

CE 443

EIA of the agenda-driven misinformation campaign by electronic and print media, and other biased propaganda (by political circles and other pressure groups) against totally indigenous as well as other related vaccines (COVAXIN and COVISHIELD) and other related issues (at the national and international levels) during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic

Ever since companies over the world begun creating vaccines against the Novel Coronavirus, many groups in India/world has been running a evil campaign against vaccine producers. We all know that vaccinating world or even if we talk about India is not something very easy thing to achieve. it will always come with a lot of disagreements by some individual/organizations maximum of which are deliberately induced by political cause.

Why Propaganda ?

We are all now mature enough to realize that every political propaganda is deeply covered with personal/organizational benefits which mostly includes money, so in case of vaccines the basic perception would be , "**The vaccine will be produced for everyone**", so production of vaccines at this huge amount surely comes with lots of money so there are political leaders / parties who gets benefited from some organizations as commission or as donations,

Covaxin: What was the rush to approve India's homegrown vaccine?



Soutik Biswas
India correspondent

⌚ 5 January



Coronavirus pandemic



A volunteer gets a jab at a clinical trial for Covaxin in the western city of Ahmedabad

now if that particular organization gets the tender/order then it's fine for the leaders/parties who were supporting those organizations but if not , the common practice will be to defame the organizations so that they may loose tender or get their order terminated.

CHANDIGARH NEWS

Punjab CM trashes allegation of rejecting Covaxin, calls it 'BJP's propaganda'

The CM was responding to a question during an informal media interaction after taking the first shot of the Covid-19 vaccine at Civil Hospital in Mohali.



Punjab CM Captain Amarinder Singh takes his first dose of the Covid-19 vaccine, at Civil Hospital in Mohali on Friday. (ANI)

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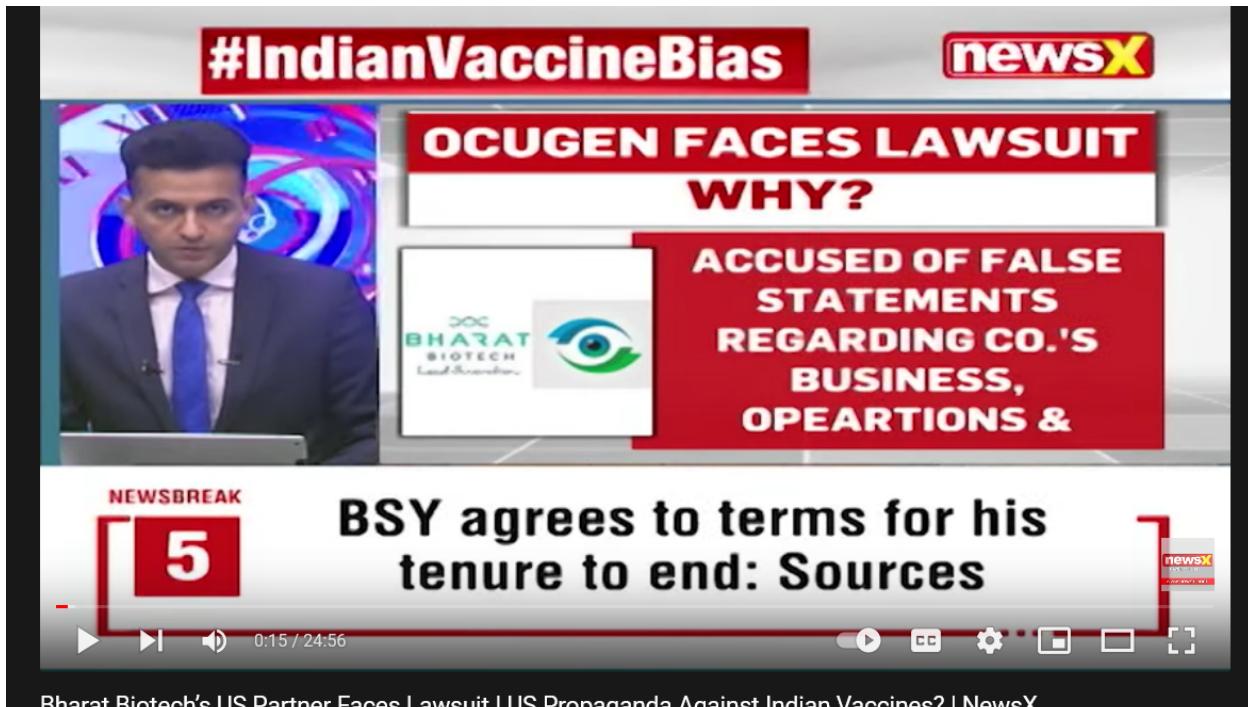
There are also more reasons for spread of propaganda and misinformation in context with the vaccines

