

university these students were assigned and whether they were assigned according to their wishes to a particular school of dance and music or whether they were assigned to a university or institution according to the wishes of the Government of India?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well, Sir, if a student comes here, we ascertain what he wants to study and then we place him in an institution where he will be able to get the best knowledge and training.

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: May I know whether Government of India have been able to give a precise definition even now to the phrase 'Indian culture'? If so, what is that? What is Indian culture?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: Well Sir, it is something of which we are proud; it is a legacy which we have inherited from our forefathers. May I say—I seek your protection—that this question is limited to scholarships with regard to dance and music and not with regard to a wide subject as Indian culture. Part (a) of the question is:

“Whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations offer scholarships to foreign students for learning dance and music in India;”.

That is the question.

SHRI R. S. KHANDEKAR: May I know which are the countries which are offering scholarships to Indian citizens for studying dance and music in their own countries? How many such countries are there?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I would like to have notice, it is a different question.

SHRI D. THENGARI: Is it a fact that the Special Police Establishment is conducting enquiries regarding the grant of scholarship to Shri Fakir Hussain, and does the Government propose to take any action against the Secretary for the grant of this particular scholarship?

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA: I am not aware of any police action. About the police enquiry, it is the first time I am hearing about it.

INDIAN FRONTIER ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE

*214. SHRI D. THENGARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India propose to merge the Indian Frontier Administrative Service with the Indian Administrative Service, and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI): (a) It is proposed to form a joint IAS cadre to meet the needs of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh and other Union Territories. This cadre will also provide for the needs for N.E.F.A. areas. Such officers of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service as are considered suitable by a Selection Committee presided over by the Chairman or a Member of the U.P.S.C. will be taken into this cadre. Details of the scheme are being formulated.

(b) This is being done to bring about uniformity of administration in all the Union Territories.

SHRI D. THENGARI: In view of the fact that they have to deal with the frontier areas, will there be provision for their special training and also for their special allowances?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: This IAS Cadre will be given to them and those who are absorbed in the IAS Cadre will be given whatever cadre allowances are given.

SHRI BHUPESH GUPTA: As far as we understand, these frontier areas are mostly under the Centre at many places—NEFA certainly is under them. Why is it necessary to create another service, the Frontier Administrative

Service? It is quite easy to get the cadres from the IAS to work on special assignments and so on. Why is a separate demarcated service going to be created? In other countries we do not have such things. Every country has a frontier, big or small. But they do not have a frontier service in addition to the general normal civil service. Why this has become necessary requires a little explaining.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: Sir, Shri Bhupesh Gupta is otherwise intelligent. But when he does not read, he is absolutely somewhere in the skies. Here the question is not about creating a service, the question is that there is already a service in existence, and we are actually absorbing them. That is what we are exactly doing. As he says we are not creating a service. But as he has argued, it is not necessary to have a separate service cadre. We are absorbing that service into the IAS Cadre. It is exactly what we are doing.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, the hon. Minister has indicated that there is a possibility of merging these two services. Is he aware that the personnel of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service have a specialised knowledge of the tribal life and customs and they have done very good work in NEFA and Nagaland? In view of the fact that the IAS people generally resent the idea of being transferred to these areas and as the merger will not affect in the least their service conditions in those areas, would he consider the possibility of not only continuing the Indian Frontier Administrative Service separately but also strengthening it further?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: This aspect was considered but the difficulty is that the IFAS, being a very small service cadre, they have no chances of promotion and therefore these people will be integrated with the IAS Cadre. Naturally, those who are experienced they will be placed

there. But I may also inform the Member that there are a number of IFAS Officers who are not willing to continue in a particular place for all their life. They want also a change. Therefore, while that particular training will be given to the new people, it is always better that there should be a joint cadre and mobility of the officers.

SHRI NAFISUL HASAN: May I know what were the conditions of recruitment to the Frontier Administrative Service? Are they the same as they relate to the IAS where there is a competitive examination, minimum qualification, etc?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: The IFAS was a special recruitment and the officers in the Service were recruited from the Army, from the Indian Police Service, from the State Service, the Central Services and all that.

And there was a special test in 1954.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Sinha,

SHRI B. K. P. SINHA: My question has been answered. But then I would like to know if they had been also recruited on the basis of some special test, special recruitment, then why is it necessary for them to pass through any test before they are incorporated in this joint cadre of service meant for Delhi and other Union territories, because their ability has been tested already by a special Recruitment Board? Why is it thought necessary for them to pass through another test now for incorporation, and what would happen to these incumbents of the Indian Frontier Administrative Service who are not successful in passing that test? Would they continue in the Indian Frontier Administrative Service or would they be absorbed in some other suitable employment commensurate to their present employment?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: The second part of the question is rather important and I may clear it up.

Those who are not absorbed in the I.A.S. will continue to remain in the I.F.A.S. with the same pay, same scale, same benefit that they are deriving today. They will not have to suffer because they are not absorbed in the I.A.S.

SHRI JOSEPH MATHEN: The hon. Minister has stated that some of the I.A.S. officers may not be willing to serve in the same place for ever. So are we to understand that the posting of the I.A.S. officers is to be determined on the willingness of the I.A.S. officers?

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: Again it is a question of not understanding. What I said was I.F.A.S., that is, persons in the Indian Frontier Service. They were not willing to continue there for their whole life. It is not I.A.S.; it is I.F.A.S. because they were to remain in that small area. This was also given in reply to a question from Mr. Gujral that their transfer does not depend upon the will of the officer.

श्री राम सहाय : क्या मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जान सकूंगा कि क्या इस फ्रंटियर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव्ह सर्विस में फ्रंटियर के लोग ही लिये जाते हैं ज्यादा या दूसरे प्रदेशों के भी ? अगर दूसरे प्रदेशों के लिए जाते हैं तो वहां काम करने में कौन ज्यादा कुशल पाए गये है ?

श्री जयमुखलाल हाथी : मैंने बताया कि अलग अलग सर्विसेज में से लिये जाते हैं, डिफेन्स से, इण्डियन पुलिस में से, आई० ए० एस० में से भी और सेन्ट्रल सर्विसेज में से भी । तो इसकी कोई बात नहीं है कि अमुक प्रदेशों से लिये जाते हैं । सब प्रदेशों से लिए जाते हैं ।

SHRI M. RUTHNASWAMY: May I know, Sir, whether any special training is given to officers in the Indian Frontier branch of the Indian Administrative Service because the frontier area is a quasi-military area and special qualities and qualifications are required for service on the Frontier. At

the time of the incursion of the Chinese, we had the sight of an I.A.S. officer fleeing from his post of duty. Such things should not occur again in the Frontier area. We would like to be assured whether the Government is paying any special attention to the training of the officers in the Indian frontier areas.

SHRI JAISUKHLAL HATHI: At present, as I said, these officers were recruited from the Defence Services, from the Indian Police Service, etc. Suitability was also taken into consideration on that ground, and that will be looked into.

FREE HAND IN FIXING PRICES OF FERTILISERS

*215. **SHRI M. N. GOVINDAN NAIR:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to give a free hand in fixing the prices of the fertilisers to the producing firms and have also authorised them to set up their own agencies for distribution; and

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SARDAR IQBAL SINGH): (a) Government have decided that projects licensed up to the 31st March, 1967 should be permitted freedom of distribution without control on prices of their products for a period of seven years from the commencement of commercial production, subject to Government having the option to take up 30 per cent of the products at a negotiated price.

(b) In the interest of successful implementation of the Fertiliser programme during the Fourth Plan, this decision was taken so as to attract foreign investment.