

Court No. 1**ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW****ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 329 of 2023**Wednesday, this the 02nd day of August, 2023**“Hon’ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Nath Kakkar, Member (J)
Hon’ble Vice Admiral Atul Kumar Jain, Member (A)”**

No. 1383402H, Ex. L/Nk./DSC/GD Sambhu Prasad Yadav, S/o Late Bishan Dyal, Permanent resident of Village – Budhu Chak Barmsiya, P.O., Tehsil & District : Katihar (Bihar)-854105, Ordinarily residing at C/o Ram Kumar Sharma, Gohri Soraon, District – Allahabad (U.P.)-211014.

..... Applicant

Ld. Counsel for the: **Shri Vijay Kumar Pandey**, Advocate
Applicant **Shri Girish Tiwari**, Advocate
Shri Dheerendra Kumar Agnihotri, Advocate
Shri Vishnu Kant Awasthi, Advocate

Versus

1. Union of India, through Secretary, Ministry of Defence, South Block, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110011.
2. Additional Directorate General of Personnel Services/AG’s Branch, IHQ of Ministry of Defence (Army), PIN-900256, C/o 56 APO.
3. OIC Records, DSC Records, Mill Road, Burnacherry, Post – Kannur, Kerala-670013.
4. PCDA (P), Draupadighat, Prayagraj (U.P.)-211014.

.....Respondents

Ld. Counsel for the : **Shri Adesh Kumar Gupta**, Advocate
Respondents. Central Govt. Counsel

ORDER

“Per Hon’ble Mr. Justice Ravindra Nath Kakkar, Member (J)”

1. The instant Original Application has been filed under Section 14 of the Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 for the following reliefs :-

- (i) *That this Hon’ble Tribunal may kindly be pleased to set aside the impugned rejection order of disability pension, if any, and grant the disability pension @30% rounded off 50% for life to the applicant for life w.e.f. 01.03.2020, to actual date of payment and also onwards, and provide the interest on the aforesaid delayed amount of disability pension with 18% p.a. since due date to actual date of payment in the interest of justice.*
- (ii) *That this Hon’ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass any other order or direction which this Hon’ble Court may deem just and proper in the interest of justice.*

2. Briefly stated, applicant was enrolled in the Madras Engineer Group of Indian Army on 26.12.1984 and discharged on 31.12.2010 on completion of terms of engagement after rendering 26 years and 06 days of service. Thereafter, he was re-enrolled in the Defence Security Corps (DSC) on 31.03.2011 and discharged from DSC service on 29.02.2020 in Low Medical Category before completion of his terms of engagement after rendering 08 years, 11 months and 01 days of DSC service under Rule 13 (3) Item III (iii) (a) (i) of the Army Rules, 1954 as no sheltered appointment was available in DSC. At the time of discharge from DSC service, the

Release Medical Board (RMB) assessed his disability '**PRIMARY HYPERTENSION**' @30% for life and opined the disability to be neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service. The applicant's claim for grant of disability pension was rejected vide letter dated 29.04.2020. The applicant preferred First Appeal dated 14.03.2023 but of no avail. It is in this perspective that the applicant has preferred the present Original Application.

3. Learned Counsel for the applicant pleaded that at the time of enrolment, the applicant was found mentally and physically fit for service in the Army/DSC and there is no note in the service documents that he was suffering from any disease at the time of enrolment in Army/DSC. The disease of the applicant was contracted during the service, hence it is attributable to and aggravated by Military/DSC Service. During the course of hearing Ld. Counsel for the applicant submitted that although in the Original Application the applicant has prayed for the grant of disability pension but he is pressing for the grant of disability element of disability pension only. He pleaded that various Benches of Armed Forces Tribunal have granted disability pension in similar cases, as such the applicant be granted disability element of disability pension and its rounding off to 50%.

