

Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1514 dated the 21st September, 1963.

- (ii) The Cinematograph (censorship) Third Amendment Rules, 1963 published in Notification No. G.S.R., 1728 dated the 30th October, 1963.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-1908/63].

WHITE PAPER NO. X

The Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of White Paper No. X containing Notes, Memoranda and Letters exchanged between the Governments of India and China between July, 1963 and January, 1964. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2296/64].

CORRIGENDA TO ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CENTRAL MINES RESCUE STATIONS COMMITTEE

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Labour and Employment (Shri R. K. Malviya): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a Corrigenda to the Annual Report of the Central Coal Mines Rescue Stations Committee, Dhanbad for the year 1962-63 laid on the Table on the 26th August, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2297/64].

12.06 hrs.

MOTION ON ADDRESS BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT DISCHARGING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE PRESIDENT—Contd.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Barackpore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at a time when momentous happenings have stirred the people of India to their depths, happenings that would have called for a courageous break from the sloth and weaknesses of the past, at such a time the Address needed the vibrating spirit of saying that the nation must overcome all these weaknesses to solve these problems and chalk out before the nation a path which it will have to tread. But as one reads the Address, unfortunately one is filled with disappointment. It is a bald recounting of facts but it

has nothing of the quality of the broad visionary who while he flinches not to say what our shortcomings have been, frankly states what are the dark sides of the things and also has the courage to outline the path to be tread, not with temerity but with boldness of action and with wisdom and not with confusion of thought. The address, unfortunately, fails miserably on this account when so much was expected. One would have expected that the Address to have outlined the defining line for the nation after the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress. It also failed to grasp the gravity of all the machinations of Pakistan and its imperialist friends, the Britain and the United States which had already been hatched to humiliate us and to harass us not only within our nation but also at the highest forums of the world. There is a serious lack of understanding as to the depths of sufferings of the minorities in Pakistan. In India too, the minorities have suffered terribly—I would be the last to deny it. I am sorry sometimes in this House we have tried to underplay it—I do not want to underplay it at all. There have been serious things happening in Calcutta and also in villages. Unfortunately, many of my colleagues have not seen them. But the basic fact is that there has been no communal riot in West Bengal after 1950. Yet in the United Nations, Pakistan is able to state, in the highest international forum, that there have been communal riots 550 times, something like that, in India. Why is it that we have not been able to raise this point earlier and even now to raise the whole history of the background of what has been happening in Pakistan? Since 1950, we did not take any notice, the House did not take any notice, of what has been happening in East Pakistan. What happened in Gopalganj and Rajshahi? What happened in Malda? Have we told the world about all these things I would say—I will be forgiven by many Members in this House—that we have felt that the attitude even often of this House was to a