

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**LOK SABHA  
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 4123**

**TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 20<sup>TH</sup> MARCH, 2018/ PHALGUNA 29, 1939 (SAKA)**

**FREEDOM FIGHTERS PENSION**

**4123.       SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:  
              KUNWAR HARIBANSH SINGH:  
              SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:  
              SHRI A. ANWHAR RAAJHAA:  
              SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN:  
              SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR:  
              SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIYA:  
              SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN:  
              SHRI S.R. VIJAYAKUMAR:**

**Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:**

**(a) the details of the provisions made by the Government for grant of pension to freedom fighters under the Central Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980;**

**(b) whether the Government has relaxed the provisions of Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 from time to time;**

**(c) if so, the details and number of times the said provision have been relaxed since its inception;**

**(d) whether the State Government of Maharashtra and people's representatives have requested to the Government to extend the scope of freedom fighters of 'Hyderabad Freedom Struggle' (Marathwada) Mukti Sangram;**

**(e) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto; and**

**(f) the time by which it is likely to be finalized?**

**ANSWER**

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR)**

**(a): the details of the provisions made by the Government for grant of pension to freedom fighters under the Central Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 are at Annexure-I.**

**(b) & (c): Yes Madam. The Government has relaxed/modified the provisions of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 from time to time. The relaxed/modified policy for grant of pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme, 1980 as on date (renamed as Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana) is at Annexure -II.**

**(d) to (f): 116 border camps had been identified for participation of freedom fighters in connection with Hyderabad Liberation Movement against Nizam, which include 38 camps located in Maharashtra. A list of 38 such camps of Maharashtra is at Annexure - III.**

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**PROVISIONS FOR GRANT OF PENSION TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS UNDER  
CENTRAL SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION SCHEME, 1980**

- 1. A person who had suffered a minimum imprisonment of six months in the mainland jails before Independence. Ex-INA personnel are also eligible for pension if the imprisonment/detention suffered by them was outside India for six months or more. In case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters, the minimum period of actual imprisonment for eligibility of pension is three months.**
- 2. A person who remained underground for six months or more provided he was:-**
  - i. A proclaimed offender;**
  - ii. One on whom an award for arrest/head was announced, or**
  - iii. One whose detention order was issued but not served.**
- 3. A person who was interned in his home or externed from his district under the orders of the competent authority for six months or more.**
- 4. A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the National Freedom Struggle.**
- 5. A person who was permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.**
- 6. A person who lost his Government job (including job in a local body) for participation in the National Freedom Struggle.**
- 7. To become eligible for pension an applicant has to submit documentary evidence duly verified by the State Govt. along with their recommendation as per the following details:-**

**(a) IMPRISONMENT/DETENTION ETC.**

**Certificate from the concerned jail authorities, District Magistrates or the State Government in case of non-availability of such certificates co-prisoner certificates from a sitting MP or MLA or Ex-MP or ex-MLA specifying the jail period.**

**(b) REMAINED UNDERGROUND:**

- (i) Documentary evidence by way of Court's/Government orders proclaiming the applicant as an offender, announcing an award on his head, or for his arrest or ordering his detention.**
- (ii) Certificates from veteran freedom fighters who had themselves undergone imprisonment for five years or more if the official records are not forthcoming due to their non-availability.**

**(c) INTERNMENT OR EXTERNMENT**

- (i) Order of internment or externment or any other corroboratory documentary evidence.**
- (ii) Certificates from prominent freedom fighters who had themselves undergone imprisonment for five years or more if the official records are not available.**

**Note:- The Certifier veteran freedom fighters in respect of underground suffering, internment/externment and the applicant should belong to the same administrative unit before the reorganization of States and their area of operation must be the same.**

**(d) LOSS OF PROPERTY, JOB, ETC.**

**Orders of confiscation and sale of property, Orders of dismissal or removal from service.**

- 8. For the purpose of grant of Samman pension, family includes (if the freedom fighter is not alive) mother, father, widower/widow if he/she has not since remarried, unmarried daughters. Not more than one eligible dependent can be granted pension and in the event of availability of more than one dependent the sequence of eligibility will be widow/widower, unmarried daughters, mother and father.**

**PRESENT DETAILS OF PROVISIONS ADMISSIBLE FOR GRANT OF PENSION UNDER SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION SCHEME, 1980 (NOW RENAMED AS SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN YOJANA)**

