

इन जातियों में जोड़ा जाए : वे लोग हमारी गऊएं चराते हैं, हमारे घरों के बर्तन मांजते हैं। न पिछली सरकार ने उन की बात सुनी और न आप सुन रहे हैं। आप ने भी उन के लिए इसमें कुछ नहीं किया। वह गौड़ गुआरी जाति आपकी गऊएं चराती हैं, आपके घरों के बर्तन मांजती है। उस जाति को इसमें नहीं जोड़ा गया है। यह कोई साधारण सवाल नहीं है, यह एक बड़ा विस्तृत सवाल है। मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि आप इस जाति का इसमें नहीं जोड़ते हैं तो आपका कौन बहुमत देगा, कौन आपका साथ देगा यह बात मेरी समझ से परे है। हमें अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जा कर शकल दिखानी पड़ती है और लोगों से मिलना पड़ता है। हम वहाँ जा कर बना कहेंगे और कौन हमें और आपको इस सदन में आने के लिए बहुमत देगा। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : We shall now take up Half-an-Hour discussion.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

PENSION TO HEIRS OF DECEASED MISA AND DIR DETENUS

SHRI R.K. MHALGI (Thana) : Sir, thousands of patriotic sons and daughters of the motherland participated in the "People's Great Struggle" against the Emergency. Participation in the satyagraha and the underground resistance movement earned for them detention under MISA or imprisonment under DIR. As a result they were subjected to untold sufferings and economic ruin.

As many as hundred and more have embraced death during detention. Hundreds have become physically unfit and invalid. Many more are still under medical treatment because of the ill-treatment and continuous beating in jails. The former Government under Indira Gandhi was more barbarous than the British rule. But now a new era has been ushered.

Detenus and satyagrahis under Emergency, therefore, deserve all sympathy and assistance.

Sir, the subject under discussion is sentimental and sensitive. Government should therefore, come out with concrete proposals. It is true that Government have announced some of its schemes. But they are insufficient and fall short, to meet the hard requirements of every-day life.

For that purpose, Sir, I categorize the jail sufferers during Emergency in three groups:

- (1) Those who died in jails in detention or on parole or during the period of 3 months immediately after their release and also those who died in the underground movement, against whom the warrant of arrest was issued.
- (2) Those who have become physically unfit or invalid, partially or in full.
- (3) Those who are subjected to economic ruin.

As regards the first category, firstly, out of 74 MISA detenu deaths, according to Government, only for 63 recommendations have been received by Union Government. Have the State Governments assigned any reasons for the delay in the case of the remaining 11 cases? If yes, please give the same, State-wise. Secondly, rejection of as many as 20 application for pension, out of these 63 is undoubtedly a large number. Please give the reasons for each case, in the case of all those 20 rejected recommendations. May I also know whether under the new scheme formulated on 7-7-1978, detenus under DIR would get pension retrospectively i.e. from 1-5-1977 when the first scheme came into being

* Thirdly, the word dependant is circumscribed by various conditions. They must be relaxed to a reasonable limit. Sir, how it has been presumed by the Government that the son of the deceased, if he attains the age of 21, becomes economically independent? Whether the Government expects the fatherless boy to relinquish his education and get a job and that too who is going to provide it to him in these hard days of unemployment? Unless the said son economically becomes independent upto the age of 25, he must be provided the benefit of the Scheme.

It may be true that there would not be any one dependant economically upon

[Shri R. K. Mhalgi]

the deceased MISA or DIR detenu but loss of life in the family is great loss in the ultimate analysis of things. The said family must, therefore, be paid at least a lump sum amount whatever Government thinks right and proper.

Fourthly, the families of MISA victims should be given the same facilities now available to the families of freedom fighters.

Fifthly, a book should be brought out by Government giving information in details regarding the circumstances under which the MISA and DIR detenus died.

Lastly, Sir, I humbly request that the suitable memorial in the vicinity of Parliament be raised in honour of these great souls.

