

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

Need for development of Kannur Airport

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, there is a need to promote development of Kannur Airport by allowing more international flights. Kannur Airport has an excellent infrastructure meeting international standards and hence it is the need of the hour that flights to all important international destinations should be permitted and promoted. The airport should be included in the point of call list which is essential for its advancement. Haj embarkation should also be allowed from the airport. The Union Government is requested to take prompt action on the issue so that Kannur Airport is able to utilize its full potential and contribute to the development of the economy, industry, tourism and mobility in the region. Thank you.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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Need for elimination of landfills and switch-over to alternative mechanisms of waste disposal in the country

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, solid waste can create very serious health problems and an unpleasant living environment, if not disposed of in a proper and a safe manner. Such waste may then also provide breeding sites for insect-vectors, pests, snakes and vermin that increase the risk of disease transmission. It may also pollute water sources and the environment. It is estimated that more than 10,000 hectares of urban land are locked in dumpsites in India. Further, only about 75-80 per cent of the municipal waste gets collected and only 22-28 per cent of this waste is processed and treated. The proliferation of airless open dumps of garbage leads to emissions of methane, which absorbs the sun's heat, warms the atmosphere and contributes to global warming. Therefore, there is a growing need to look for alternative mechanisms for disposal of solid waste. Some of which may come to include - composting, which is a biological process in which micro-organisms such as fungi or bacteria decompose in the presence of oxygen, the degradable organic wastes; Pyrolysis - which describes the process of burning solid wastes, but in the absence of oxygen thereby producing charcoal, tar, methyl alcohol, acetic acid, acetone which can be used as fuels and Vermiculture, in which earthworms are added to the compost. Such measures are critical to ensure safer disposal of solid waste generated in the country. Thank you, Sir.