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**Penalty to pollutant act: A sustainable solution to reduce extreme pollution****Ananta Aryal<sup>1,2</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Moksha Society, Nepal<sup>2</sup>Clean Nepal Network, Nepal

This study has been carried out after the successful and effective presentation of two research 'Fine Kathmandu Act: A sustainable solution to reduce extreme pollution' in Kathmandu, Nepal and 'Fine Delhi Act: A sustainable solution to reduce extreme pollution' in New Delhi, India respectively in 2016 and 2017 AD. These studies propose easiest, scientific and effective solution to reduce the pollution of cities completely and to cure the effect of extreme pollution. The solution is by charging the pollutants of cities by cash and distribution of collected cash making fund to affected innocent people directly through making an effective bill (act). By reviewing the history of injustice of two cities to their surrounding innocent habitants, study has proposed to develop 'penalty to pollutant act'. Study has discussed who should be punished, penalty areas, affected areas by the pollution, for whom should be reimbursed and how to go ahead. Through descriptive analytical method and textual analysis, study suggests that, the only one justice to the innocent people who are neither in city nor pollutants is punishing the real pollutants. Study has divided pollutants in two parts: (1) Service pollutants: These are all pollutants relating to the service business that buy and use the product of other companies, modify them and serve them to their clients or guests. These includes hospitals, hotels restaurants, resorts, transportation companies, airlines & etc. (2) Product pollutants: These are all pollutants who produce first hand products including machines or engines which generates temperature increasing gases like carbon monoxide, wooden materials like furniture, household materials, construction materials, packaged food products, chemicals used in laboratories, explosive materials used in military exercise, radioactive materials, etc. These kinds of pollution occur through multinational, national and local companies and their products or services. The study suggests governments should create an effective and non-biasing law (Act) to charge (punish) the pollutants. This act should regulated by a special commission that specially works for punishing the pollutants, collecting the cash, develop plans and missions, distribution of collected cash to the affected people as compensation. This compensation is for regular health treatment of affected people, for the compensation of reduced production of herbs, crops and other products from farming. The special commission shouldn't lead by government officials or other candidates. It should lead by the nomination from affected people. Study also suggests regulation of collected cash should conduct only by commission, not by government for any other developmental projects or for budget.

**Biography**

Ananta Aryal is an Environmental Activist, carried out several researches related to pollution on developing nations like Nepal. He is the Director of Moksha Society and Jambheshwara Research Center, a nonprofit organization. He has published several papers in reputed journals.

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