Now, Sir, regarding the second category, it is needless to say at length. Their cases also must be considered on par with the deceased detenus for the scheme of pension. I know some of my friends who have become permanently disabled during detention. Because of the delayed treatment, one of my close friends of Puna, Shri Raghuvir Kshirsagar had to get one of his legs amputated. Why such persons are to be deprived of the announced pension scheme? A number of detenus after their release have also to undergo the expensive medical treatment. There are some whom I know well, they have still to attend the dispensaries regularly. These detenus must be given the required financial aid and assistance urgently.

With regard to the third category, I have a few suggestions to make. I like the Hon'ble Minister to consider and reply.

Economic ruin is a malady of thousands of detenus and even after sixteen months of lifting of Emergency, these persons could not come out of the same.

(a) About 4,000 employees in the country, most of them in private sector, who were dismissed during the period of Emergency, are still to be reinstated, despite a Government's directive that all such persons should be taken back. Sir, I like to know the special efforts made by the Government during the last three months. These employees must be taken back in service giving them all their dues immediately.

(b) A rehabilitation grant scheme must be announced by the Government soon. Provision of grant of rehabilitation loans

to MISA and DIR detenus on liberal terms with adequate safeguards is a 'must'. Loan should be made available at low interest rates, say, about 4 percent recoverable on easy monthly instalments. Recovery to begin after a lapse of three years from the date of loan disbursement. Such Rehabilitation Grant Scheme is really meant to help to rehabilitate the MISA detenus in their former vocations, trade, business or other pursuits which are irreparably damaged in the wake of their detention.

Sir, it shall be said that some of the State Governments have already undertaken such of the schemes. But, Sir, it is very essential that the Union Government take immediate measures to give relief to those in the whole country who rendered service to the motherland. Many of them shall not ask for it, but we shall do our duty. May I know the reaction of the government to the various suggestions I made on such vital subjects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister... (Interruptions) I have ruled on an earlier occasion that according to the rule the Minister has to reply first and thereafter questions can be asked. I, know the convention but a convention cannot overrule a rule.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : In July 1977, the Government of India sanctioned a scheme for the grant of pension from central revenues to dependents of MISA detenus who died while in custody or within three months from the date of release and persons who died as a result of police firing during the emergency, i.e. from 25th June 1975 to 21st March, 1977. The State Governments were requested on 12-7-1977 to issue instructions to the district authorities to initiate immediate action: (i) to prepare a list of persons within their jurisdiction who had died during detention during the emergency or while on parole or in the course of police firing; (ii) to make enquiries about the financial circumstances of the bereaved family in all such cases; (iii) where the district authorities are satisfied that family assistance would be justified to get the application form filled in by the intended beneficiary and also to assist them in obtaining the necessary documents which are to accompany the applications; (iv) where they are of the view that assistance would not be justified to record the reasons for their conclusions in detail; and (v) to forward to the state government the particulars of all cases recommended as well as not recommended together with all connected papers.

On receipt of the information/recommendations from district authorities, the state governments were requested to examine them and forward them together with all the documents and their positive recommendations/advice to this Ministry.

The state governments reported that the total number of such MISA detenus who died while in custody or during their release on parole is 73. Figure of deaths within three months after release have not been furnished by the State Governments. However, it has been reported that it may not be large. 63 cases have so far been forwarded by the state governments, including cases of death within three months of release.

In my answer to starred question No. 151 on 26th July, 1978 I had stated that out of the 63 cases, pension had been sanctioned in 26 cases, 20 cases were rejected and 17 cases were pending consideration for want of information/clarification from the state governments. Three states, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir and Madhya Pradesh have yet to send their reports though ten death cases have occurred in those States. It will thus be appreciated that the response from the state governments has been quite satisfactory.

Five cases of deaths each have been reported from Delhi and Bihar, but they have recommended only two cases and one case, respectively. West Bengal have sent reports in respect of six cases as against eleven deaths. All these state governments have been requested on 20 July, 1978 to check up and confirm that they have no further cases to recommend. Their replies are awaited.

Out of 17 cases reported by me on 26-7-1978 as pending, pension in 9 more cases has since been sanctioned. This will reduce pending cases to 8 and increase the number of sanctioned cases from 26 to 35.

