

malnutrition is child mortality. Globally, malnutrition is the cause of at least 45 per cent of child mortality while in India, this number is 68.2 per cent.

Different categories of *Adivasis* mostly suffer from acute malnutrition in great numbers if we compare it with most of the other communities. The lack of accountability of many Government officials in remote and inaccessible regions is responsible for the poor delivery of State programmes to these people and it is one of the reasons of this problem.

The Mid-day Meal programme in Government schools to check malnutrition of teenagers often failed to meet the standard of nutritional values. Under-nutrition among adolescent girls is more alarming. More than 44 per cent of India's adolescent girls are underweight. In most of the States, the proportion of adolescent girls with anaemia is alarmingly high, ranging from 76 per cent to 92.9 per cent. Malnourished girls who marry early also give birth to underweight child and thus the cycle continues.

I would request the Government to take a serious note of this problem and revisit all the schemes relating to hunger and nutrition, particularly, amongst the *Adivasis*; otherwise, we are digging the foundation of a weaker generation and subsequently a weaker nation.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Demand to re-examine the norms for eco-sensitive zones in Kerala and amend the related notification**

SHRI M.V. SHREYAMS KUMAR (Kerala): Sir, areas around Wayanad Wildlife Sanctuary have been declared as eco-sensitive zones in a Draft Notification recently released by the Union Ministry of Environment.

As per this Notification, most of the activities going on at present are banned in an area of 118.59 square kilometres, which is termed as eco sensitive. This area includes thickly-populated human settlements and towns, even a municipal town like Sultan Batheri.

The Kerala Government had given a proposal to the Union Government for excluding most of the human settlements in the Notification for the eco-sensitive area. Instead of approving the proposal, the same Draft Notification has been returned now. The people of the area are agitated and worried about losing their settlements. Many public organisations and political parties have called for large-scale agitations in Wayanad. I understand that there is a move to enforce

eco-sensitive zones to other wildlife sanctuaries also in Kerala. Areas around wildlife in Kerala are different from other wild life areas in the country. Human inhabitation around the forests have developed into large cultivations and thickly-populated small towns. I am for protection of environment and wild life. At the same time, we have to think about human life. There should be an outlook accommodating co-existence of the wild life and human settlements.

So, I request the Minister of Environment to re-examine the norms for eco-sensitive zones and amend the Notification by excluding the human settlements from the eco-sensitive zone around the wild life sanctuaries.

### **Demand to enact legislation to check misrepresentation of India's map by online portals**

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, Instances of wrong depiction of country's map by some social networking sites, online portals and websites to defame India are going on unpunished for years. Now, online encyclopaedia - Wikipedia - joined the bandwagon. Such repeated instances have the potential to disturb the sovereignty and harmony of India and they violate our territorial integrity.

In November last, Wikipedia had depicted map of India with Aksai Chin, a part of China. Of course, MeitY under Section 69A of the IT Act, directed Wikipedia to immediately remove the wrong map of India and it adhered to that. And, a month before Wikipedia incident, Twitter had shown Leh as part of China! After a strong letter from MeitY, Twitter tendered apology and rectified the mistake.

The point I am trying to make is how long we should keep surveillance on sites, portals, social media platforms or online encyclopaedia. So, I suggest for the consideration of the Government of India to enact a legislation to punish such wrong depictions.

Sir, in 2016, the Geospatial Information Regulation Bill was prepared. According to the Bill, it is mandatory to take permission from the Government before depicting, acquiring, disseminating, publishing or distributing any geospatial information of India and any wrong or false topographic information of India, including its international boundaries, through Internet platforms or online services or in any electronic or physical form is punishable with a fine between Rs.10 lakh and Rs.100 crore and jail up to seven years.

Hence, I request the Government of India to enact this legislation which will put a full stop to all the above wrong depictions and misrepresentations.