

रोकने का प्रभावी ढंग तलाश करे। इस प्रसंग में प्राचीन वस्तु व कला संग्रह कानून, 1972 में समुचित संशोधन कर गांधी जी के स्मृति विहनों की बिक्री पर रोक लगाई जाए। जिन व्यक्तियों के पास बापू जी से संबंधित ऐसी सामग्री हो, उनके लिए उसका पंजीकरण करवाना अनिवार्य बनाया जाए और उसकी नीलामी पर रोक लगाई जाए।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्री भागीरथी माझी (उड़ीसा) : मैं अपने को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to provide a railway rack point at Rairangpur or Badam Pahar railway station in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa

SHRI BHAGIRATHI MAJHI (Orissa): Sir, through this House, I request, on behalf of all the farmers of district Mayurbhanj of Orissa State, to the Railway Minister to provide a railway rack point at Rairangpur or Badam Pahar Railway Station for fertilizer storage facilities since at present these storage facilities are located far away at Balasore (150 KM) at Jaipur Road (200 KM) Railway Station which is increasing the cost of fertilizer due to transportation charges being taken by the dealers and distributors. If a railway rack point is built up at Rairangpur or Badam Pahar Railway Station, it will be great help to the farmers since it will reduce the cost of the fertilizer for the Mayurbhanj and surrounding district farmers also.

Kindly do the needful by looking into the matter. Thank you.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair]

Pathetic condition of Bell Metal Industry in Assam

SHRI KUMAR DEEPAK DAS (Assam): Sir, the famous bell metal industry of Assam is one of the oldest cottage industries, but it is yet to get due recognition. In Sarthebari, Assam, there are 280 such bell metal industries. One unit needs 20 to 25 kg of raw bell metal everyday. Artisans have formed cooperatives, but due to lack of regular supply of raw materials and financial crunch, societies have failed to supply the material regularly. Bell metal is a chemical compound of Zinc and Copper since Government is the controlling authority, it may provide these at subsidised rates along with some kind of a one-time ad hoc grant to these societies. Lack of regular supply of charcoal is a big problem; non-availability of requisite quantity is a big problem. Heavy financial input is necessary for its transportation from different places in the State. Therefore, Government's special attention is very much needed here. The living conditions of artisans are very pathetic. They need well-equipped and proper industrial sheds along with dwelling houses of requisite standard. Sympathetic consideration of the Government is also needed for waiver of all small bank loans which individual artisans had taken keeping in view their economic hardship.

Therefore, it is requested that Government of India may declare a special economic package for the upliftment and encouragement of such traditional cottage industries of bell metal which is an integral part of the cultural heritage of the region.

SHRI MANGALA KISAN (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KISHORE KUMAR MOHANTY (Orissa): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to take suitable steps to deal with the problems of
Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees in India**

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since 1983, a large number of Sri Lankan Tamils affected by the ethnic violence in Sri Lanka have arrived on the Indian shores as refugees. At present, around 73,074 Sri Lankan Tamil refugees are staying in 114 settlements across the State of Tamil Nadu. Besides, 32,240 Sri Lankan Tamils are residing in Tamil Nadu as non-camp refugees. The Tamil Nadu Government has been providing all necessary assistance for their livelihood, cash doles, food etc. with the aid of the Centre.

As India is not a signatory to the 1951 UN Convention on Refugees and there is no specific law for refugees in India, their entry, stay and departure are regulated under the Foreigners Act, 1946. The Government of India has issued directions to deal with the categories of Sri Lankan Tamils who arrived in India under Order 370 dated 10.09.1996, which says that the Sri Lankans who arrived in India from January 1993 onwards may be dealt with in accordance with the existing legal provisions as applicable to any other foreigner. Sri Lankan Tamils poured into Tamil Nadu even after 1993 and it continues till date. The people who have come here after 1993 also have to be registered as refugees.

Hence, I request the Government of India to suitably bring in necessary directives to deal with the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees to avoid legal complications. This can be done by extending the deadline date so that it includes continual arrival of Sri Lankan Tamils till otherwise provided for. I would also request the Central Government to extend citizenship to the Sri Lankan Tamil refugees, as requested by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. Many of them have lived in Tamil Nadu for more number of years than they have lived in their own soil.

....(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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