An analysis of the rejected cases is given below:

	No.
Detention not under MISA	1
Under DIR (Now it will come)	4
Sound financial position	5
No legal heir	1
Murdered while under parole	1
Ineligible dependents (Adult son 45 years—1; wife of elder brother (sister-in-law)—1 adopted daughter—1; brother—2; father not dependent on son—1)	6
Detained prior to emergency	2

TOTAL	20
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It will be seen that as dependents of DISIR detenus applied under the MISA scheme, their cases were not then covered under that scheme. These four cases are now being reviewed under DISIR Scheme which has been sanctioned recently. Actual rejection will therefore come down to 16. The above analysis will also show that a case is rejected only on valid grounds.

An assurance to the House for grant of pension to dependents of the DISIR detenus was given on 6-7-1977. In order to gauge the extent and quantum of relief to be given, relevant data had to be collected from the State Governments. 31 cases of death of DISIR detenus during custody/parole have been reported by the State Governments. A scheme was prepared and approved by the Cabinet on 4-6-1978, on the pattern followed in the case of MISA detenus dependents. All the State Governments were requested on 7-7-1978 to obtain applications from eligible dependents and forward them to this Ministry after necessary verifications along with their recommendations. These applications are yet to be received. On their receipt, immediate action to sanction pension in eligible cases will be taken. †

So, I have explained to the hon. members questions No. 1, 2 and 3. As regards the point that facilities and pensions extended to the freedom fighters should also be made available to the MISA detenus, the pension sanctioned is from Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 which is also the pension sanctioned to the freedom fighters.

SHRI R.K. MAHALGI: Other facilities are also there.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: About rehabilitation scheme, loans and 4,000 employees yet to be reinstated in private firms, steps are being taken.

I may say that as regards loans, directions have been given that genuine MISA detenus should be helped. Direction has been given to the financing institutions that loans should be given to them.

SHRI R.K. MAHALGI: What is the rate of interest in that case?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: That is at the moment not with me. I will give you later on.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): Hon. Minister has not replied to three important questions raised by Shri Mahalgi.

[Shri Bapusabheb Paruleker]

1. Is Government going to give retrospective effect to this particular scheme? That is very important thing here.

2. Detenus have been physically disabled because the negligence of the jail authorities. For example he quoted that a leg of a detenus was required to be amputated because no medical facilities were made available in jail.

3. Underground workers also suffered. Is Government going to treat them on par with the detenus under MISA?

These are three important points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will cover at the end.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao : Mr. Chairman, according to the Scriptures : Bhagwan told Arjuna, "I am creating four classes of people according to their actions and qualities." Now the Janata Party has thought fit to create a fifth class according to their qualities and their actions during Emergency.

I want to make it clear that the grant of pension to heirs of MISA detenus who truly and genuinely were political workers and were political sufferers is absolutely justified. Though these political sufferers never thought of getting any political benefit or financial benefit it is perfectly justified. I do know that scores of such people were brutally treated and many of them died in jail during emergency. The point I am trying to raise, which the Government is well aware of is, there are scores of genuine freedom fighters for whom all of us have great respect, but many anti-social elements managed to infiltrate into the category of freedom fighters and those fake freedom fighters drew all the advantages under the scheme meant for freedom fighters. What steps have Government taken, what criteria have they laid down, to see that only political workers, only people arrested for their political convictions, are covered by this scheme and others are not?

Secondly, what steps have been evolved by the Government to see that only indigent families and heirs of MISA detenus who are poor and who have no other sources of income are protected? Although all MISA detenus who died in jail are most meritorious only their heirs who are indigent and poor should be protected. The Press Note issued by the Press Information Bureau of the Government of India, dated 22nd July 77

mentions under the heading "Pension to heirs of MISA detenus" that heirs of MISA detenus as such will be given pension. We are aware that under MISA many anti-social elements were also booked. For instance, under section 3 of MISA, black-marketeers and hoarders were booked. These people should not be protected. The second point in the Pressnote is that only families in indigent circumstances will be given pension. What will be the criteria to determine indigency? Thirdly, will you apply the same scheme to genuine freedom fighters in other movements? I come from Goa and I know that there were many people who sacrificed their lives for the Liberation of that territory. But they have not been given any benefit. Will you consider their cases also?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur) : Sir, though the Minister has quoted some figures, still I want to know the total number of detenus who died in jail under MISA and DIR. I want State-wise break-up. In his reply, he has given reasons, but he has stated that recommendations from the District Magistrates are necessary for granting pension for the detenus' families. You know that those D. Ms. were the persons who issued the warrants under MISA and DIR. If you entrust the task of making recommendations to the same D. Ms. how can justice be done? I cannot understand it. This system should be reviewed or changed.

