

would be submerged due to rising sea level and about 36 million people will be displaced because of coastal floods and inundation.

In my State Odisha alone, about 153 kilometre of land has already been submerged, which is almost 28 per cent of our 485 kilometre coastline, sixteen villages have already been displaced and close to 5,000 families have been displaced. Odisha is known globally as a pioneer and as a model of disaster management.

Hon. Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik has often articulated his goal of zero casualties in case of any natural disasters. We have seen it in the super cyclone of Phailin in 2013. Again, Odisha's preparedness and model of disaster management was on display during the super cyclone of Fani in 2019. Many international bodies such as United Nations and World Bank have commended Odisha for this.

We have around 800 disaster-resilient multipurpose cyclone shelters dotting the landscape of coastal Odisha. We are the first State in the country to have an early-warning system, which is technology driven. We are again the first State in the country to have a settlement policy for displaced villages. We are allocating a huge Budget for disaster management and preparedness. In BE of 2023-24, Rs. 3,700 crores were allocated for disaster management which is much higher than the national allocation as well.

So, with this, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that Odisha's capabilities may be deployed, may be utilised, by having a satellite centre for coastal research. Not only in Odisha, I would also urge the Government to have one centre on the west coast of India also. This will be a true tribute to the people of Odisha.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following Hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the Hon. Member, Shri Sujeet Kumar: Shri A.A. Rahim (Kerala), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri P. Wilson (TamilNadu), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha) and Shri Sant Balbir Singh (Punjab).

Now, Shri P. Wilson on the issue of 'concern over sudden withdrawal of operation of international flights from Chennai Airport'.

**Concern over sudden withdrawal of operation of
International flights from Chennai Airport**

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, Chennai is one of the largest metropolitan economies in India and is known as India's health capital. However, the airport in Chennai is in a very poor condition. Chennai International

Airport is among the top 50 airports in Asia and accommodates over 18 million passengers annually. It is a strategically important port city in India and is, therefore, the foremost commercial and industrial hub in south India. Due to its commercial nature and interest from international investors, Chennai is also a popular destination for international passengers. However, there has been a drastic increase in the withdrawal of operations of international flights by international operators. This is due to shortage of aerobridges for international flights, with only four available. As a result, many flights are handled at remote parking bays, away from the terminal, which has, significantly, increased the time to board and alight passengers, load and unload baggages. Furthermore, the Chennai airport is not currently equipped to handle large planes with a capacity of over 400 passengers and double-decker planes because it does not have suitable aerobridges or parking bays. Also, there are no aerobridges that can be used to dock large planes.

Previously, the British Airways operated a massive freighter to Chennai, requiring authorities to temporarily close a taxiway near the runway until the aircraft reached its designated parking bay. The aircraft's broad wingspan led to the tips encroaching onto the parallel taxiway, necessitating restrictions on other planes accessing the taxiway while the freighter was on the runway. This resulted in significant inconvenience to other operators and the public. This situation has forced international operators, seeking to expand their flight operations in Chennai, to opt for alternative airports such as Bangalore and Hyderabad over Chennai. As a consequence, flight frequencies to European destinations have decreased, despite increasing demand from public. To make matters worse, the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has replaced Chennai airport with Hyderabad and Bangalore airports as Points of Collateral for several countries. This makes it unlikely that Chennai will get flights to such countries in the near future.

Therefore, the current situation at Chennai International Airport needs immediate attention. This has often raised questions about the strategic importance of Chennai International Airport. I, therefore, request the Hon. Civil Aviation Minister to address this matter with utmost importance, call for a report on this issue and arrange for a feasibility study to add more aerobridges and restore Point of Collateral for various international destinations to Chennai International Airport. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following Hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the Hon. Member, Shri P. Wilson.: Shri A.A. Rahim (Kerala), Shri Sandosh Kumar P. (Kerala), Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu), Dr.

Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Dr. Amar Patnaik (Odisha), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala) and Dr. John Brittas (Kerala).

Now, Shri Naresh Bansal, on the issue of 'concern over rising cases of drug addiction in Uttarakhand'.

Concern over rising cases of drug addiction in Uttarakhand

श्री नरेश बंसल (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार और सदन का ध्यान ऐसी समस्या की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, जिससे आज की हमारी युवा पीढ़ी जूझ रही है। देवभूमि उत्तराखंड विशेष रूप से इससे ग्रसित है। वहां बड़े नामी-गिरामी स्कूल्स हैं, एजुकेशन हब्स हैं, जिनके होस्टल में रह कर देश भर के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और वे होस्टल्स, वे स्कूल्स, कॉलेजज़ आज नशे की गिरफ्त में हैं। ड्रग्स के जो स्मगलर्स हैं, तस्कर हैं, उनके लिए वे बहुत ही ईजी प्वाइंट्स हैं, स्कूल्स की छुट्टी के समय, इंटरवल के समय वहां उनकी गतिविधियां चलती हैं और आज का युवा, विशेष रूप से किशोर-किशोरियां, उसकी गिरफ्त में आ रहे हैं। उसकी लत लगाने के लिए अनेक प्रकार के हथकंडे अपनाए जाते हैं। ऐसा लगता है कि उनके मन में इस प्रकार की भावना भरी जाती है कि अगर वे इसका आनन्द नहीं लेंगे, तो शायद वे पिछड़े रह जाएंगे। एक आधुनिकता का सिम्बल बनाया जा रहा है और आने वाली पीढ़ियां बरबाद हो रही हैं। देहरादून, हरिद्वार, नैनीताल जिले विशेष रूप से ग्रसित हैं। जब इसकी लत लग जाती है और जेब में पैसे नहीं होते हैं, तो अनेक प्रकार की चोरियां, अनेक प्रकार के जुर्म बढ़ जाते हैं। पुलिस ने भी ऐसे गिरोहों का भंडाफोड़ किया है। तो वे नशे की लत के कारण से चोरी करते हैं, मकानों में चोरी करते हैं, व्हीकल्स चुराते हैं और फिर उनका जीवन बरबाद होता है। यह सब इनके लिए बहुत आसान है। जब पैसे नहीं रहते हैं, तो ये ही उनके शिकार होते हैं, उनके कैरियर बन जाते हैं। इस प्रकार से मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अभी देवभूमि में पुलिस ने रुड़की के अंदर भंडाफोड़ किया है, जिसमें एक बालक था, जो नशे का शिकार हो गया, उसके ऊपर कर्जा हो गया और उसके पास पैसे नहीं थे। उसके पिताजी पेट्रोल पंप के मालिक थे। उसने अपने पिताजी का मर्डर इसलिए करा दिया, क्योंकि उसको पैसे चाहिए थे, संपत्ति चाहिए थी। ऐसी घटनाएं हो रही हैं। उस लड़के ने भाड़े पर मर्डरर को लाकर अपने पिताजी का मर्डर करवा दिया, जिससे उसको पैसा मिले और वह नशे का काम कर सके। इस प्रकार की घटनाएं हो रही हैं। हालांकि उत्तराखंड की सरकार भी उस पर ध्यान दे रही है, पुलिस भी स्कूलों में अवेयरनेस कैंप चलाती है, लेकिन उससे काम नहीं चल रहा है, क्योंकि अन्य राज्यों, विशेष रूप से बरेली, रामपुर, बहेड़ी से जो आपूर्ति होती है।...**(समय की घंटी)**... मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि इसकी...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following Hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour matter raised by the Hon. Member, Shri Naresh Bansal (Uttarakhand): Shri P. Wilson (Tamil Nadu), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik (Maharashtra), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit