

**Court No. 1 (E. Court)****ARMED FORCES TRIBUNAL, REGIONAL BENCH, LUCKNOW****ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 36 of 2022**

Thursday, this the 07<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2022

**“Hon’ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava, Member (J)  
Hon’ble Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve, Member (A)”**

No. 4263527-M Naik Raj Muni Tewari (Retd.), S/o Shri (Late) Deep Narayan Tewari, R/o House NO. 2/13/26 B, Shiv Colony, Jamthara Road, Post – Faizabad, District – Faizabad (UP)-244001.

..... **Applicant**

Ld. Counsel for the : **Shri Shailendra Kumar Singh**, Advocate.  
Applicant

Versus

1. Union of India, through the Secretary, Government of India, Ministry of Defence, South Block, New Delhi-110011.
2. Chief of the Army Staff, Integrated Headquarters of MoD (Army), Post – DHQ, New Delhi-110011.
3. O IC Records, Reccords, The Bihar Regiment, PIN : 908765, C/o 56 APO.
4. O/O the PCDA (Pensions), Draupadighat, Allahabad (UP)-211014.

.....**Respondents**

Ld. Counsel for the: **Shri Manu Kumar Srivastava** , Advocate  
Respondents. Central Govt. Counsel

**ORDER**

**“Per Hon’ble Mr. Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava, Member (J)”**

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

- A. *To quash and set aside Respondent letter dated 26 Aug 2021 wherein grant of disability element to the applicant has been denied.*
- B. *To issue order/direction to the respondents for grant of disability element to the applicant for two years from his date of discharge i.e. 01.06.2003 in terms of RMB and to pay suitable rate of interest on the arrears of the said payment.*
- C. *To issue order/direction to the respondents to conduct Resurvey Medical Board of the applicant at nearest Military Hospital for further entitlement of disability element.*
- D. *Any other relief as considered fit and proper by the Hon'ble Tribunal be awarded in favour of the applicant.*

2. Briefly stated, applicant was enrolled in The Bihar Regiment of Indian Army on 29.12.1983 and was discharged on 31.05.2003 in Low Medical Category at his own request under Rule 13(3) Item III (iv) of the Army Rules, 1954. At the time of discharge from service, the Release Medical Board (RMB) held at Military Hospital, Danapur on 31.05.2003 assessed his disability '**PRIMARY HYPERTENSION ICD NO. I-10**' @ 30% for two years but opined the disability to be neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by military service. The applicant claim for grant of disability element of disability was rejected by the respondents. The applicant preferred representation dated 18.08.2001 which too was rejected vide letter dated 26.08.2021. The applicant also preferred another representation dated 27.08.2021 which too was rejected vide letter

dated 09.11.2021. 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 Indian Army and there is no note in the service documents that he was suffering from any disease at the time of enrolment in Army. The disease of the applicant was contracted during the service, hence it is attributable to and aggravated by Military Service. 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 as well as arrears thereof. He further submitted that in similar cases, Hon'ble Apex Court and various Benches of the Armed Forces Tribunals have granted disability pension, as such the applicant is entitled to 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 i.e. '**PRIMARY HYPERTENSION ICD NO. I-10**' has been regarded as NANA @30% for two years by RMB. However, since the applicant was discharged at his own request and the disability was opined by RMB to be neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service his claim for grant of disability element of disability pension was not granted. 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 Release Medical Board proceedings and we find that the questions which need to be answered are of three folds :-

- (a) Whether the disability of applicant is attributable to or aggravated by military service?
- (b) Whether the applicant is entitled to disability pension being a case of discharge on his own request?
- (c) Whether the applicant is entitled for the benefit of rounding off of his disability pension, if yes, from which date?

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 RMB has denied attributability to the applicant only by endorsing that the disability '**PRIMARY HYPERTENSION ICD NO. I-10**' is neither attributable to nor aggravated (NANA) by service on the ground of onset of disability on 11.02.2003 while posted in Peace location (Faizabad) and constitutional in nature, 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 Release Medical Board for denying disability pension to applicant is not convincing and doesn't reflect the complete truth on the matter. Peace Stations have their own pressure of rigorous military training and associated

stress and strain of military service. The applicant was enrolled in Indian Army on 29.12.1983 and the disability has started after more than 19 years of Army service i.e. on 11.02.2003. 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 service.

8. Government of India, Ministry of Defence letter No. 16(5)/2008/D(Pen/Policy) dated 29.09.2009 stipulates that *“In pursuance of Government decision on the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission vide Para 5.1.69 of their Report, President is pleased to decide that Armed Forces personnel who are retained in service despite disability, which is accepted as attributable to or aggravated by Military Service and have foregone lump-sum compensation in lieu of that disability, may be given disability element/war injury element at the time of their retirement/discharge whether voluntarily or otherwise in addition to Retiring/Service Pension or Retiring/Service Gratuity.”* In view of aforesaid letter, the applicant is entitled for grant of disability element of disability pension even if he has been discharged on his own request on compassionate grounds.

9. 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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 invalidated 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."*

10. 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.

11. As such, in view of the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of ***Union of India and Ors vs Ram Avtar & ors (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 pension @30% for two years to be rounded off to 50% for two years may be extended to the applicant.

12. Since the applicant's RMB was valid for two years w.e.f. 31.05.2003, hence, the respondents will now have to conduct a fresh RSMB for him to decide his future eligibility to disability element of disability pension.



13. In view of the above, the **Original Application No. 36 of 2022** deserves to be allowed, hence, **allowed**. The impugned orders, rejecting the applicant's claim for grant of disability element of disability pension, are set aside. The disability of the applicant is held as aggravated by military service. The applicant is entitled to get disability pension @30% for two years which would be rounded off to 50% for two years from the next date of his discharge. The respondents are directed to grant disability element to the applicant @30% for two years which would stand rounded off to 50% for two years from the next date of his discharge. The respondents are further directed to conduct a Re-Survey Medical Board for the applicant to assess his further entitlement of disability pension. Respondents are further directed to give effect to the order within four months from the date of receipt of a certified copy of this order failing which the respondents shall have to pay interest @ 8% per annum till the date of actual payment.

No order as to costs.

(Vice Admiral Abhay Raghunath Karve)  
Member (A)

(Justice Umesh Chandra Srivastava)  
Member (J)

Dated : 07 April, 2022

AKD/-