4. On the other hand, Ld. Counsel for the respondents contended that disability of the applicant @30% for life has been regarded as NANA by the RMB, hence as per Regulation 179 of

Pension Regulations for the Army, 1961 (Part-I) and Regulations 53(a) and 81(a) of the Pension Regulations for the Army, 2008 (Part-I) the applicant is not entitled to disability pension. He pleaded for dismissal of the Original Application.

5. We have heard Ld. Counsel for the applicant as also Ld. Counsel for the respondents. We have also gone through the records and we find that the questions which need to be answered are of two folds:-

- (a) Whether the disability of the applicant is attributable to or aggravated by Military/DSC Service?
- (b) Whether the applicant is entitled for the benefit of rounding off the disability element of disability pension?

6. The law on attributability of a disability has already been settled by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of ***Dharamvir Singh Versus Union of India & Others***, reported in (2013) 7 Supreme Court Cases 316. In this case the Apex Court took note of the provisions of the Pensions Regulations, Entitlement Rules and the General Rules of Guidance to Medical Officers to sum up the legal position emerging from the same in the following words.

"29.1. Disability pension to be granted to an individual who is invalided from service on account of a disability which is attributable to or aggravated by military service in non-battle casualty and is assessed at 20% or over. The question whether a disability is attributable to or aggravated by military service to be determined under the Entitlement

Rules for Casualty Pensionary Awards, 1982 of Appendix II (Regulation 173).

29.2. A member is to be presumed in sound physical and mental condition upon entering service if there is no note or record at the time of entrance. In the event of his subsequently being discharged from service on medical grounds any deterioration in his health is to be presumed due to service [Rule 5 read with Rule 14(b)].

29.3. The onus of proof is not on the claimant (employee), the corollary is that onus of proof that the condition for non-entitlement is with the employer. A claimant has a right to derive benefit of any reasonable doubt and is entitled for pensionary benefit more liberally (Rule 9).

29.4. If a disease is accepted to have been as having arisen in service, it must also be established that the conditions of military service determined or contributed to the onset of the disease and that the conditions were due to the circumstances of duty in military service [Rule 14(c)]. [pic]

29.5. If no note of any disability or disease was made at the time of individual's acceptance for military service, a disease which has led to an individual's discharge or death will be deemed to have arisen in service [Rule 14(b)].

29.6. If medical opinion holds that the disease could not have been detected on medical examination prior to the acceptance for service and that disease will not be deemed to have arisen during service, the Medical Board is required to state the reasons [Rule 14(b)]; and 29.7. It is mandatory for the Medical Board to follow the guidelines laid down in Chapter II of the Guide to Medical Officers (Military Pensions), 2002 - "Entitlement: General Principles", including Paras 7, 8 and 9 as referred to above (para 27)."

7. In view of the settled position of law on attributability, we find that the respondents have denied attributability to the applicant only by endorsing that the disability is neither attributable to nor

aggravated (NANA) by service, therefore, applicant is not entitled to disability element of disability pension. However, considering the facts and circumstances of the case, we are of the opinion that this reasoning of respondents for denying disability element of disability pension to applicant is not convincing and doesn't reflect the complete truth on the matter. The applicant was enrolled in Indian Army on 26.12.1984, discharged from Army on 31.12.2010, re-enrolled in the DSC on 31.03.2011 and the applicant was placed in permanent low medical category P2(P) for the aforesaid disability with effect from 31.12.2012 i.e. after more than 28 years of Army and DSC service, as has been mentioned in para 3 of the Counter Affidavit. We are therefore of the considered opinion that the benefit of doubt in these circumstances should be given to the applicant in view of ***Dharamvir Singh vs Union of India & Ors*** (supra), and the disability of the applicant should be considered as aggravated by military/DSC service.

