 years, the air has become so cleanse that Himalayan range is clearly visible from Jhalandar, a city of Punjab. Pollution levels have reduced at a high level. Nitrogen Dioxide the excretion from vehicles & factories has seen its concentration to be reduced significantly.

A scientist from Stanford University has been researching PM2.5 levels decrease in China and comparing it with the mortality rate of the country. Concluding, the stagnant period of development of 1 month, 70,000 lives were saved with lesser air pollution. The results could be seen in the images.

India's rivers have been witnessed with better water quality. Yamuna, Ganga etc. Dr. P.K. Mishra , (IIT BHU Professor)says Ganga is 40 to 50% better than its condition in 2019 .Along with this, CO2 emission has been declared to have the most effective drop since WW2, being a 5% reduction in India.



None of this information turns towards knowledge in the Indian media industry. This helps our governance to take charge of risk portrayed in the media concluding into lesser knowledge in the masses for changes. This helps the management to stay stabilized with leading one opinion, one perspective with various motives. Media stands loyal to government bodies with their freedom of speech highly at stake with consideration of bureaucracy's integrity.

4.4 Tamil Nadu Rampant Beach Sand mining : Case Study

In the post freedom period; after 1947 the procedure of economic development inferred progressively. This drove unavoidably across the board ecological debasement. In the forest care department, the modernized solutions turned out to be increasing, for example by the enormous monoculture plantations in natural forests of India started in the mid 1960s, while other improvement ventures like dams and mines applied to a great extent negative impact on the same developing forest areas. As anyone might expect, the tensions between the state and its residents have endured, but the forest, woods and agro needs of the citizens were never significant in economic loss. Similarly, there have been certain issues revolving around acquiring resources by mining and accounting the same has not been of significance which not only hampers groundwater quality but also requires strategic management to balance soil erosion, avoid contamination of water etc. But the major issue seen in India has been the exposure of mining chemicals & hazards to the population living near mining sites.

Tamil Nadu has a very rich southern coast with resources like garnet, ilmenite and many more to feed corruption well. According to SANDRP (South Asia Network on Dams, Rivers and People) this Rampant began with a small project of Tamil Nadu in August 2013

when the collector of a port city - Thoothukudi came with raiding some of the sand quarries which were suspicious & were operating without license. Mr. Ashish Kumar was transferred right within 8 hours after he raided those quarries. This also prompted an outcry in the media along with the sand mafias. There wasn't any moment where any investigations came in notice with the purpose to unveil this. After this, the Chief Minister Jayalalithaa stopped all the mining projects and came up with 'BEDI REPORT' along with eight officials including the Chief Secretary . The Bedi report was submitted in a sealed envelope to the Madras High Court soon after. The report cited data published by the Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) in August 2013 that indicated the sale price of garnet was ₹377 per ton in Tamil Nadu, but ₹8,833 per ton in Andhra Pradesh and ₹5,500 per ton in Odisha In any case, even as Bedi drudged over his examination, an area of the organization was attempting to subvert his endeavors by creating a report that would straightforwardly repudiate/contradict the events that occurred. This tragic report was known as the "Joint Inspection Report". There was another JRI report prepared as an authority to this report which concluded no such illegal mining events in the state along with the JRI affidavit alligating the BEDI report as unauthorized. This Joint inspection Report was made by the Union Ministry Of Environment & Forest Department along with various other departments of Tamil Nadu.

With the country's development phase in 2013, Tamil Nadu witnessed rapid urbanisation that led to nearly half of the total population living in towns and cities, says SANDRP . This led not only to coping up to basic necessities to livelihood but created sand mafias acknowledging their rural resources. There was a constant demand for sand in Chennai & Tamil Nadu where 6,000 loads of sand was mined & needed, but only 10- 20% of it is supplied. One load of river sand was being sold at ₹35,000 to ₹40,000.

