

petitions challenging its authority and competence to regulate the admission process through a common entrance test to fix a seat sharing quota and also a model fee structure.

As per the directives of Justice Venkataraman Committee appointed under the directives of the Supreme Court, the State had fixed the quota of seat sharing at 75:25 between the Government and the management, and, had commenced counselling for the fresh batch of admissions. Justice Murgod Committee appointed under the directives of the Supreme Court to determine the fee structure resigned on 19.07.2004 without disposing a batch of petitions pending before it, adding to uncertainty. Faced with this predicament, the Government of Karnataka, as an interim measure, had to resort to enactment of the Karnataka Selection of Candidates for Admission to Medical, Dental and Engineering Courses (Special Provisions) Act, 2004 which the Karnataka Legislative Assembly and the Karnataka Legislative Council had proposed by a Resolution as a Constitutional obligation to safeguard and protect the interest of the students presently undergoing counselling for fresh enrolments.

I urge the Centre to expedite approval to the Act and for issuance of relevant notification to this effect.

**Demand to Explore Ways and Means to Tackle Naxalite Menace in Orissa**

MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR (Orissa): Sir, Orissa is treated as an island of peace amidst various types of violence in the surrounding States. But, in the recent past, the menace of Maoist and Naxalite violence has reared its head in Orissa also. According to reports, the extremist groups in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh are trying to open a corridor through the districts of Sundergarh, Deogarh and Sambalpur for easy passage.

In some recent incidents, lives of innocent civilians in some villages of Sambalpur have been lost, including that of police personnel. As such, the Southern District of Malkangiri, Gajapati and Raigarh are facing violent incidents of Naxalites for quite some time. Even the house of a former Minister of Orissa was blown up in Malkangiri district last month.

There is a general perception that this is a law and order problem and should be handled by the respective State Governments. But, it is not limited to that alone. Economic deprivation, regional imbalance, lack of employment avenues, lack of purposeful engagement of the rural and tribal

youth are some of the causes for the young men joining the ranks of the extremists.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to approach this problem taking a consolidated view. The misguided youth can be brought to the mainstream of civil society by offering them opportunities for gainful employment. For this, cash-strapped States like Orissa, need more Central help and funding to improve the rural infrastructure. This can be done through special grants and not through normal channels of funding.

At the same time, to improve the law and order machinery and to supplement the State police force, additional resources and manpower are required. The Union Finance and Home Ministries may consider these aspects with urgent attention. Thank you, Sir

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि** ( उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूं।

**SHRIMATI SUSHREE DEVI** (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

#### **Concern over the dilapidated condition of old buildings in Mumbai**

**श्री अनु आसिम आजमी** ( उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा आज का स्पेशल मेशन मुम्बई में 17,000 पुरानी इमारतों की खस्ता हालत के बारे में है।

मैं इस सदन का ध्यान मुम्बई की 17,000 पुरानी इमारतों की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिनसे मुम्बई के 20 लाख से ज्यादा नागरिकों की जान खतरों में है। इस शहर के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए केन्द्र सरकार ने 12,000 करोड़ रुपए की गारंटी दी है। वर्ल्ड बैंक व दूसरे बैंकों से भी कुल मिलाकर 40,000 करोड़ रुपयों से मुम्बई को शंघाई बनाने के नाम पर पुल, सड़क, मेट्रो रेल, सी-लिक और दूसरे प्रोडक्ट्स का काम जारी है। मुम्बई में 17,000 से ज्यादा कमजोर इमारतें, 20 लाख नागरिकों के लिए मौत का घर बन चुकी हैं। मैं सदन एवम् सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि पाकिस्तान और कश्मीर के भूकंप से हमारी आंखें खुल जानी चाहिए। वहां इतना भारी नुकसान नहीं हुआ, जितना पुरानी कमजोर बिल्डिंग्स से हो सकता है। मुम्बई की 17,000 पुरानी बिल्डिंग्स कभी भी बहुत बड़ी ट्रेजडी का सबब बन सकती है। लोगों की जिन्दगी कैसे बचे, इस का महाराष्ट्र सरकार के पास कोई प्लान नहीं है। इस पर पूरा विचार होना चाहिए। हैदराबाद के कुछ एक्सपर्ट्स वे वार्निंग दी है कि महाराष्ट्र के कोयना- वारना रीजन में भूकंप आ सकता है, जिसका सीधा असर मुम्बई पर पड़ेगा और 17,000 पुरानी बिल्डिंग्स सूखे पत्तों की तरह गिर जाएंगी, जिससे जान व माल बड़ी तबाही हो सकती है। मुम्बई के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर 40,000 करोड़ रुपयों से भी ज्यादा