In the list, I do not find the names of many States. Only 11 States have been mentioned. I do not find the name of Assam I can mention one instance. Mr. Robin Kalita was detained under MISA in Gauhati jail. He died in jail during his detention period. At that time he was in handcuffs. The petition of his wife for pension was recommended by our leader in Lok Sabha. Shri Samar Mukherjee. The Home Ministry first informed that more information was necessary. But afterwards, this petition was rejected. I want to know this particular petition was rejected and whether he will reopen this case. His wife and small daughter are living in a precarious condition. They are practically starving. Will you consider this case?

He was a political prisoner. He was Secretary of the District Kisan Sabha but his family was not granted political pension. I want to know what are the criteria for granting pension or other benefits to the families of the victim for MISA and DIR detenus. I want a

categorical answer from the hon. Minister.

श्री युव राज (कटिहार) : सभापति महोदय, तारांकित प्रश्न 151 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह चर्चा हो रही है। इस के सम्बन्ध में राज्य गृह मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि भारत रक्षा अधिनियम तथा आंतरिक सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत मृतक नजरबन्दों के आश्रितों और उत्तराधिकारियों को पेंशन मन्जूर करने की योजना सरकार ने अनुमोदित की है। लेकिन आप देखेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश से एक भी आवेदन पत्र अब तक नहीं प्राप्त हुआ और बिहार से मात्र एक ही आवेदन पत्र मिला है, जिसके लिये सिफारिश की गई थी, लेकिन वह भी नामन्जूर कर दिया गया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि विभिन्न राज्यों में जो व्यक्ति नजरबन्दी की हालत में या भारत रक्षा कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तारी की हालत में मृत हुए हैं, उन की संख्या क्या है और अब तक उस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है।

सभापति महोदय : यह प्रश्न अभी पूछा जा चुका है।

श्री युव राज : जो पेंशन देने का आधार है, इन्होंने यह बताया है कि नजरबन्दी से या डी०आई०आर० से मुक्ति के तीन माह के भीतर जो मर गये, उन के उत्तराधिकारियों या आश्रितों को पेंशन मिलेगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस को तीन माह के बजाय एक वर्ष कर देना चाहिए। नजरबन्दी या डी०आई०आर० में गिरफ्तारी से मुक्ति के एक वर्ष के भीतर यदि किसी की मृत्यु हो जाय, तो उस के आश्रितों या उत्तराधिकारियों को पेंशन दिया जाये, ऐसा प्रावधान सरकार करेगी।

तीसरी बात यह है कि डेथ सर्टिफिकेट कौन देगा। डिप्टी मजिस्ट्रेट के रैंक का आफिसर या पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर या

विधान मंडल का सदस्य यह सर्टिफिकेट देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस पंचायत का वह रहने वाला है, जहां ग्राम पंचायत काम करती है, वहां उस का डेथ रजिस्टर है और जन्म का रजिस्टर भी वहां मेन्टेन होता है, और उस की मृत्यु जेल में हुई है तो जेल से सर्टिफिकेट मिल जाएगा, अगर बाहर मरा है तो उस ग्राम पंचायत की तरफ से अगर यह सर्टिफिकेट मिले कि यह व्यक्ति अमुक गांव का रहने वाला था और उस की मृत्यु हो गई, तो उस को एक प्रमाणिक आधार मानना चाहिये।