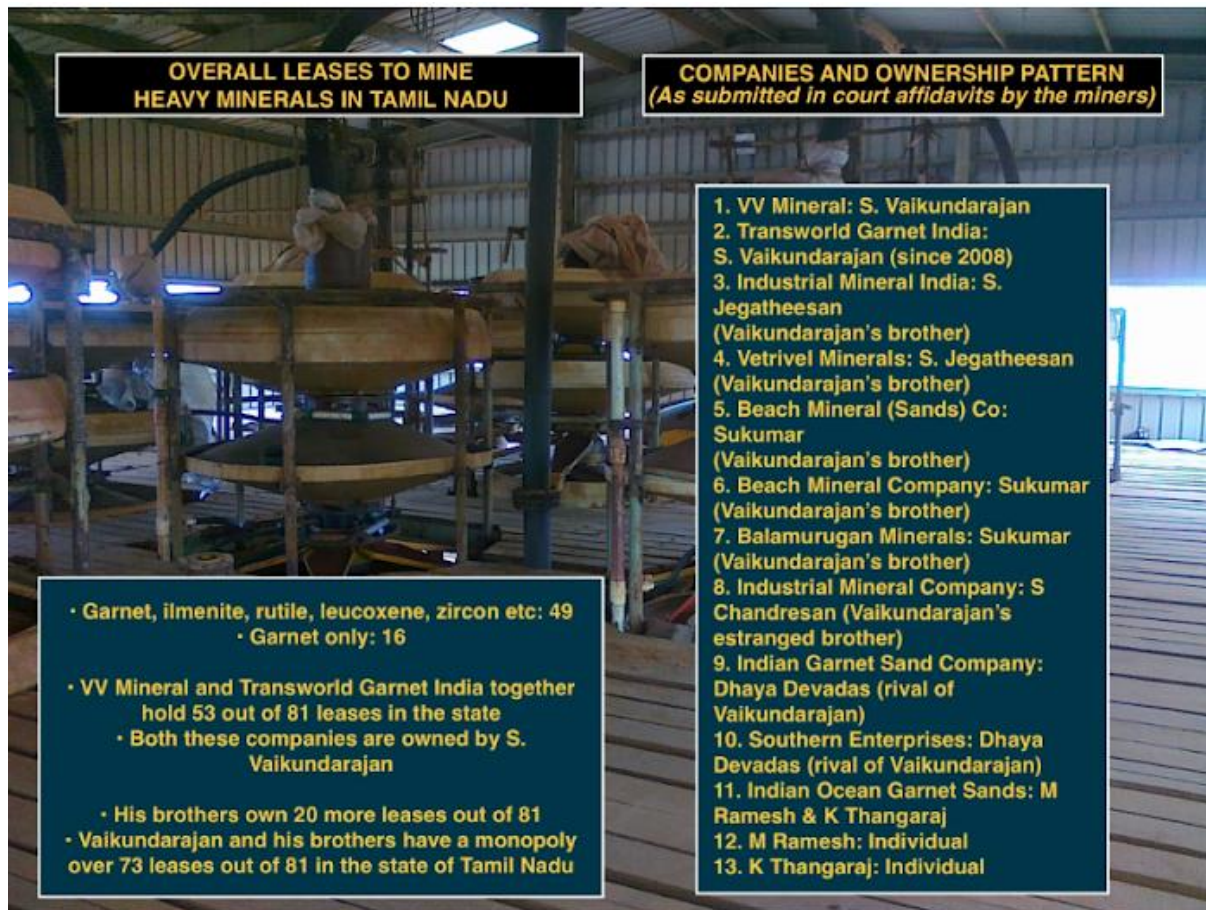
NGOs and farmers were yelling over "exorbitant sand mining" even from affirmed quarries in the Kaveri river since the mid-1990s. They have been whining that mining past the allowed depth has led to extensive environment damage, including depletion of groundwater table. There had been environmental issues on a large scale which also hampered the irrigation scales & degraded. There were unemployed, jobless farmers then resulting into a help & wage earner for sand mining.

After three months Journalism's credibility came on stake with a death in this, for informing police about sand mining by 50 year old Murugan Marudhavanan of Sathangudi was murdered by three men near Manalmedu in Nagapattinam district on Nov 29 night after they came to know that he had been informing police about their illegal sand mining activities on the Kollidam riverbanks. The suspects R Kanagaraj of Sathangudi, S Jayakumar of S Jayakumar of Sithamalli and Ranjith of Kurichi were involved in illegal sand mining, police said. As per Mayiladuthurai deputy superintendent of police S Venkatesan, illegal sand mining was common in the area.

