

effect. Look at the demoralising effect on the future education of the children. It is time that they are settled somewhere at places where they desire so that they may be able to support themselves.

I would also draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Sindhi refugees whose allotments are not being made permanent. I need not dilate on this point; the hon. Minister knows it very well. This case has been hanging fire for a long time. If the records have not come back, the fault is not theirs. When the Pakistan authorities were approached, they were throwing the blame on the Government of India that the records from this side have not gone. Whatever it might be, I would pray that, in case the total allotment could not be made permanent, at least 75 per cent should be made permanent so that they should have some security.

I entirely agree with what my hon. friend, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava has said about the Kamala Market and the people who are living in the fort area. I do not think that the Government should go on any other basis than 'no-loss-no-profit'. These people have settled in the fort area by sheer energy and adventure and they have rehabilitated themselves on a portion which was lying waste. If they are turned out from that place, they should be given some alternate accommodation.

My last and the most important point is about the trust properties and the gurudwaras and other historical institutions. We have got very serious misgivings about it. There is no difficulty in the solution of this problem and about the properties and the income which belonged to the historical shrines if the Government of India makes a determined effort to settle the whole question, an integrated whole, and not allow Pakistan to gain in piecemeal dealings.

To a question I put the Prime Minister on free pilgrimage to Shrines in Pakistan, I was told that the Pakistan Government was co-operat-

ing. I am afraid it is not so. Extensive properties attached to the historical and sacred institutions are being expropriated and I feel that a time has come now when the Government of India should deal with it properly. That is a sacred trust of the 10 million people and in that I include the refugees from East Pakistan. That question is now in your hands and the posterity will look how you discharge it. It is not an easy problem. It is a colossal and stupendous problem. It is, however, a sacred trust in your hands. If you discharge it in an efficient way and rehabilitate the people in the proper manner, your name will adorn the pages of history; if you do not, posterity will condemn you.

#### QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

IMPERSONATION BY BIRENDRA KUMAR MAZUMDAR

Mr. Speaker: I want to make a statement on the person who impersonated the other day as a Member of this House. He was sent to the hospital for examination. The House will recollect that on the 15th of July, 1957, a person who gave his name as Birendra Kumar Mazumdar has committed contempt of the House by posing as an elected Member of the House and signing the role of Members as such. I was authorised by the House to send Birendra Kumar Mazumdar to a medical board for examination of his mental state and to take such further action as I might think fit on the advice of the medical board. The Medical Board has observed Shri B. K. Mazumdar for a sufficiently long period, and examined him individually and collectively on two separate occasions. The Medical Board has stated that Shri B. K. Mazumdar is a person of unsound mind, and his is a case of schizo-phrenic reaction, a type of insanity. In view of this medical report I have decided not to take any action against Shri Mazumdar.

13 hrs.

A copy of the medical report of the said Medical Board appointed to ex-

[Mr. Speaker]

amine Shri B. K. Mazumdar is laid on the Table of the House. [Sec. Appendix II, annexure No. 135.]

Shri Achar (Mangalore): Sir, the other day we passed a resolution saying that it amounted to a contempt of this House. If he is a lunatic how can there be a contempt of the House at all?

Mr. Speaker: It is, therefore, that I said no action is called for. Originally, before knowing who he was, I thought there was a contempt of the House and it authorised me to take action against him. I got him examined. In view of the medical report, there is no contempt of the House, and I have discharged him.

#### DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—Contd.

##### MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION—Contd.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat) Sir, we are dealing with a Ministry which is one of the cleverest in propaganda. It is also true that after we have spoken the Minister is going to have the last word and, naturally, everything which we have been placing year after year will be replied to by him in a way which will confuse the issues, and people will begin to think that all that we have been stating are being attended to, and the next year when we come back we shall again make the same complaint.

This is a Ministry with an unbroken record of obstinate persistence in pursuing wrong policies, of turning a deaf to all importunate pleadings to change these policies, and only when the terrible sufferings of refugees become impossible to hide a host of propaganda is let loose giving all extraneous reasons for their fate except that it is due to the failings of the Ministry and the wrong policies which they continue to adopt.

I will prove this from the report itself. It becomes more than obvious when one reads the report, and when one hears the answers given to our questions. The evasiveness of the

answers and sometimes, shall I say, the downright incorrectness of these replies astounds one. Can a Ministry which is entrusted with one of the most stupendous human tasks of healing the bleeding wounds of uprooted and persecuted humanity behave in a more heartless way?

Just a few days ago, in answer to a question by Shri H. N. Mukerjee regarding the fate of the refugees who are in the Sealdah Station in Calcutta Shri Mehr Chand Khanna said:

"According to our information no displaced persons are residing permanently on the platforms and precincts of Sealdah Station. Every now and then deserters from within the State of West Bengal and outside come to Sealdah and take temporary shelter there. Recently some migrants with forged migration certificates have also been noticed. The State Government have been advised to take appropriate action in the matter."

This was on the 23rd July, 1957. What did we see on the 7th August? All the main papers in Calcutta, all of them nationalist Congress papers, came out with pictures of the terrible state of the refugees in Sealdah Station. If I were to translate what was written on 7th August, 1957, in *Jugantar*, it says

"For the last five years 4000 refugees have been hovering around the brink of starvation on the platforms of Sealdah. In the meantime neighbouring families have been attacked by cholera, small-pox, fever. The dirty water, the putrid atmosphere opens up before the thousands of passengers the horrifying life of these refugees at every footstep they take. There is not an inch of space in any corner that does not testify to these fragments of shattered family life." The correspondent visited the Sealdah Station in the evening. He says that many families had made a