- 1. A person who had suffered a minimum imprisonment of six months in mainland jails before Independence. Ex-INA personnel are also eligible for pension if the imprisonment/detention suffered by them was outside India for six months or more. In case of women and SC/ST freedom fighters, the minimum period of actual imprisonment for eligibility of pension is three months.**
- 2. A person who remained underground for six months or more provided he was:-**
  - i. A proclaimed offender;**
  - ii. One on whom an award for arrest/head was announced, or**
  - iii. One whose detention order was issued but not served.**
- 3. A person who was interned in his home or externed from his district under the orders of the competent authority for six months or more.**
- 4. A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the National Freedom Struggle.**
- 5. A person who was permanently incapacitated during firing or lathi charge.**
- 6. A person who lost his Government job (including job in a local body) for participation in the National Freedom Struggle.**
- 7. To become eligible for pension an applicant has to submit documentary evidence duly verified by the State Govt. along with their recommendation as per the following details:-**

**IN CASE OF IMPRISONMENT:-**

- (a) Imprisonment/detention certificate from the concerned jail authority, District Magistrate or the State Govt. indicating the period of sentence awarded, date of admission, date of release, facts of the case and reasons for release.**

- (b) In case records of the relevant period are not available, the secondary evidences in the form of 2 co-prisoner certificates (CPC) from freedom fighters who have proven jail suffering of minimum 1 year and who were with the applicant in the jail could be considered provided the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, after due verification of the claim and its genuineness, certifies that documentary evidences from the official records in support of the claimed sufferings were not available. In case the certifier happens to be a sitting or Ex. M.P./M.L.A., only one certificate in place of the two is required.

**IN CASE OF UNDERGROUND SUFFERING:-**

- (a) Documentary evidence by way of Court's/Govt's orders proclaiming the applicant as an absconder, announcing an award on his head or for his arrest or ordering his detention.

- (b) In case records of the relevant period are not available, secondary evidence in the form of a Personal Knowledge Certificate (PKC) from a prominent freedom fighter who has proven jail suffering of a minimum two years and who happened to be from the same administrative unit could be considered provided the State Government/Union Territory Administration concerned, after due verification of the claim and its genuineness, certifies that documentary evidences from the official records in support of the claimed sufferings were not available.

**IN CASE OF INTERNMENT/EXTERNMENT:-**

A person who, on account of participation in the freedom struggle, was interned in his home or externed from his district for a minimum period of 6 months is eligible subject to furnishing of order of internment or externment issued by the competent authority, from official records. In absence of the official records, Non-Availability of Records Certificate (NARC) from the concerned authorities along with a certificate from prominent freedom fighters who had themselves undergone suffering of imprisonment for two years or more.

**IN CASE OF LOSS OF PROPERTY:-**

A person whose property was confiscated or attached and sold due to participation in the freedom struggle is eligible subject to furnishing of orders of confiscation and sale of property, provided that the persons whose property was restored are not eligible for Samman Pension.

**IN CASE OF PERMANENT INCAPACITATION:-**

- (a) Certificate from the District Magistrate stating that permanent incapacitation was done by bullet injury/lathi charge sustained during participation in the National freedom Struggle and**
- (b) Medical certificate from the Civil Surgeon in support of the handicap.**

**IN CASE OF LOSS OF GOVERNMENT JOB:-**

**A person who lost his Govt. job for participation in freedom struggle is eligible subject to furnishing of orders of dismissal or removal from service. However, persons who were reinstated in service before expiry of two years from their dismissal or removal from service and were in receipt of benefits or pay and allowances are not eligible for pension.**

**IN CASE OF CANING/FLOGGING/WHIPPING:-**

**A person who was awarded the punishment of 10 strokes of caning/flogging/whipping due to his participation in freedom struggle is eligible subject to furnishing of copies of orders passed by the competent authority from official records.**

**8. For the purpose of grant of Samman pension, family includes (if the freedom fighter is not alive) mother, father, widower/widow if he/she has not since remarried, unmarried daughters. Not more than one eligible dependent can be granted pension and in the event of availability of more than one dependent the sequence of eligibility will be widow/widower, unmarried daughters, mother and father.**

**9. The list of 40 movements which have been recognized from time to time by the Government for grant of Central Samman Pension under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Yojana are at Appendix.**