Sandhya Ravishankar, a journalist based in Chennai was working on this case and brought out various untouched terms within. She also mentions an incident from investigation with Mr. Ashish Kumar, where the social activists warn her about the miners being dangerous & ruthless. Many people who have seen the mining spots have gone missing or are thrown away in the sea by the fellows who are mining. Vaikundarajan was the person she named responsible & as a base for all illegal mining operations taking place in the southern coast of Tamil Nadu. In January 2015, a PIL (public interest litigation) was filed by geologist Victor Rajamanickam in the Madras high court which alleged a loss of over 1 lakh Crore through this illegal mining. On 13th January, 2016 the Joint Inspection Report was closed.

In February 2016, she received a summons by the high court to present in May 2016. She was attacked by a defamation case by a legal team of Vaikundrajan. By August 2016, a former chief secretary of state and the commissioner of geology and mining along with other 6 officials were suspended for responding to the PIL filed in 2015

On 31st August 2016, Mr. Vaikundrajan joined a regional news publishing agency as a Managing Director which was owned in partnership by V.V. Minerals of Tamil Nadu & ended the game with an official mail to Sandhya Ravishankar stating “ The clarification asked by you and replies given by me are not reflected in any your previous article, even though you recorded the whole audio. All this only makes me believe you may be biased and are supporting our competitors Mr.Dhaya Devadas and Victor Rajamanikkam. None of your previous article talked about the 39 Lakhs M.Ton illegal mining of Dhaya Devadas and the Monazite, Uranium, Thorium available on above said 39 Lakhs M.Ton, which was also confirmed by his own gang member Victor Rajamanikkam in the Mining plan. Copy of the same also was handed over to you.”



Also, 1 crore tonnes of beach sands were illegally mined, not 90 lakh crore as previously reported in the BEDI report.

Sandhya Ravishankar was working on the same investigation even after this, where in 2017 she was verbally abused and harassed with rape threats, with series of phone calls & defamation cases. There were also threats while commuting in Tamil Nadu by Masked Men on bikes. In support of the investigation of Sandhya, there were two French Journalists working for an international news agency - Forbidden Stories who came to Tamil Nadu by the means of sea. An Indian minister allegedated them as french spies who infiltrated Indian Bordersto commit some conspiracy even though they had merely tried and failed to visit the mining sites.

The purpose behind studying a case still active since 2013 was proving the amount of corruption being proposed in such minor environmental issues. There has been a high level

bureaucracy noticed in various environmental issues & its impact in degradation of resources. Persuading the citizens to earn votes in exchange of the greed of money, along with the lack of information to 70% of the country's population under the agro income & rural dwell, the corruption under environmental issues resulting in 15000 Cr. for just sand mining openly wide in daylight couldn't be that difficult.

4.5 Green Blood : India

Green Bloodshed seen on a number where no one can keep a count, account or authority. This is the reason for hidden purposes under the motive like the welfare schemes in the country. The majority of these purposes are seen serving the big pockets of the country. This research paper has been questioning a case of illegal sand mining in India because the government is bearing its own loss with such carelessness shown in accountability. Private Contractors earn 80 times more than what the government makes out of the same raw resources. The minerals & other components turn out to be a source of major income to the private sector indulged in this industry. Also, according to Mongabay, the same waste sand without components is sold out as manufactured sand.

An examination on the quantity of assaults against the columnist in India has discovered that 40 writers were killed during the specified timespan between 2014 – 2019, and around 200 occurrences of genuine assaults on columnists were recorded. The report called "Pulling off Murder" by Geeta Seshu and Urvashi Sarkar delineates a stressing picture on the state of the fourth mainstay of the majority rules system. The report was financed by Thakur Foundation. The report cases of the 40 passings, 21 were connected to their expert work. The report accused the administration organizations, security powers, individuals from ideological groups, strict orders, understudies gatherings, groups of thugs and nearby mafias for assaults on the writers. It underlined, that lone three convections have occurred in murder

instances of columnists since 2010. The feelings occurred in the instances of columnist Jyotirmoy Dey,

Tarun Acharya, and Rajesh Mishra. In different cases, FIRs were recorded or preliminaries have started, however equity has not been conveyed, the examination pointed. The examination distributed when there is across the nation challenges the petulant Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) and National Register of Citizens (NRC). During these fights, reports of writers been assaulted by the police have surfaced from various corners of the nation. The investigation additionally said that during these fights, columnists in any event four states were accounted for as "confined, attacked, their camera hardware grabbed and even ousted into a neighboring state.

