**A Green Criminological Approach: An Empirical Study of Thamirabarani River**

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 **Abstract**

*Green criminology is the contemporary issues which deal with the destruction of natural environment, animals, birds or negligent human action. When there is damage in these national resources it will affect the biodiversity which leads to the global warming. The river play the major role in the daily life of the people and it’s used for irrigation in agriculture, drinking water, for transportation, to produce electricity through hydroelectric dams, and for leisure activities like swimming and boating. This paper is going to cover the effective and impact of the human in the river thamirabarani. The river flows on the plains eastwards from*[*Papanasam*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papanasam%2C_Tirunelveli) *and ends at srivaikundam in the* [*Thoothukkudi district*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thoothukkudi_district)*. The aim of this study was to investigate anthropogenically induced changes of water quality, the distribution of selected pharmaceuticals, and the effects of pollution on greenhouse gas concentrations and bacterial community composition along the 128 km long thamirabarani river. This paper is based on the mixed methodology and experimental method. The sampling points along the course of the river are, Papanasam Lower dam, Kallidaikurichi, Cheranmadevi (Sun paper mill upstream), Srivaikuntam, Seevalaperi. This paper will discuss the factors which leads river towards the pollutions and the effect of the river pollution in our life. As the result of the study shocking fact is that physicochemical characteristics of river water in the study area suggested that Thamirabarani River is contaminated by various effluents. Organic enrichment and higher bacteriological content of the river system determines the quality of the river water. Finally, the authors suggest some policy recommendations and workable solutions to overcome and mitigate the problems.*

***Key words****: Green Criminology, Global Warming, Physicochemical Characteristics*