चौथी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह कोई फौज में काम करता है, तो उस को पेंशन मिलता है, नजरबन्दी मृतक ने एक बहुत बड़ी कुरबानी दी है कि जो लाशतन्व खत्म हो गया था, उस को उन्होंने अपनी बली दे कर वापस लाया, तो क्यों न ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाय कि ऐसे लोग जिन की आमदनी सीमित हो या जो गरीब आदमी हैं और जिन को पेंशन देने का प्रावधान है, उन को पेंशन तो जरूर मिले ही, लेकिन पेंशन के लिये शर्त है कि मृतक व्यक्ति के पुत्र की आयु 21 वर्ष तक हातां उस को पेंशन मिलेगा, जो से ज्यादा होगी तो पेंशन नहीं मिलेगा या 21 वर्ष से पहले उस को नौकरा मिल जाय, तो पेंशन बन्द हो जायगा। तो क्यों न ऐसा प्रावधान किया जाय कि ऐसे व्यक्ति को राज्य सरकार की जो जमीन उपलब्ध हो उसकी बन्दबस्ती भी उस के साथ किया जाय, क्योंकि जो पेंशन है वह तो कण्ट्रिब्यूशनल है, वह तो किसी भी समय बन्द हो जायगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, one more Member has to put questions and then the hon. Minister will reply. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend

Mr. [Chairman]

the time of the House by the time the hon. Minister finishes his reply ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

श्री भानु प्रकाश शास्त्री (उदयपुर) : समापति महादय, पहले भी मैं सदन में रख चुका हूँ लेकिन खेद की बात है कि हमारे गृह मंत्रालय का ध्यान 17 जलाई, 1978 को गया कि जो डो आई आर, मीसाबन्दी में जेलों में मर गए उनको पेंशन दी जाये। एक 24 वर्षीय नौजवान उदयपुर जेल में नवम्बर, 1976 में गिरफ्तार करके बन्द किया गया जिसका नाम मेरू लाल लखाया था। उसका किडनी ट्रबल हुई लेकिन उसको इलाज नहीं किया गया। इलाज के लिए स्थागृह करने के बाद उसका इलाज प्रारम्भ हुआ। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कहना चाहता हूँ कि कहीं सरकार ने कोई गड़बड़ी तो नहीं की है। वह व्यक्ति जब हास्पिटल में भर्ती हुआ तो पुलिस ने जाकर उसकी पत्नी से कहा कि आप माफीनामा लिख दो तो हम उसको छोड़ देंगे नहीं तो तुम्हें लाश भी नहीं मिलेगी। उसकी पत्नी से माफीनामा लिखवाकर उसे छोड़ दिया गया। दो दिन बाद उसका देहावसान हो गया। आज उस घर में केवल डेढ़ साल को बच्चा है और कोई भी सहारा नहीं है। उसकी विधवा पत्नी को सहारा देने के लिए आज 15-18 महीने निकल जाने के बाद भी गृह मंत्रालय की आँखें नहीं खुली हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इस प्रकार के परिवारों, जिनका कोई सहारा नहीं है, को क्या गृह मंत्रालय जल्दी से जल्दी पेंशन देगा और यदि देगा तो कितनी मात्रा में देगा ?

18 hrs.

श्री धनिकलाल मण्डल : महादय, मैं ने भावनाय सदस्यों के प्रश्नों के उत्तर

दे दिए थे। मैं ने कहा था कि रेस्ट्रा-स्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट का क्या अर्थ होता है, मैं नहीं समझता क्योंकि योजना के अनुसार जिस आदमी की मृत्यु हुई है, जिस महीने में उसकी मृत्यु हुई है उसके बाद सक्सीडिंग महीने से पेंशन स्वीकृत होती है। अब इसमें रेस्ट्रास्पेक्टिव इफेक्ट क्या होता है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। जो डिसेबिल विकलांग हो गए हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मैं ने कहा कि एक स्कीम रिहैबिलिटेशन की है, बैंकों से लोन दिलाने की बात है और इसके लिए डायरेक्शन दे दिए गए हैं। उनको लोन मिलेगा जिससे कि वे रिहैबिलिटे हो सकें, वे अपना कोई धंधा प्रारम्भ कर सकें। मैं नहीं समझता कि मैंने किस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है। (व्यवधान)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR :
The man was physically handicaped because of negligence in jail. No proper attention was paid and therefore his leg had to be amputated. He could not get treatment from private doctors. What action are you going to take, what compensation are you going to give him ?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL :
That is a suggestion for action.