In 2019, 36 "genuine" assaults on columnists since 2014 approached. The report likewise featured that in a few cases writers were even taken shots at, blinded by pellet weapons, compelled to drink alcohol blended in with pee, peed upon, pursued, and kicked. At times, petroleum bombs were additionally flung at their homes. The report said that the writers who were covering struggle or news occasions were focused on the most by supporters of strict factions, irate crowds, understudy gatherings, police, legal advisors, security powers, and ideological groups. Assaults on ladies columnist have likewise indicated a steady ascent, the report noted. It said that ladies columnists who were covering the Sabarimala struggle were focused on. At any rate 19 ladies were exposed to assaults, the detailed referenced. On investigations into the assaults, the examination stated: "Careful examination, a quick preliminary and conviction ought to be the standard, not the special case. In any case, in a few cases, the examination is moderate, lopsided and conflicting."

There are various such cases not only in India, but worldwide where the sand castles are disappearing countlessly. With the same purpose of illegal sand mining, India has witnessed many journalists in danger of life with questioning the freedom of speech. The most recent one is the mining in Garra River near Sharajahanpur since June 2015. According to Forbidden Stories, one of the India's Independent Journalists, **Mr. Jagendra Singh** was writing for weeks about this illegal mining where he alleged on local politician Rammurti Singh Verma. He posted a story of mining on Facebook feed alleging a welfare minister in Uttar Pradesh – of running illegal operations on April 27, 2015. His journalism on Facebook was followed by thousands of people. Before his hospitalization, he also updated on the story that the minister has been bribing local police officers of Rs. 10,000 on a daily basis to allow the illegal mining on river Garra. On 1st June 2015 he had himself attacked with two men pouring petrol over him and leaving him in agony at the age of 46. Just 4 days after the publication of the post, he was burnt alive too. 60 % percent of his body was left burnt. The day of Singh's memorial service, on June 9, 2015, his child recorded a protest against Verma and five police officers for intrigue to submit murder and immolation. It was not well before the same minister connected with the family.

The family asserts that Verma gave them what could be compared to 3,000,000 rupees (\$45,000 U.S. dollars) in real money. They comprehended that this liberal gift was molded on a presentation from the family saying Singh had slaughtered himself. In the long run, on July 23, 2015, Singh's child pulled back his objection.

In India, Singh was by all account not the only writer supposedly assaulted for expounding on the sand mafias. Sandeep Kothari, who kicked the bucket only a little while after Singh, Karun Misra (February 2016) and Sandeep Sharma (March 2018) were all

examining illegal sand mining when they were executed. Jagendra Singh, a freelancer for Hindi-language papers for more than 15 years, died from burn injuries in Uttar Pradesh state after he posted an article on Facebook accusing a government minister of involvement in illegal mining and land seizures. Sandeep Kothari, another Hindi language reporter, was found dead in neighbouring Madhya Pradesh. Police said local organized crime members had pressured him to stop investigating illegal mining.

There have been several cases for environmental issues that were taken to the position of execution . In 2011, the United Nations named reporting as one of the most perilous callings on the planet. Since 1992, 47 columnists have been executed in India alone, as indicated by Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), a charitable association that battles for the privilege of writers to report the news unafraid of backlash. Such journalists who contributed their green blood in the same time have been accounted for below.

Video writer Achyutananda Sahu, who worked for Doordarshan, was murdered in a Maoist assault in Chhattisgarh on October 30, 2018. Sahu and two other Doordarshan columnists were in the state for political decision related inclusion when Maoists trapped a police party going with them. three police officers were likewise slaughtered in the assault.

A columnist with Ranchi-based Hindi everyday 'Aaj', Chandan Tiwary was kidnapped and pounded the life out of in Jharkhand's Chatra region October 29, 2018. A First Information Report(FIR) documented by the Jharkhand police named Maoist zone leader Prasant, Pintu Singh, Jamuna Prasad, and Musafir Rana as charged for the situation. Tiwary had been confronting dangers since the time he had done a story on the supposed debasement of Pintu Singh as a private contractual worker for a legislature subsidized program to help provincial business.

