

that journalist, I am told, is still growing strong in India. In any other country he would have been thrown out of the boundaries of the country. But he is still here. So, taken together, how I perceive this incident is in totality, the American attitude, and I would request the Foreign Minister not to sidetrack the real issue. This incident may be just a small incident, although I do not regard it as a small incident, but it is an insult to the Indian journalists and an insult to the Indian people. But let us take it in a bigger perspective.

America, as you all know—it is coming out daily in the newspapers—has written us off, although they have not written off Dr. Swamy. But India as a country, India as a political entity, the biggest democracy in the world, has been written off by the Americans, and as Mr. Sharma suggested, they are inducting arms worth \$ 2 billion in our neighbourhood and then the Americans are out to create instability in India, they are out to create a situation of destabilization in this country. Taken in this context, I think the incident speaks volumes about the Americans attitude towards India and it is time for us, I think I am sure our Government has not allowed grass to grow under their feet. They are seized of this matter and I would request him to take this small incident seriously, although I do not take it as a small incident, though as characterised by him, this incident should be dropped now. I think we should formulate our policies because Americans think that they are still saddled with the white man's burden and they are here or anywhere in the Third World countries to civilise them, to educate them, to exploit them. This attitude has to be met firmly and resolutely. So, I would make a humble request to the Foreign Minister to shed some light on this incident in the totality of our perception as he has been insisting in this House, the totality of our perception about American role in destabilization, about American role in creating situations of tensions, bring-

ing Big Power rivalry to our door step. How does this incident stand in the totality of the situation?

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
Sir, I consider this incident neither small nor big.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Prof. Tewari's thesis must be discussed.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHA RAO:
About the other aspects, we have only six days to go till the 26th when we are going to have a debate on the Demands for Grants of the External Affairs Ministry and the hon. Member will have to repeat all this perhaps at that time!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY:
Do not deflate him like this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
(Jadavpur): It may be taken as having been said.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

CENTRAL SILK BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN):
I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, read with Rules 4 and 5 of the Central Silk Board Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy resigned."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, read

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

with Rules 4 and 5 of the Central Silk Board Rules 1955, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to be a member of the Central Silk Board vice Shri M. V. Chandrashekara Murthy resigned."

The motion was adopted.

12.46 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) ESTABLISHMENT OF A RUBBER BASED INDUSTRY IN KANYA KUMARI DISTRICT.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Under rule 377, I am making a statement.

Kanya Kumari District is the most suitable and appropriate place in the country for the establishment of Rubber based industries or a tyre factory. Per acre production of rubber here is the highest in our country and qualitatively also it occupies the highest place. It occupies the second place in the quantity of production of rubber. It is next only to Kerala. Though Kanya Kumari District is classified as an industrially backward district, not even a single industry either in the public sector or in the private sector is established here. Other basic amenities are also available there for the establishment of industries. The percentage of literacy in this district is high. There are large number of educated and uneducated unemployed people there. So, government may be pleased to consider the representation favourably by passing early orders for the establishment of rubber based industries or a tyre factory in Kanya Kumari District.

(ii) SUPPLY OF COAL TO ONGOLE IN ANDHRA PRADESH FOR TOBACCO CURING PROCESS.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): Under Rule 377, I am making a statement.

Tobacco curing season is from December to March. There are about 35,000 tobacco curing burns in Andhra Pradesh, majority of which are in Prakasam District.

More than three lakh tonnes are required for curing tobacco. Coal indents for the entire requirement of tobacco curing industry are placed with the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Hyderabad. This time the above collieries supplied only 75,000 tonnes of coal this year which is not even 1/4th of the requirement.

Though the collieries requested the Railway authorities, they are pleading their inability to supply coal to tobacco growers saying that due to the shortage of production in the coal mines, the railways are moving the entire production to power houses and railways only, on instructions from the Railway Board.

Tobacco curing is seasonal and if coal is not supplied before March this year the tobacco growers will suffer very much. The loss will cross, crores of rupees. That will not only hit the farmers but also affect the Government due to reduction of foreign exchange.

I, therefore, request the Railway Minister to see that at least one rake of coal is moved every day to Ongole to help the tobacco curing process.

I am glad to say that one rake of coal has arrived but many more are needed.

(ii) CRISIS IN CASHEW INDUSTRY IN KERALA

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir; the cashew industry in Kerala which employs 1.5 lakh workers is facing crisis due to acute shortage of imported raw nuts and the systematic attempts by private cashew processors to clandestinely shift the processing to the neighbouring States of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka where they could exploit cheap labour.