

Tackling Air Pollution in New Delhi

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Analysing News Media Narratives of Air Pollution:

Interim Summary of Findings (September 2023)

Seven Key Problems, as identified through news media analysis, interviews with stakeholders and literature review along with **Seven Key Recommendations**, based on these findings:

Problem 1

Air pollution crisis is generated by interaction of multiple complex factors, both natural and anthropogenic, which makes it challenging to address.

Solution 1

There is a need for sustained year-round focus and interventions to tackle bad air crisis. Rather than jumping into action during periods of intense catastrophic winter spikes, all stakeholders need to work on mitigation round the year.

Problem 2

Disproportionately large focus in media coverage on natural factors impacting pollution, such as weather systems, thereby framing the crisis as lying outside people's control.

Presents the issue as a 'seasonal' crisis rather than a persistent year-round concern.

Solution 2

Media reportage is heavily skewed towards few contributing elements- natural factors, stubble burning and vehicle emissions. There is a need to focus on multi-sectoral emissions for effective mitigation measures. Pathways and human responsibility for mitigation need to be clearly foregrounded.

Problem 3

Disproportionately large coverage of winter stubble burning, overshadowing discussion of other, year-round, sources of air pollution, and unproductive framing of pollution as a problem generated by 'other' states and rural communities.

Solution 3

Need to remedy urban bias in media coverage of air pollution and operational scale of air pollution action plans. There is a need to extend design and implementation of action plans to rural areas. Media needs to provide more geographically inclusive, multi-perspectival, coverage of air pollution.

Problem 4

News cycle dominated by reports on policy initiatives to address air pollution, with similar stories appearing each year, but little critical evaluation of these initiatives.

Solution 4

Along with reporting on government interventions, media should also critically evaluate the efficacy of policy measures.

Seven Key Problems, as identified through news media analysis, interviews with stakeholders and literature review along with **Seven Key Recommendations**, based on these findings:

Problem 5

Large chunk of coverage is AQI-gazing and containing significant levels of technical jargon, which may be inaccessible and alienating for general audiences.

Solution 5

Supplement and contextualise pollution data with emotionally resonant narratives of lived experience of air pollution.

Avoid reporting that is simply 'AQI-gazing'.

Problem 6

Although some key factors are consistently presented as to blame for air pollution, there is little examination of complex structural or socio-economic reasons why people continue to engage in polluting practices.

Solution 6

Investment is needed for specialized training of journalists to understand and report on complex environmental issues. Media institutions needs to prioritise environmental journalism and storytelling, especially in the context of urgent challenges posed by climate change.

Problem 7

More media attention on inequalities that are intensified by air pollution. Incorporate marginalised voices of victims of air pollution, rather than relying solely on governmental and expert sources.

Solution 7

Reporting relies heavily upon government sources and expert voices, little space is given to stories of those harmed by air pollution; very limited focus on inequalities in vulnerability and harm.

For more detailed analysis, methodology and evidence, please visit: www.pollutionstories.org

