

I, therefore, request that necessary funds should be provided immediately so that this valuable project is not abandoned and the project is not sold as scrap. Our medical services are actually suffering for want of X-ray films, and the import will increase if this project is not allowed to be completed. Hence, I request the Government of India to look into this matter so that this project is not scrapped.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): A Committee was set up consisting of Secretaries of the Finance! Department, Heavy Industry and the Economic Adviser. The Committee of four Secretaries visited Ooty and submitted its report to the Central Government in which they said, *inter alia*, that the Government should immediately provide Rs. 175 crores. They made this recommendation. Out of that amount, the Government of India sanctioned only Rs. 40 crores.

While I associate myself with what has been stated by Shri Sahu through his Special Mention, I request the Government of India, through you, to release the balance amount of Rs. 135 crores immediately and see that it reaches Ooty for development of this project. The whole Nilgiri area is dependent on this industry.

SHRI S. MUTHU MANI (Tamil Nadu): I also associate myself with what has been said about this project. For production of X-ray films this project was taken up and nearly Rs 400 crores were required. Madam, this project is not taking off due to non-allotment of funds by the Centre. This is very much necessary for protecting the interests of the 4,1000 workers there and their families. I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to grant Rs. 300 crores for this project. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Shri Gopalrao Vithalrao Patil. Please conclude within two-three minutes.

SHRI JAGDISH PRASAD MATHUR (Uttar Pradesh): This is his maiden speech. Madam. Therefore, please give him a few more minutes\*.

#### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy**

SHRI GOPALRAO VITHALRAO PATIL (Maharashtra): I will be a disciplined parliamentarian.

Madam Vice-Chairman, through you, I would like to bring to the notice of the House a very important subject of national importance, which is there on the agenda as the prime issue. It would continue to be so today, tomorrow, and the day after. That is why I have chosen it as the subject of my maiden speech, in the form of this Special Mention.

Nuclear non-proliferation has attracted the attention of the whole nation. I would like to mention three-four things in this august House. Madam, our nation has made tremendous progress in this field since 1974, when we tested a nuclear weapon and surprised the whole world that India could do it. Now, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Shri R Chidambaram, says that we have attained extraordinary capability in nuclear technology and that there is nothing that could not be done here, in India, so far as nuclear weapons are concerned.

Whatever advantages our scientists have gained should not be lost through our political failures. I would like to point out here that there are 8 research reactors and 9 power reactors which are generating 1750 MW of electricity. The spent fuel from this can also be used. India has attained the capability in relation to fast breeder reactors. The spent fuel can be used in these fast breeder reactors. This is a very important technology we have developed. The spent fuel is plutonium and it can be used directly for the purpose of manufacture of nuclear weapons.

Similarly, we are producing 600 tonnes of heavy water in our 8 nuclear plants. We are also having enough nuclear material in the form of minerals as well as rare earths. Therefore, these scientific advancements should not be lost sight of. It was Louis Montgomery who had said that the one single cause of defeat in any war was being too late. Already, we are very late.

Madam, as you know, our neighbour is not all friendly to us. Our minds are at war with our Neighbour. They are proclaiming that they are in possession of nuclear weapons. One of their earlier Prime Ministers once said that they would eat grass, but they would acquire nuclear capability and fight a one-thousand year war with India.

In this context, Madam, I would like to draw your attention to the fact that we have lost our friend, namely, the Soviet Union. It was a guarantee because we were having the Treaty of Peace and Friendship with it, than. We have lost that friend now. We regret it. The new nation, what is called Russia now, is not so much friendly as it was earlier. Moreover, the American President and the Russian President have appealed to India and Pakistan to sign the N.P.T. We have also seen that, earlier, Russia had refused to give us the cryogenic engine. This is one thing. As I said earlier, Pakistan has already acquired nuclear capability. The third thing is that there is only one super power existing in this world now. It is bringing three types of pressures on our country. One is the bilateral pressure by which the U.S.A. is asking us to cap, roll back and eliminate our total nuclear capability. Their main aim is that India should not produce nuclear material which is used either for peaceful purposes or war purposes, like manufacture of nuclear weapons. Therefore, they are using three types of pressures. One is bilateral. They are threatening that, they will use trade as a weapon against India. (Time-bell). Secondly, they want that we should join a multilateral forum along with Pakistan

and other countries. But these countries are not at all having nuclear weapons. It is discriminatory because the countries which are possessing nuclear weapons—Israel, Kazakhstan and Ukraine.. have not been included in the multilateral negotiations. And globally also they want to bring pressure on India in such a way that we sign the nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. This treaty is very discriminatory; it is not universal, it is not a comprehensive test ban treaty.

Therefore, Madam, through you I appeal to this House that we should rethink, we should take certain decisions and we should not be too late—as the General said... when we are not having friends here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE): Mr. Patil will you please conclude?

SHRI GOPALRAO VITHALRAO PATIL: If we do not take this opportunity, we may not get another opportunity at all. Madam, as I said I want to become a good parliamentarian, heeding to your wish I conclude with an appeal to all the Members that we should take a decision to acquire nuclear capability.

Thank you very much.

#### Acute drinking water shortage in Kutch and Saurashtra

श्री अनन्तराय देवराकर दवे (गुजरात)  
महोदया, मैं इस स्पेशल सेशन से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि तकरीबन इस सदन में मेरी ओर से और गुजरात के अन्य सदस्यों की ओर कई बार यह बात उठाई गई है कि गुजरात में पीने के पानी की समस्या हर रोज, प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। कितने जिले ऐसे हैं जहाँ पर पीने के पानी की समस्या बड़ी मात्रा में है। पहले दो डिस्ट्रिक्ट ऐसे थे कच्छ और जामनगर जहाँ पर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट ने सप्लायर्स डिप्लेयर की हुई थी लेकिन अभी फर्स्ट मई से तीन और डिस्ट्रिक्ट