**LIST OF MOVEMENTS RECOGNISED FOR GRANT OF SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN PENSION SCHEME, 1980 (NOW RENAMED AS SWATANTRATA SAINIK SAMMAN YOJANA)**

- 1. Suez Canal Army Revolt in 1943 during Quit-India Movement & Ambala Cantt. Army Revolt in 1943.**
- 2. Jhansi Regiment Case in Army (1940).**
- 3. Rani Jhansi Regiment and Azad Hind of INA (1943-45).**
- 4. Hollwell Monument Removal Movement conducted by Netaji in 1940 at Calcutta.**
- 5. Royal Indian Navy Mutiny, 1946.**
- 6. Khilafat Movement.**
- 7. Harsha Chhina Mogha Morcha (1946-47).**
- 8. Mopla Rebellion (1921-22).**
- 9. Arya Samaj Movement in the erstwhile Hyderabad State (1938-39).**
- 10. Madurai Conspiracy Case (1945-47).**
- 11. Border Camp Cases in erstwhile Hyderabad State (1947-48).**
- 12. The Ghadar Movement.**
- 13. The Gurudwara Reform Movement (192--25) including:-**
  - (a) Taran Taran Morcha.**
  - (b) Nankana Tragedy of February (1920).**
  - (c) The Golden Temple Ke Affairs (Morcha Chabian Saheb).**
  - (d) Guru ka Bagh Morcha.**
  - (e) Babar Akali Movement.**
  - (f) Jaito Morch.**
  - (g) Bhai Pheru Morcha; and**
  - (h) The Sikh Conspiracy (Golden Temple) of 1924.**
- 14. Praja Mandal Movement in the erstwhile Princely States (1939-49).**



- 15. Kirti Kisan Movement (1927).**
- 16. Navjavan Sabha (1926-31).**
- 17. Quit India Movement (1942).**
- 18. INA and IIL (1942 to 1946)**
- 19. Merger Movement in the former French and Portuguese possessions in India.**
- 20 Peshawar Kand in which members of the Garhwal Rifles took part.**
- 21 Red Leaf Conspiracy Case (1931).**
- 22 Chauri Chaura Kand (1922).**
- 23 Aranya Satyagraha of Karnataka (1939-40).**
- 24 Goa Liberation Movement.**
- 25 Kalipattanam Agitation (1941-42).**
- 26 Kallara - Pangode case.**
- 27 Kadakkal Riot case.**
- 28 Chengannur Riot case.**
- 29 Vattiyoorkavu Conference.**
- 30 Anti-Independent Travancore.**
- 31 Punnapra-Vayalar Movement.**
- 32 Karlvelloor Movement.**
- 33. Kauvambal Movement.**
- 34. Kayyur Movement.**
- 35. Morazha Movement.**
- 36. Malabar Special Police Strike (MSP Strike).**
- 37. Dadra and Nagar Haveli Movement.**
- 38. Goa Liberation Movement, Phase-II.**
- 39. Kuka Namdhari Movement , 1871.**
- 40. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, 1919.**

**Name of the Camps at Maharashtra**

- 1. Agalgaon**
- 2. Aurangabad City**
- 3. Balam Takli**
- 4. Chincholi**
- 5. Deolgaon Raja**
- 6. Dhamangaon & Jambore**
- 7. Dhanora**
- 8. Dighi**
- 9. Erandgaon**
- 10. Gaudgaon I & II**
- 11. Gholasgaon**
- 12. Goverdhan Sarala**
- 13. Hatwalan**
- 14. Kajala**
- 15. Kamalja**
- 16. Karanjee**
- 17. Kharda I & II**
- 18. Kolta Takli**
- 19. Loni**
- 20. Mirajgaon**
- 21. Musti**
- 22. Pangaon**
- 23. Pathardi**
- 24. Patonda**

- 25. Sadegaon**
- 26. Shembal Pimpri**
- 27. Shendurni**
- 28. Sonosi & Pangri**
- 29. Suregaon**
- 30. Toka**
- 31. Umarkhed**
- 32. Vidul**
- 33. Vyad**
- 34. Wagdari I & II**
- 35. Washim**
- 36. Action Committee's Central Office at Bomaby & Sub-Office at Nagpur**
- 37. Action Committee's regional Office at Manmad & Sub-Office at Sholapur**
- 38. Sholapur Chikkarji.**

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