Sandeep Sharma, a columnist for neighborhood News World TV station was executed in Madhya Pradesh's Bhind locale, on March 26, 2018. He was going to an administration occasion on his bike when a truck ran him over, as indicated by the channel's dresser boss, Vikas Purohit, who saw the impact, and media reports. Sharma was proclaimed dead at a nearby emergency clinic. Purohit advised the Committee to Protect Journalists that both he and Sharma had been accepting demise dangers after they distributed two stories in July and October 2017 on supposed police-sand mining mafia nexus. Purohit said neighborhood occupants had cautioned him and Sharma that they would "squash them under a truck" for doing the narratives.

Navin Nischal, a stringer for the Hindi day by day Dainik Bhaskar, and independent columnist Vijay Singh were killed on March 25, 2018, in the wake of being run over by a vehicle in Bihar's Arrah town. Nischal and Singh were riding Nischal's motorbike on the Arrah-Sasaram parkway when the vehicle ran them over, murdering them on the spot. The denounced Arrah town head, Mohammad Harshu, and his child, Dablu, were captured by police after it developed that they had supposedly murdered the writers in light of Nischal's investigating youngster marriage and on Harshu's job in land divisions.

The editorial manager of Srinagar-based Rising Kashmir every day, Suhjaat Bukhari was fired by shooters similarly as he was leaving his office at the Press Enclave in Jammu and Kashmir's mid year capital city on June 14, 2018. Two cops relegated to secure him were additionally murdered in the assault. Bukhari had supposedly communicated anxieties of an assault on his life days before his death, as per his partners and companions. In November 2018, the police professed to have gunned two prime denounced activists, one a Pakistani and another a Kashmiri, in two separate experiences in Kashmir. They likewise accused a

Pakistan-based Kashmir blogger for running a vindictive crusade against Bukhari via web-based networking media and coordinating his death.

In the report of 2017, India & Cambodia are considered the deadliest cities for green pen all over the country. Environmental columnists are compromised, truly assaulted and now and again killed in view of what they report. The degree of brutality to which they are uncovered has never been so high.

Numerous environmental writers have followed through on a significant expense. Ten have been killed since 2010, as per RSF's count. RSF's past reports regarding this matter – The threats for columnists who uncover environmental issues in 2009 and Deforestation and contamination, high-chance subjects in 2010 – didn't report any passings in their positions.

In the previous five years, practically each of the (90 percent) of the killings of environmental writers have been in South Asia (India) and Southeast Asia (Cambodia, Philippines and Indonesia.) The one special case is Russia. Mikhail Beketov, the manager of Khimkinskaya Pravda, a nearby paper situated in the Moscow suburb of Khimki. He at last capitulated in April 2013 to the wounds he sustained in November 2008, at the point when he was beaten and left for dead while battling against the development of a motorway through Khimki backwoods. After the beating, he remained gravely impaired until his demise. pouring lamp fuel over me and consuming me." He was 42.

Sandeep Kothari, a columnist situated in the connecting territory of Madhya Pradesh, moreover covering unlawful mining and quarrying and had recently documented a grievance against the "sand furthermore, manganese" mafia when he was killed on 19 June. He and a companion were riding a bike when they were slammed by a vehicle from which a few

people developed and kidnapped the correspondent. His consumed body was found in a homestead a couple kilometers away the following day. The police noticed that he had been the objective of legal provocation by sorted out wrongdoing individuals. They had likewise "undermined" his family, they said. He was 40.

Covering such subjects in India or close by nations is "constantly hazardous," particularly for those working living in humble communities and towns, says Joydeep Gupta, an Indian columnist who has spent significant time in covering nature since the Bhopal calamity in 1984.

