(c) whether despite several State Government banning the use of Manjha, there is no sustained endeavour to enforce the penal provisions under the said Acts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Yes. Sir. The National Green Tribunal has banned manufacture, sale, storage, purchase and use of Manjha in India.

(b) Yes. Sir. The illegal use of Manjha for flying kite invokes Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act for causing accidental deaths to birds.

(c) Cruelty to animal is an offence under Section 11(1) of the Prevention of cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and it Rule. The Animal Welfare Board of India has also issued several advisories/circulars to see that the animals are not subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering.

Emission of Green House Gases

†1488. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decreasing Carbon in soil on account of the desertification of land due to soil erosion is becoming a leading cause of increase in emission of Green House Gases and climate change;

(b) whether the experts, while having deliberations on the report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) have opined that the agriculture, forests and land use accounts for one third of Total global emissions and deforestation leads to more emission of Green House Gases; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to nullify the ill-effects of land erosion by the year 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released in 2014 has assessed the increase in the annual anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions between 2000 and 2010. According to this report, TOTAL annual anthropogenic GHG emissions have increased by about 10 Gt CO_2eq. Since 2000, GHG emissions have been growing in all sectors, except in agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU). In 2010, 35% of GHG emissions were

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

released by the energy sector, 24% (net emissions) from AFOLU, 21% by industry, 14% by transport and 6.4% by the building sector.

(b) According to the IPCC Special Report on Climate Change and Land released in August 2019, AFOLU activities accounted for around 13% of CO_2, 44% of methane (CH_4), and 82% of nitrous oxide (N2O) emissions from human activities globally during 2007-2016, representing 23% (12.0 +/- 3.0 Gt CO_2 eq per year) of Total net anthropogenic emissions of GHGs. However, as per India's second Biennial Update Report submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in December 2018, in India GHG emissions from AFOLU activities were about 5% of Total net GHG emissions in 2014.

(c) The Government is implementing National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC). The National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture under the NAPCC focuses on agriculture sector with objectives including resource conservation, restoration of soil fertility and productivity focusing on integrated farming, water use efficiency and soil health management especially in rainfed agriculture areas. Further, thirty-three States/Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change in line with NAPCC, which outline sector specific and cross sectoral priority actions.

The Government of India has been implementing large number of programmes and projects such as Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY), National Afforestation Programme (NAP), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana - Remunerative Approaches for Agriculture and Allied Sector Rejuvenation (RKVY-RAFTAAR). These schemes also contribute to afforestation, reforestation, shelterbelts to halt desertification, agro forestry and land reclamation programmes to nullify the ill effects of land degradation and desertification.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research is working on improving soil carbon and health through conservation agriculture practices, crop residue recycling (in-situ decomposition and retention) coupled with best management practices and balanced fertilizer application. Conservation agriculture practices improve soil organic carbon significantly compared to conventional farming practices and also help in reducing soil erosion.

Further, during 14th Session of Conference of Parties to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification held at New Delhi in September 2019, India has announced to raise its ambition to restore 26 million hectare degraded land by 2030.