

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप : महोदय, मैं एक शेर के साथ अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, “अपनी आंखों से घर अपना जलता नहीं देखा जाता, रेल से कटते हुए धड़ को अब नहीं देखा जाता, आओ मिल कर बचाएं, देश की अस्मिता को, रेल में लुटते हुए अब इसे नहीं देखा जाता।”

धन्यवाद।

SPECIAL MENTIONS - Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : Now, we shall take Special Mentions. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna - not present. Shrimati T. Ratna Bai - not present. Shrimati Bimla Kashyap Sood.

Demand for early release of funds for maintenance of National Highways in Himachal Pradesh

श्रीमती बिमला कश्यप सूद (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, जैसा कि हम सभी को विदित है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश एक पहाड़ी राज्य है और वहां पर पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। वहां पहुंचने के लिए सड़क ही एकमात्र साधन है। शिमला के लिए तो कोई हवाई सेवा भी उपलब्ध नहीं है, जिस पर केन्द्र सरकार को अधिक ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

मान्यवर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में 11 नेशनल हाईवेज हैं, जिनकी लम्बाई करीब 1170 किलोमीटर है। इन 11 राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों में से कई की तो हालत बहुत खस्ता है। इन मार्गों पर जगह-जगह गड्ढे हो गए हैं और पानी की निकासी के लिए बनी नालियां टूट गई हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश हर बार इन मार्गों की मरम्मत हेतु केन्द्र सरकार से पर्याप्त धनराशि की मांग करती रही है।

परंतु केन्द्र सरकार के पर्याप्त धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं की है। इस बार भी प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा 34 करोड़ रुपये की मांग इन मार्गों के रखरखाव तथा मरम्मत हेतु मांगी गई थी, परंतु केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केवल मात्र 5 करोड़, 60 रुपये की ही धनराशि लोक निर्माण विभाग को दी गई है, जिससे केवल 200 किलोमीटर सड़क की ही मरम्मत हो सकती है।

अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा मांगी गई उपरोक्त धनराशि का भुगतान शीघ्रताशीघ्र किया जाए ताकि इन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों की मरम्मत समय रहते ही की जा सके। धन्यवाद।

Demand to review the process of simplifying the collection of bio-metric data for Aadhar cards

DR. K.V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as per the guidelines of the UIDAI, agencies which are involved in taking the details of the individuals before making the Aadhar cards, are required to take two biometric details, that is three impressions of ten fingers and iris scan and four photographs of a person. There is a provision in the UID guidelines to avoid taking one of the biometric details either finger prints or iris detail, if it is of poor quality or not available. But it can be done only in exceptional cases and the reason for the same should be provided. It has been reported that some agencies are misusing this provision

[DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO]

to speed up the process. It has been reported that some agencies showed physically fit people without their hands to avoid taking fingerprints. In cases where an agency claims that a person does not have fingers, his photograph showing hands should be produced as evidence. But the photographs revealed that the agencies are playing truant. Sir, I am also given to understand that some agencies undermined the UIDAI's high quality software and took two or three photographs of a person instead of mandatory four.

Sir, I am given to understand that the UIDAI has decided to simplify the biometric collection process, But I request that in the process of simplifying the biometric collection, the stages of collection of details should not be reduced nor the agencies be given the discretionary powers. Before simplifying the process I request the Government that the Government should review the entire system under implementation and take appropriate decision.

Demand to take effective measures to tackle the problem of anaemia among children in the country

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, the term 'nutritional anaemia' encompasses all pathological conditions in which the blood hemoglobin concentration drops to an abnormally low level, due to a deficiency in one or several nutrients. The main nutrients involved in the synthesis of hemoglobin are iron, folic acid and vitamin B₁₂. Iron deficiency is, by far, the first cause of nutritional anaemia worldwide. Folic acid deficiency is less widespread and is often observed with iron deficiency. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency is far rarer. Necessarily, then, the focus falls on iron-deficiency anaemia in children.

Anaemia prevalence in young children continues to remain over seventy per cent in most parts of India and Asia despite a policy being in place and a programme that has been initiated for a long time. The irreparable damage that anaemia in childhood can cause particularly to the development of a young child, on the one hand, and, the knowledge and mechanism available for its control on the other, makes this silent morbidity completely unacceptable in modern times. At a time when we strive to achieve higher health standards, this fatal disease has affected the lives of millions of children across the country and the tackling of this disease needs to be given more attention by the Government by ensuring availability of food with higher iron content in areas where the numbers of anaemia cases are high. The Government should also ensure that such food with high iron content is served in schools, particularly, at the primary level as it is the younger children who are affected by this.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : It is a very good suggestion.