8. The law on the point of rounding off of disability pension is no more RES INTEGRA in view of Hon'ble Supreme Court judgment in the case of ***Union of India and Ors vs Ram Avtar & ors*** (Civil appeal No 418 of 2012 decided on 10th December 2014). In this Judgment the Hon'ble Apex Court nodded in disapproval of the policy of the Government of India in granting the benefit of rounding off of disability pension only to the personnel who have been invalided out of service and denying the same to the personnel who have retired on attaining the age of superannuation

or on completion of their tenure of engagement. The relevant portion of the decision is excerpted below:-

“4. By the present set of appeals, the appellant (s) raise the question, whether or not, an individual, who has retired on attaining the age of superannuation or on completion of his tenure of engagement, if found to be suffering from some disability which is attributable to or aggravated by the military service, is entitled to be granted the benefit of rounding off of disability pension. The appellant(s) herein would contend that, on the basis of Circular No 1(2)/97/D (Pen-C) issued by the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, dated 31.01.2001, the aforesaid benefit is made available only to an Armed Forces Personnel who is invalidated out of service, and not to any other category of Armed Forces Personnel mentioned hereinabove.

5. We have heard Learned Counsel for the parties to the lis.

6. We do not see any error in the impugned judgment (s) and order(s) and therefore, all the appeals which pertain to the concept of rounding off of the disability pension are dismissed, with no order as to costs.

7. The dismissal of these matters will be taken note of by the High Courts as well as by the Tribunals in granting appropriate relief to the pensioners before them, if any, who are getting or are entitled to the disability pension.

8. This Court grants six weeks' time from today to the appellant(s) to comply with the orders and directions passed by us.”

9. Additionally, consequent upon the issue of Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. 17(01)/2017(01)/D(Pen/Policy) dated 23.01.2018, Principal Controller of Defence Accounts (Pensions), Prayagraj has issued Circular No. 596 dated 09.02.2018 wherein it is provided that the cases where Armed

Forces Pensioners who were retired/discharged voluntary or otherwise with disability and they were in receipt of Disability/War Injury Element as on 31.12.2015, their extent of disability/War Injury Element shall be re-computed in the manner given in the said Circular which is applicable with effect from 01.01.2016.

10. It is also observed that claim for pension is based on continuing wrong and relief can be granted if such continuing wrong creates a continuing source of injury. In the case of **Shiv Dass vs. Union of India**, reported in 2007 (3) SLR 445, Hon'ble Apex Court has observed:

“In the case of pension the cause of action actually continues from month to month. That, however, cannot be a ground to overlook delay in filing the petition. It would depend upon the fact of each case. If petition is filed beyond a reasonable period say three years normally the Court would reject the same or restrict the relief which could be granted to a reasonable period of about three years. The High Court did not examine whether on merit appellant had a case. If on merits it would have found that there was no scope for interference, it would have dismissed the writ petition on that score alone.”

11. As such, in view of the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of **Shiv Dass (supra)** as well as Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. 17(01)/2017(01)/D(Pen/Policy) dated 23.01.2018, we are of the considered view that benefit of rounding off of disability element of disability pension @ 30% for life to be rounded off to 50% for life may be extended to the applicant from three preceding years from the date of filing of the Original Application.

12. In view of the above, the **Original Application No. 329 of 2023** deserves to be partly allowed, hence **partly allowed**. The impugned order, rejecting the applicant's claim for grant of disability element of disability pension, is set aside. The disability of the applicant is held as aggravated by Army/DSC Service. The applicant is entitled to get disability element @30% for life which would be rounded off to 50% for life w.e.f. three years preceding the date of filing of Original Application. The respondents are directed to grant disability element to the applicant @30% for life which would stand rounded off to 50% for life w.e.f. three years preceding the date of filing of Original Application. The date of filing of Original Application is 16.03.2023. The respondents are further directed to give effect to this order within a period of four months from the date of receipt of a certified copy of this order. Default will invite interest @ 8% per annum till the actual payment.

13. No order as to costs.

14. Ld. Counsel for the respondents orally submitted to grant Leave to Appeal against the above order which we have considered and no point of law of general public importance being involved in the case the plea is rejected.

(Vice Admiral Atul Kumar Jain)
Member (A)

(Justice Ravindra Nath Kakkar)
Member (J)

Dated : 02 August, 2023

AKD/-