

the old scheme of I.A.S. etc. Examination. Pali was, however, not included as an optional subject in the Civil Services Examination on the basis of the recommendation made by the Kothari Committee and in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

The Commission will be reviewing the list of optional subjects for the Civil Services Examination from time to time.

**PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** From the statement laid on the Table of the House it appears that Pali has been deleted on the recommendation of the Kothari Committee. May I know from the hon. Minister how many subjects have been deleted from the new scheme, or if Pali is the sole victim?

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** In the Report of the Kothari Committee, which was submitted in 1976, there is a specific recommendation, as it has been adumbrated in the statement:

“With a very large list of optional subject, the number of candidates in several subjects would be too small. The examination in that case would split, as it were, into a large number of separate examinations. Therefore subjects, in which the number of competing candidates is relatively small, should be avoided.”

The hon. member has asked whether Pali was the only subject eliminated or whether there are any other subjects. I would require notice for this and I will inform the hon. member whether any other subject, apart from

Pali, has been eliminated, according to the recommendations of Kothari Committee.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Letter by Prime Minister to AASU

\*551. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has written a letter to the President and General Secretary of the All Assam Students' Union on the 21st June, 1980 stating that the Government was not rigid in its approach and was willing to find a solution to the foreigners' issue in Assam through negotiations; and

(b) if so, whether negotiations will be initiated expeditiously to find the solution of the Assam problem within the framework of the Constitution and the existing laws?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA):** (a) and (b). The Prime Minister in her letter dated 22nd June, 1980 to All Assam Students Union has stated that Government have not been rigid in its approach and that issues can be resolved through discussions. Further talks would depend upon the response of the agitation leaders

#### Retention Price of Cement

\*554. **SHRI B. V. DESAI:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether fifty per cent of the units in the country would be in the red by the end of this year;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) whether it is also a fact that with all-out increase in cost of production due to higher prices of inputs,

the three time retention price had become obsolete;

(d) whether the landing cost of the cement being imported by the Government of India is about Rs 600 to Rs. 700 per tonne and if so, whether Government will have to heavily subsidise it to retain the current consumer price;

(e) if so, whether subsidy has actually been given to maintain the consumer price; and

(f) what immediate steps are being taken to bring the cement industry to normal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI CHARANJIT CHANANA): (a) It is difficult at this stage to indicate as to how many cement factories would be earning profits/incurred losses by the end of the year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cement Manufacturers Association has represented to the Government for higher retention prices on the grounds of increase in the cost of inputs.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Landed cost of imported cement is higher than the cement produced indigenously. However, both the indigenous and imported cement are sold at the same pooled F.O.R. price within the country.

(f) Every effort is being made to ensure that the cement industry gets adequate power and coal to maintain production at optimum levels.

#### रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र कलपक्कम

\* 555. श्री निहाल सिंह: क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या फ्रांस के साथ सहयोग से मद्रास के निकट कलपक्कम में एक रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र स्थापित किया जा रहा है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो वहाँ पर टर्बाइन स्टीम जनरेटिंग और अन्य यूनिट कब तक स्थापित किए जायेंगे; और

(ग) इनकी स्थापना पर कितना व्यय किया जाएगा और दोनों देशों के बीच हुए समझौते की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी): (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ। फ्रांस के परामर्श, सहायता और औद्योगिक जानकारी से तमिलनाडु के कलपक्कम नामक स्थान पर रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र में एक फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर बनाया जा रहा है, जिसके नवम्बर, 1982 तक तैयार हो जाने की आशा है।

(ग) रिएक्टर अनुसंधान केन्द्र बनाने के लिए 112.95 करोड़ रुपये की मंजूरी दी गई है। इस राशि में, फास्ट ब्रीडर टैस्ट रिएक्टर के लिए मंजूर किए गए 58.72 करोड़ रुपये भी शामिल हैं।

दो करार किए गए हैं, जिनमें से एक फ्रांस के परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के साथ हुआ है और दूसरा फ्रेंच इंडस्ट्री के साथ। इन करारों की मुद्रा-मुख्य बात निम्नलिखित हैं:—

(क) फ्रांस के परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के साथ हुआ करार

(1) परियोजना का पूरा उत्तरदायित्व परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग का होगा।

(i) वास्तविक सूचना भुगतान करके प्राप्त की जाएगी। यह भुगतान फ्रांस के परमाणु ऊर्जा आयोग के कामियों द्वारा लगाए गए समय के लिए प्रति घंटे के हिसाब से उन दरों पर किया जाएगा, जिनके बारे में सहमति हो।

(ii) चालू फ्रांसीसी रिएक्टर 'रैपसोडी' (RAPSODIE) में कुछ भारतीय कामियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा।

(ख) फ्रेंच इंडस्ट्री के साथ हुआ करार

( ) उनके पास जो जानकारी है, उसे पाने के लिए भारत में एक निश्चित राशि का भुगतान किया जाएगा।

(ii) उनके कार्य-स्थलों में भारतीय कामियों को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा।

(iii) भारत में घटकों के निर्माण पर आई भारत की बিনিविष्ट प्रतिबद्धता के हिसाब से रायस्टी दी जाएगी।