A sum of four environmental correspondents were executed in Cambodia from 2012 to 2014. Two of them were slaughtered while exploring unlawful logging, a rewarding movement constrained by people in high places. Taing Try was shot dead in his vehicle in the southern area of Kratie on 12 October 2014. The police kept three people associated with murdering him since he had taken steps to report their dealing to the specialists. The group of Vorakchun Khmer journalist Hang Serei Oudom was found in the storage compartment of his vehicle in the northeastern region of Ratanakiri on 9 September 2012. He seemed to have been executed by blows with a hatchet. His last story charged an armed force official of utilizing military vehicles for dealing in timber. Anglers beat neighborhood paper columnist Suon Chan to death with stones and bamboo sticks outside his home in the focal region of Kampong Chhnang on 1 February 2014 in light of the fact that his inclusion of illicit angling had nudged the police into taking measures against some of them. Chut Wutty, an environmentalist who filled in as a fixer, was slaughtered on 26 April 2012 in the southwestern region of Koh Kong while going with two Cambodia Daily columnists who were doing a story on wine creation in an ensured woodland area.

On their way back, they were halted at a checkpoint where military police inquired about the memory cards of their cameras. Chut Wutty can't and, when he begins the vehicle with the point of leaving, the police shot him.

"It will in general be area as opposed to point which makes a story risky," says James Randerson, the proofreader of The Guardian's "Keep it in the ground" battle. "So we think cautiously before sending columnists into districts of the reality where there is distress or security issues."

In the event that it had not been for the latency of government authorities, these homicides could have been stayed away from. In light of the killings in India, RSF has over and again asked the Indian government to build up a national program for the insurance of the media workforce. Columnists who get passing dangers have never been given police assurance.

The degree of exemption is dishonorable in India, positioned 140th out of 180 nations in RSF's World Press Freedom Index, and in Cambodia, positioned 144th. RSF has encouraged the experts in the two nations to direct genuine and straightforward examination concerning these boorish homicides of columnists with the point of bringing those capable to equity. The groups of the casualties regularly face a legal mechanical assembly that isn't commendable. A previous Philippine representative was captured in Thailand in September for the January 2011 homicide of a radio columnist who had freely blamed him for defilement. Be that as it may, the greater part of these killings never come to court.

On account of Jagendra Singh, who had accused a clergyman in the state government in a video, his family members recorded an underlying protest. In any case, the examination report presumed that Singh set himself ablaze, in this manner finishing the legal examination. In Cambodia, the legal specialists additionally shut the Chut Wutty case in the wake of messing up the examination.

An atmosphere of brutality joined with complete exemption leaves writers feeling very hazardous and subverts opportunity of data. Stephen Leahy says he didn't seek after a few stories in this district since he thought the area was "very unsafe." Environmental journalists "ought not be on the bleeding edge," says Imelda Abano. They face the chance of physical assaults or dangers and "in most outrageous cases, a few have been slaughtered," she said.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION

5.1 Environmental Journalism Is a Crucial Component of Emerging Democracies.

With dialogues & development holding transparency along with it can create the sustainability in economy sustain as a by partner naturally. Above all, a country with goals of development to reach the phase of a developed country requires the hold over democracy, diversity & individual acknowledgement at its best. Use & involvement of private sectors dealing with the environment & resources should be banned. Consequences include groundwater depletion, loss of agricultural land and farm employment, loss of water resources, and road and bridge damage, according to the state's Campaign for the Protection of Water Resources. bursting point not to mention the huge deforestation that's going on.. Lesser interference in nature leads the manmade chaos reduction & results into a significant place for coverage of environmental journalism with as equal importance as other beats in the media industry.

There is no shortage at all of government legislation protecting the environment but unfortunately it is never enforced due to flagrant abuse of power, corruption and lack of resources. There is the requirement of certain changes & not the state's hold over legislation.

5.2 Solutions

5.2.1 Crowd organized dialogues with authorized news agencies should be authentic & a significant act in citizen journalism.

Advantages of crowd organized news coverage incorporate the capacity to publicly support different sources, attempt collective check (helpful to address deception, expose disinformation, and get out malignant on-screen characters), and manufacture faithful crowds (bolstered by direct commitment between the journalistic entertainer and the news buyer). They likewise engage the crowd to 'argue' so as to address the record where journalists are in mistake, or to contribute cooperatively to look into. The organized open circle additionally encourages writers and crowds to sidestep discretionary limitations and oversight (for example layers of 'turn specialists'), which can be a chain on access to data and open social orders.

Writers' commitment with crowds and data sources by means of online networking channels can likewise be viewed as a critical new component of responsibility structures that guide self-guideline. These corporations permit columnists to freely and quickly react to substantial evaluates of their work, to in a split second right blunders, and to increment the straightforwardness of their training by 'making content out of procedure'.