(व्यवधान) जो लोग जेल नहीं गए, अंडरग्राउन्ड थे उनके लिए यह नहीं है।

हाल्दर साहब ने जो नाम बतलाया है उसके बारे में मालूम करके सूचना दे देगा कि उसमें क्या हो सकता है। (व्यवधान)

श्री युबराज : आपने तीन महीने की बात कही है लेकिन जो 6 महीने में मरा उसका क्या होगा ? (व्यवधान)

श्री भानू कुमार शास्त्री : जिनका केस रोजेक्ट हो क्या है उसको आप कारण बतायेंगे या पेंशन भी देंगे। (व्यवधान)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : यह सब संज्ञेयचन फार ऐकशन है इसलिए मैं इनको जवाब नहीं दे सकता । (अवधान)

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : The Minister completely dropped me out of the picture. I had asked three simple questions. Will the Minister kindly reply?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhi Nagar) : On a point of order. This is a half-hour discussion. If it is the Question Hour, the Minister is entitled to say that it is a suggestion for action and stop there, but the whole purpose of the half-hour discussion is not only to elicit information but to get concrete assurances from the Government. Therefore, I would request the Minister not to go away by merely saying that it is a suggestion for action. He must reply whether he is accepting it.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Sir, he has not answered my points.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can seek my help. If any particular question of yours has not been replied or considered, I would request the hon. Minister that he should just explain that also.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI Sir, I request the hon. Minister to give the list of those 20 recommendations which were rejected and the reasons thereof assigned to each. May I get a list? Why can't he read them in the House?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : The analysis of the rejected cases is given below:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Detention not under MISA | 1 |
| (ii) Under DISIR | 4 |

They will come now.

SHRI R. K. MHALGI : Why don't you give the names?

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : You want names?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think there can be one way out. The hon. Minister can furnish a list later on. That is better.

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the break-up of this?

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think that is the desire of the House and he is ready to do that.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : I am on a point of order. We asked the questions here so that the Minister would reply. He cannot just overlook the questions and close the whole matter. I had asked three questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will you please just give some reply to the three questions that only poor persons should be given pensions, secondly, that really political persons should be given, what is your suggestion regarding that, and the third though it does not concern with this, the third was whether other political pensioners who are already having pensions, will you give that thing or not.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैंने इसका उत्तर पहले ही दे दिया है—एलिजिबिलिटी की जो कण्डीशन है, यह उसमें नहीं आता है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य है कि पांच हजार रुपये से ऊपर जिनकी आमदनी है, वे एलिजिबिलिटी काइटेरिया में नहीं आते हैं। जो पोलिटिकल डेटेन्यू रहे हैं और जिनकी मृत्यु हो गई है, यह स्कीम उनके लिये सँझाना हुई है। अब जहाँ तक गोआ के सम्बन्ध में लागू होगा या नहीं, मैंने कहा है...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is a different thing.

श्री सुनील कुमार धारा (तामलुक) :
 यह पांच हजार रुपये का नियम 1972
 में बनाया गया था, अब 1978 है, अब
 8 हजार रुपये सालाना इन्कम तक देना
 चाहिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid the
 hon. Member should not raise this
 question at this stage. He is giving
 information to the questions raised.

श्री भानु कुमार शास्त्री : यह सहायता
 है या उसके माथे पर वजन है

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think I will,
 request the hon. Minister to give a spe-
 cific reply to the case which Mr. Halder
 referred to separately.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULE-
 KAR : The hon. Minister said with
 reference to the question of dependants of
 the persons who died. It is a suggestion
 for action. My friend, Prof. Mavalankar
 rightly said that this reply need not
 be given. He should reply as to whether
 he is going to accept it or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think he will
 make a note of that.

The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m.
 tomorrow.

18.09 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
 of the Clock on Thursday, August 3, 1978 |
 Shavana 12, 1500 (Saka).*