

Ozone Layer Depletion: Policy Work

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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Ozone may be a gas within the lower level of stratosphere. it's a sort of super-charged oxygen (O₃). It makes a layer within the atmosphere which acts as a canopy to the world against ultraviolet of the Sun. the cover of ozonosphere is with variable extent less dense near the surface of the world compared to the peak of 30 km.

Some pollutants within the atmosphere like chlorofluorocarbons (CH₃) cause the depletion of ozonosphere. These CFCs and other similar 'gases when reach to the stratosphere they're weakened by the ultraviolet and as a result they liberate free atoms of chlorine or bromine. These atoms are highly reactive with ozone and disrupt the stratospheric chemistry. The reactions deplete ozonosphere.

Due to depletion of ozonosphere, the world is exposed to the ultraviolet radiation. These rays cause harmful effect to living beings on the world. It affects process of photosynthesis in plants. Rise within the temperature, various skin diseases, decrease of immunity etc. are the probable results.

For the protection of ozonosphere, Vienna Conference in March, 1985 was held. In September 1987, Montreal Protocol was signed. This was followed by the Kyoto Protocol of 1997.

The Montreal Protocol plans to end the utilization of CFCs and other ozone depleting substances. It involved the cessation of CFC production by 1996. The treaty was opened for signature on September 16, 1987, and entered into force on January 1, 1989, followed by a primary meeting in Helsinki, May 1989.

Since then, it's undergone seven revisions, in 1990 (London), 1991 (Nairobi), 1992 (Copenhagen), 1993 (Bangkok), 1995 (Vienna), 1997 (Montreal), and 1999 (Beijing). it's believed that if the international agreement is adhered to, the ozonosphere is predicted to recover by 2050. Under this protocol a worldwide

fund is established to assist those developing nations who cannot afford technological costs for alternative chemicals.

The Kyoto Protocol may be a protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on global climate change (UNFCCC or FCCC), aimed toward fighting heating. The Protocol was initially adopted on 11 December, 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, and entered into force on 16 February, 2005. As on September 2011, 191 states have signed and ratified the protocol.

Under the Protocol, 37 countries commit themselves to a discount of 4 Green House Gases (GHG) (carbon dioxide, methane, laughing gas, sulphur hexafluoride) and two groups of gases (hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons) produced by them, and everyone member countries give general commitments.

Apart from these International ramifications, various conferences and programs also are held everywhere the planet regularly to guard the ozonosphere. September 16 is said because the International Day for preservation of ozone by the Montreal Protocol (1987).

The ozone story may be a remarkable episode within the human history. From the primary warnings in 1974 that something could be amiss within the stratosphere due to a very inert and useful industrial chemical, through the developments of Montreal Protocol the ultimate steps of CFCs end that are still being undertaken, the planet has shown that it can respond collectively to a clearly perceived global threat. The scientific community has played an important role during this episode, first alerting the planet then plunging into intense research programs to determine the validity of the threat and its remedial actions.

Stopping the rapid decline in ozonosphere is the maximum amount the responsibility of the civil society because it is of governments and scientists. we will see thereto that we limit private vehicle travelling, use eco-friendly cleaning products and avoid chemical pesticides and weedicides.

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