5.2.2 Educating with contemporary solutions from the roots can be a solution to aware the society.

MIL is an umbrella idea utilized by UNESCO to push the between relatedness of abilities with respect to data extensively, and media specifically. These spread human rights education (particularly the privilege to opportunity of articulation as every individual's option to look for, get and confer data and feeling); news proficiency

(counting proficiency about journalistic norms and morals); promoting education; PC education; comprehension of the 'consideration economy'; intercultural proficiency; security education; and so forth.. It incorporates seeing how interchanges associate with singular character and social improvements. MIL is progressively a fundamental ability – had to recognize what is co-molding one's character and how one can explore data haze and maintain a strategic distance from disguised mines inside the fog. MIL illuminates our utilization, creation, disclosure, assessment and sharing of data, and our comprehension of ourselves as well as other people in the data society.

News proficiency is the more explicit capacity to comprehend the language and shows of news as a class, and to perceive how these highlights can be misused with pernicious plans. Significant as this may be, be that as it may, on its own it is probably not going to deliver full flexibility to disinformation in the clothing of news. This is on the grounds that people draw in interchanges with their heads, yet additionally with their souls. Subsequently, MIL likewise needs to incorporate thoughtfulness regarding bringing issues to light among people about how they react to content in news, and their inclinations to give assurance or not to data even freely of the signs of the class.

MIL along these lines should, at root, give people knowledge into their own character – who they are, and who they are turning out to be, and how this influences their commitment with news and different sorts of correspondences. This module intends to assist members with perceiving and recognizing news-casting from one perspective and data that indicates to be news-casting on the other. Such strengthening empowers people to be experts of their own character and to perceive and oppose when they are being controlled according to disinformation taking on the appearance of news.

5.2.3 Accepting a methodology & ethical processing of fact checking techniques in the society for rebuttal.

The International Fact-Checking Network (IFCN) has likewise built up a code of rules that manage honest actuality checkers in their regular work. Certainty checking associations apply to become confirmed signatories of the IFCN code of standards. This requires an outer appraisal that assesses the viable usage of these measures.

Teachers might need to acquaint themselves with the code and discover evaluations made on actuality checking associations from their country. What's more, talk about whether the understudies find that these make them bound to trust the reality checkers or not.

These standards have been created to assist perusers with observing great reality checking from awful.

5.2.4 Sustainable Environmental Consciousness should be significantly a part of social awareness.

Along with a dedicated national agency completely focusing on every environmental aspect with concerning facts all over the place, from declining pollinators influencing nourishment security, to air and water contamination influencing personal satisfaction, and land lack and corruption influencing both farming and biodiversity. India is home to one-6th of the world's kin and it has the densest populace. It additionally has the second-biggest populace after China, which it will outperform in under 10 years if current patterns proceed. An incredible model is of the 'Bishnoi community' in the Jodhpur locale, Rajasthan, for whom the security of untamed life is a piece of their confidence. Yoga and Ayurveda are maybe among the most notable methods for all encompassing Indian living.

Maintainable and earth benevolent practices minds despite everything keep on being a piece of the way of life and culture. India has both a culture of storing (in the event that something may prove to be handy), and frugality (re-use and pre-worn stuff). It's anything but an extraordinary sight in an Indian family unit to observe an old material being utilized as a duster. Things which have definitely no worth, for example, old papers and books, or utensils, can be effectively auctioned off to a piece seller to be re-utilized or recycled. Basin showers, sun-drying garments, and hand-washing dishes are other far reaching, supportable practices. Socially, there is likewise an abhorrence for squandering nourishment.

Rustic people group, which comprised about 70% of the Indian populace starting in 2011, live near nature and keep on carrying on with a basic and thrifty way of life .

Greendex is a worldwide report on manageable living. The examination arranged by National Geographic and Globescan measures the manner in which buyers are reacting to ecological concerns. The scores measure lodging, transport, nourishment and merchandise. India involves a top spot on this list among 18 contenders, which likewise incorporate China and the US. Specifically, India got high scores in lodging, transportation and nourishment decisions.

These outcomes show that Indian customers are generally cognizant about their environmental awareness and are settling on the most practical decisions.

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