In India there is a common practice of opposition parties to oppose everything the government is doing so in order to oppose the government many claimed that this vaccine is not right for people

as many claimed that vaccine can **MAKE PEOPLE IMPOTENT**



there are plenty of articles claiming that covaxin was targeted deliberately even by it's US partner



Impact on Environment

- Those people who follow fake news regarding cure and prevention from COVID created trouble for themselves and the environment by not giving strong fight against Coronavirus resulting in an increase in covid cases and deaths due to covid.
- The harm of biased propaganda is also extraordinary, ranging from arousing controversy and affecting the reputation of others, while triggering panic and affecting social order. During the current epidemic, fake news may impact social order, challenge the bottom line of law enforcement, induce panic or confrontation, and cause the situation to deteriorate; intangible, it affects frontline morale, confuses the information market, and may cause misjudgment of the situation and lengthen the fight against the epidemic.
- Political Parties trying to get self-benefit from ongoing situations by fooling the public through false information which directly harm the present condition and indirectly the environment.

Solutions

- Social Media stages ought to begin a campaign of prohibiting individuals who lead deception like YouTube does. YouTube extended its medical misinformation arrangements to incorporate modern rules that boycott vaccine misinformation.
- The sum of data information is expanding, so we ought to pay attention to the investigation of sources of news or data, and as it were in this way can we put an conclusion to fake news campaigns. Correspondents and news editors should dissect the realness and unwavering quality of data sources of news occasions, and make strides their capacity to recognize and examine news events.

Various types of natural and man-made hurdles in the development as well as social upliftment in case of geographical regions under forest covers in our country

Types of Natural hurdles

Natural Calamities

Heavy rainfall, landslide, earthquakes, cloudburst and avalanche. These all are directly or indirectly affecting the growth.

Climate Change

The major factor that controls the ecology of a region is climate. Slight change in climate can significantly alter the growth, abundance, survival, composition, productivity, diversity and distribution of species in an ecosystem. Forest ecosystems are one of the most vulnerable ecosystems to any change in the climate.

Forest Fires

In conditions of high temperatures, low humidity and extreme dryness, timberlands capture fire. Huge tracts of vegetal cover are destroyed each year by timberland fires

Low Productivity of Soil

Productivity of Indian forests is very low as compared to some other countries

Plant Diseases, Insects and Pests

Large tracts of forest cover suffer from plant diseases, insects and pests which leads to considerable loss of forest wealth.

Types of Man-Made hurdles

Overgrazing

Overgrazing is a big factor which is responsible for serious damage to forests. India possesses a livestock population of over 412 million of which 270 million are bovine animals, about one-tenth of which graze in the forests.

Rapid Population Growth

It results in conversion of forest covers in agricultural land.

Lack of Scientific Techniques

Only natural growth of forests takes place in India whereas in many developed countries new scientific techniques are being used through which tree growth is quickened

Urbanization with Deforestation

This leads to more pressure being put onto forests to produce more animal and processed food products, which leads to more clearing of forests to provide land

Industrial Demand of raw materials

Increment in commercial use of forest based products like rubber, timber, fuel, paper etc.

Uneconomical Utilization

Obsolete Methods of Lumbering and Sawing